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*The London magazine, or,  
Gentleman's monthly intelligencer*

Isaac Kimber, Edward Kimber





*G. W. F. Gray*

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*THE*  
*London Magazine*  
*OR,*  
*Gentleman's*  
*Monthly Intelligencer.*  
*VOL. XXVI*  
*For the Year 1757*



*Multum in Parvo.*  
*Printed for R. Baldwin at the Rose in St. Peter*





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T H E

# P R E F A C E.



**I**N our Preface to last Year's MAGAZINE, we foretold what Source of Materials would be furnished us for the ensuing Year, by the then Crisis of Affairs in Europe, and the ticklish Situation of this Country; and from the many exact Accounts we have given of foreign and domestick Affairs, every Reader, we believe, has found this Prophecy compleatly fulfilled. We wish we could have finished this Year with the Terms of a safe, honourable, and glorious Peace; for our FRONTISPIECE to this Year's MAGAZINE, will shew that we are far from delighting in War. This we might probably have been enabled to do, if the surprizing and glorious Victories of the King of PRUSSIA, had been duly seconded by the warlike Exploits of this Nation; and this they would have been, if our military Force, by Sea and Land, had been as vigorously exerted by those who were trusted with the Execution, as the Measures for that Purpose have of late been wisely planned by those who had the Direction.

a

BUT

## The P R E F A C E.

BUT as Matters now stand, we can hardly expect, that our Enemies will sue for Peace, before the Trial of another Campaign; and whilst we have such an invincible Navy upon the Ocean, this Island may resolutely adhere to the Maxim of the Old ROMANS, never to sue for Peace, but to grant it to a suppliant Enemy, who offers ample Satisfaction for all past Injuries, and full Security against any future.

THEREFORE, in our MAGAZINE for the ensuing Year, we hope, our Readers will find not only more Materials, but much more satisfactory Materials, than they have found in the past. And as we have great Reason to thank them for the Indulgence they have hitherto shewn us, we shall endeavour to deserve a Continuance of that Indulgence in Time to come.

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The FRONTISPIECE exhibits P E A C E flying at the Approach of W A R.

P E A C E is represented crowned with Olives, and holding a Cornucopia in one Hand, and in the other an Olive Branch; the Boy with the Bundle of Arrows tied together, signifies Concord; and the Figure behind, with the Lyre, signifies polite Learning; all which are flying away at the Approach of the God of War, who is advancing with his Sword drawn, and trampling on Instruments of Agriculture. The Furies follow, treading on Heaps of Dead; and in the Distance is a Town on Fire.

The

# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For J A N U A R Y, 1757.

To be continued: (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>I. Character of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt.<br/>             II. Journal of the Siege of Fort St. Philip.<br/>             III. Sentence and Execution of Ravalllac.<br/>             IV. Cheap Rice-Food for poor People.<br/>             V. Description of CAERNARVANSHIRE.<br/>             VI. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &amp;c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of C. Detimius, and L. Trebonius Alper, in the Debate on the Bill for the better Encouragement of Seamen, &amp;c.<br/>             VII. Journal of the Siege of Oswego.<br/>             VIII. History and Climate of New-York.<br/>             IX. Sent and Power of the Pope.<br/>             X. Of Regracing and Foretelling.<br/>             XI. Account of La Casa Santa.<br/>             XII. Misfortune of Mr. Fiez-Adam.<br/>             XIII. Remarks on Macbeth.<br/>             XIV. Character of Eumolpus.<br/>             XV. Antient Satire on Women.<br/>             XVI. The Word Cherubim explained.<br/>             XVII. Digestive Organs of the Cuckoo.<br/>             XVIII. Revenues and Forces of Germany.<br/>             XIX. Political Remarks thescon.<br/>             XX. Life of Matthew Prior, Esq;<br/>             XXI. Campaign in Bohemia.<br/>             XXII. POETRY: The Lover's Conflict;<br/>             Hor. Ode xv. Book 2. translated; Epi-</p> | <p>taph for William Coyse; to Mr. T. B. B. Lord Westmorland's Hermitage; to the smart Author of a Word to an Author; to a Lady who adopted a stolen Poem; Answer to the Turn-Coat; Answer to a Riddle; Cibber's New-Year's Ode; Satire on Women, in Greek, Latin, and English; Epigrams; a martial Song, set to Musick, and a new Minuet, &amp;c. &amp;c.<br/>             XXIII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Adm. Byng tried and sentenced; Proclamation for Seamen; arrival of Sir Edw. Hawke; Sessions at the Old-Bailley; Fires; Acts passed; new Regiments raised; Earthquake at Norwich; Captures from the French; general Court of the British Fishery; Births and Burials at Amsterdam; Spanish Convention; Advice from America, &amp;c.<br/>             XXIV. Marriages and Births; Deaths; Promotions; Bankrupts.<br/>             XXV. Alterations in the Parliament.<br/>             XXVI. Course of Exchange.<br/>             XXVII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.<br/>             XXVIII. Catalogue of Books.<br/>             XXIX. Stocks; Wind, Weather.<br/>             XXX. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> |
|---|--|

With a new and accurate MAP of the County of CAERNARVAN, and fine HEADS of the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, and MATTHEW PRIOR, Esq; the celebrated Poet, beautifully engraved on Copper.

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*We shall give a genuine account of admiral Byng's trial, as soon as we can get minutes that may be depended upon. The great number of pieces in prose and verse that we have received from our kind correspondents, shall be inserted in their due time. The Requital was not received, and Philomuse will soon have a letter from us. The list of ships taken on both sides, will be resumed in February.*

*About the Middle of January was Published,*

**A**N APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1756, with a Beautiful FRONTISPIECE, a general TITLE curiously engraved, com-  
INDEXES, and several other Things, necessary to be bound up with the Volume.



For the Lond Mag:



The R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> WILL<sup>m</sup> PITT Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
One of His Majesty's Principal  
Secretaries of State.

*Printed for R. Baldwin in Water Noctor Row.*





T H E

# LONDON MAGAZINE.

For J A N U A R Y, 1757.

*The following Extract from the CONTEST, N<sup>o</sup> 7, will not improperly accompany the HEAD of the illustrious Gentleman which fronts our Title.*



**B**EING born of a good family, and allied to several noble ones, he thought it incumbent upon him to preserve the lustre derived from both, whether in private or publick life. In the former he was always frugal, temperate, honest, sincere, and benevolent; and was thereby naturally free, brave, and uncorrupt, in the latter. Being possessed only of a small fortune, he virtuously circumscribed his expences within the limits of his income; and therefore, when corruption stooped so low as to take the standard out of the hands of a cornet (as he himself emphatically expressed it) on account of inflexible integrity, he was enabled to subsist without publick pay, and had fortitude and abilities at last, to revenge the unconstitutional insult offered to the liberties of his country, thro' his person.

At length, when in the vicissitude of affairs it became necessary to have the external affectation of employing more men of undoubted honesty and abilities, and he was advanced to a very profitable post, of great importance, he conspicuously indicated, that a disinterested desire to restore economy in publick offices, a benevolence in redressing the grievances of the helpless and oppressed, and a sincere love for the

honour of the nation, and the liberties of mankind, were superior to all other considerations.

This was his invariable conduct whilst in employment, and, at length, he gloriously relinquished this subordinate power rather than co-operate with weak or wicked men, in schemes prejudicial, in any degree, to the common interest of his country. He then retired, a while, to enjoy untainted honour in unenvied obscurity; but when the united voice of a perishing people called upon him for assistance, he was willing, ready, and able, and I hope will persist, in spite of the mean opposition of a faction, or the dark arrow of calumny, which flies by night, in his endeavours to restore this kingdom to its antient virtue, and consequently to its peace, plenty, and honour.

*A faithful Account of the SIEGE of ST. PHILIP'S FORT, in the Island of MINORCA. (See our last Volume, p. 409, and the MAPS and PLANS at p. 104, 208.)*

**O**N April 17, the garrison was first alarmed with the news of a large fleet of French transports being in sight. On the 18th it was certified that the French had landed at Ciudadella, upon which all proper precautions were taken for defence, and nothing left undone which could be suggested by wisdom, or inspired by courage, and a fixed and firm resolution appeared in all, to make the best and ablest defence they could: Thence, till the 30th, in the morning, the French were taken up in marching to Mahon, in making various

movements, both with their army and fleet, and the brave general and his garrison were as properly employed in providing for their security, and the annoyance of the enemy; several messages passed on both sides, and some polite compliments between gen. Blakeney and the duke de Richlieu. On the 30th, in the morning, the first gun was fired from the garrison, (being the first on either side) at a party of the enemy who advanced to a point of land called Phillipit, which stands in the middle of the harbour, fronting the garrison: Some of them were killed, and the rest escaped. We now received orders to fire at the enemy wherever we saw them within shot of the garrison; nothing more remarkable this day. On the morrow, Saturday, May 1, the French general sent a drummer with a message to the governor, who returned the same day with his answer. The governor sent capt. Chisell to the opposite side of the harbour, to examine if the enemy were erecting any works there, but perceived nothing. Our centinels, who faced the town, kept a smart firing all night, supposing great numbers of the enemy there, who gave however but three or four shot in exchange. May 2, the governor sent a drummer with a letter to the French general, who returned the same day with an answer. The French fleet appeared some leagues to the west, and in the afternoon a large party of the enemy advanced, with implements for erecting batteries, on the other side of the water towards Cape Mola; but our fire from the fort put them into great confusion, and killing a number of their men, the rest were compelled to take shelter behind the rocks, until, by favour of the night, arriving at their destination, they began to erect their works, notwithstanding we kept a brisk fire towards the Cape, for the major part of the night. On the morning of May 3, the enemy's fleet was scarce perceptible; but between 2 and 3000 men were very discernable at Cape Mola, erecting a gun and bomb-batteries. The governor ordered a continual fire from the castle, and Queen's Redoubt, which greatly impeded and drove them from their works for some time. We did great execution among them, particularly of those employed in carrying fascines; a deserter from the enemy was killed on the glacis by the centinels; each firing at him, who seeing him fall, supposed he only meant to shelter himself from the fire of the garrison, till the contrary was found, by a boy whom they dispatched in quest of him, who returned with his hat. We began

on May 4, to play our cannon and mortars, for the first time, at the enemy, who, continuing their works had advanced pretty far, and obliged them a second time to abandon their works. Capt. Theodore, with eight Greeks, joined us, in order to do duty; and the day concluded with firing some bombs at the enemy, as they returned to their works. On Wednesday, May 5, their batteries being now very conspicuous, we continued a brisk firing, which did great execution among the men, and destroyed a great part of their works: Our centinels firing from the Marlborough guard, at some of the enemy who came to view that fort, killed one of their engineers, disguised in a Spanish habit, which concluded the execution of this day. On the 6th, we perceived the enemy had finished a five gun battery, and a three mortar battery: We received orders to cannonade them without intermission, which was executed with great bravery, from Charles-fort, Cumberland-battery, and Queen's-redoubt; but Charles-fort only continued their fire the whole night. On the 7th, in the morning, the enemy's fleet appeared in sight, which had not been seen for two days before. They were now 24 in number, and because so increased we were apprehensive they had fallen in with, and taken some English merchantmen, which apprehension arose from our having heard a great firing, at a considerable distance at sea. This night a party was detached into town to learn, if possible, whether the enemy were erecting any works there; when serjeant Young, and a private soldier of the royal Welch fusileers, were made prisoners, whose captivity lasted as long as the siege. On Saturday, May 8, the enemy opened the two batteries already mentioned, and each side seemed to exert great spirit and resolution, by an incessant fire the whole day. That of the garrison killed some of the enemy's gunners, and did otherwise great injury to their batteries; while we, on our part, were not altogether excluded from the common events of war, having, however, but one man wounded by the enemy, whose shot grazing along the touch-hole of a loaded gun discharged it, levelled as it was, at their own battery. Accident was at this time more an enemy than the French; for two additional gunners loading a cannon not well spunged, thro' eagerness of annoying the enemy, the latent fire caused a discharge, which cost them both their lives; they were of lord Effingham's regiment. In the night a party of the enemy advanced, almost as near as our palisades, who

with undaunted bravery stood and returned our fire for about 10 minutes, when they thought proper to retire, the darkness of the night preventing the discovery of their loss, if any; there was none on our side. On the 9th, they renewed their attack with the dawn; and had the success to beat down one of our embrasures on the castle, and wounded one man by the splinters of their shells. The vane of our flag-staff was also shot away by one of their cannon-balls. We fired without intermission for the whole day, and in the night a detached party of the enemy attacked Marlborough-fort; they were about 500, who were so bravely repulsed by a captain's guard of 50 men only, that they retired with some loss, and great precipitation, after two hours almost incredible resistance, with very little loss to us; after which the remainder of the night passed undisturbed by any further action. On the 10th, an incessant firing was again renewed and kept up, with great spirit and resolution on both sides; one woman only, a follower of col. Rich's regiment, had the ill fortune to be wounded on this day. The enemy having erected two mortar batteries in the town, our mortars and co-horns were directed to keep a continual fire upon that part of it. Lieut. Kennedy, of col. Rich's regiment, was detached, by water, round Cape Mola, to make his observation of the enemy's works. On the 11th, nothing material happened on either side, the firing was continued with the usual briskness, and we had one man wounded: We continued our fire the whole night to annoy their works; and the enemy observing the briskness of our fire upon the town, continued theirs with their utmost efforts from Cape Mola, for the whole night.

[To be continued in our next.]

*The following Account of the dreadful Execution of FRANCIS RAVAILLAC, for the Murder of HENRY IV. King of France, by stabbing him in his Coach, will not be unpleasing to our curious Readers, as the same Torments may possibly be experienced by the Wretch who made an Attempt upon the Life of the present French King. (See p. 45.)*

**F** R A N C I S Ravailac was born at Angoulême, and was in the thirty-second year of his age when he committed this horrid murder. He had been a kind of pettifogger or solicitor for 14 years before. He was of a superstitious and contemplative disposition, much given to vapours and fancies, and often imagining he saw visions and revelations, which

made him a very fit tool for the Romish priests to work upon. He declared, his main motive for killing the king was, that he had not, as he was able to do, brought back the followers of the pretended reformation to the Catholick, Apostolick, and Roman church. Upon his trial, he persisted in acquitting every one of having any concern in the murder, and in affirming he himself was the sole contriver and perpetrator of it; nor could the most ex-cruciating tortures force the secret of his accomplices from him; tho' it is not to be doubted he was incited to the commission of the fact by the priests, who alone, by their artful insinuations, promises, and wiles, can work a man up to such a pitch of desperation and resolution.

At three o'clock, on May 27, 1610, when he was taken from the prison of the Conciergerie, and put into the tumbrel, the crowd was so great, that it was with the utmost difficulty the archers and officers of justice could force themselves a passage; and as soon as the prisoner appeared, that vast multitude began to cry out, Wicked wretch, traitor, &c.

The enraged populace continued their cries and exclamations, till he arrived at the Greve, where, before he was taken out of the tumbrel to mount the scaffold, he was again exhorted to reveal his accomplices; but he persisted in his former declaration, that he had none; again imploring pardon of the young king, the queen, and the whole kingdom, for the crime he had committed.

When he had ascended the scaffold, the two doctors comforted him, and exhorted him to acknowledge the truth; and after performing the duties of their function, the clerk approached him, and urged him to think of his salvation now at the close of his life, and to confess all he knew; to which he only answered as he had done before.

The fire being put to his right hand, holding the knife with which he had stabbed the king; he cried out, *Oh God!* and often repeated *Jesu Marie!* While his breast, &c. were tearing with red-hot pincers, he renewed his cries and prayers; during which, being often admonished to acknowledge the truth, he persisted in denying that he had any accomplices. The furious crowd continued to load him with execrations, crying, that he ought not to have a moment's respite. Afterwards, by intervals, melted lead, and scalding oil, were poured upon his wounds; during which he shrieked aloud, and continued his cries and exclamations.

The

The doctors again admonished him, as likewise the clerk, to confess, and were preparing to offer up publicly the usual prayers for the condemned; but immediately the people, with great tumult and disorder, cried out against it, saying, that no prayers ought to be made for that wicked wretch, that damned monster. So that the doctors were obliged to give over. Then the clerk remonstrating to him, that the indignation of the people was a judgment upon him, which ought to induce him to declare the truth, he persisted to answer as formerly, saying, I only was **B** concerned in the murder.

He was then drawn by four horses, for half an hour, by intervals.

Being again questioned and admonished, he persisted in denying that he had any accomplices; while the people of all ranks and degrees, both near and at a distance, continued their exclamations, in token of their great grief for the loss of their king. Several persons set themselves to pull the ropes with the utmost eagerness; and one of the noblesse, who was near the criminal, alighted off his horse, that it might be put in the place of one which was tired **D** with drawing him. At length, when he had been drawn for a full hour by the horses, without being dismembered, the people, rushing on in crowds, threw themselves upon him, and with swords, knives, sticks, and other weapons, they struck, tore, and mangled his limbs; and violently forcing them from the executioner, they dragged them thro' the streets with the utmost eagerness and rage, and burnt them in different parts of the city.

As this account of the execution is not so full as we could wish, we shall subjoin the sentence of the parliament upon Ravillac. **F**

“The court hath declared, and doth declare, the said Ravillac duly attainted of the crime of high-treason, divine and human, in the highest degree, for the most wicked, most abominable, and most detestable parricide, committed on the person of the late king, Henry IV. of good and laudable memory; for reparation whereof, the court hath condemned, and doth condemn him, to make the *amende honorable*, before the principal gate of the church of Paris, whether he shall be carried and drawn in a tumbril, in his shirt, bearing a lighted torch of two pound weight, and that he shall there say and declare, that wickedly and traitorously he hath committed the aforesaid most wicked, most abominable, and most detestable parricide, and murdered the said lord the king, by stab-

bing him twice in the body with a knife; that he repents of the same, and begs pardon of God, the king, and the laws: From thence he shall be carried to the Greve, and, on a scaffold to be there erected, the flesh shall be torn with red-hot pincers from his breasts, his arms, and thighs, and the calves of his legs; his right hand, holding the knife wherewith he committed the aforesaid parricide, shall be scorched and burned with flaming brimstone; and on the places where the flesh has been torn with pincers, melted lead, boiling oil, scalding pitch, with wax and brimstone melted together, shall be poured: After this, he shall be torn in pieces by four horses, his limbs and body burnt to ashes, and dispersed in the air. His goods and chattels are also declared to be forfeited and confiscated to the king. And it is further ordered, that the house in which he was born shall be pulled down to the ground (the owner thereof being previously indemnified) and that no other building shall ever hereafter be erected on the foundation thereof: And that within fifteen days after the publication of this present sentence, his father and mother shall, by sound of trumpet, and publick proclamation in the city of Angoulême, be banished out of the kingdom, and forbidden ever to return, under the penalty of being hanged and strangled, without any farther form or process at law. The court has also forbidden, and doth forbid, his brothers, sisters, uncles, and others, from henceforth, to bear the said name of Ravillac, enjoining them to change it to some other, under the like penalties; and ordering the substitute of the king's attorney-general to cause this present sentence to be published and carried into execution, under pain of being answerable for the same; and before the execution thereof, the court doth order, that the said Ravillac shall again undergo the torture, for the discovery of his accomplices.”

**G** EPIGRAM to the Author of the ELEGY on R. R. in the Gent. Mag. for December.

**H**ENCE, vain lamentations, hence quickly, depart ye, [hearty:  
The subject of grief is alive, well, and R. R.'s yet alive, and what thou may'st think worse is, [verses.

**H** Will, twenty to one, live as long as thy

#### EPIGRAM.

**H**ONEST Harry's alive! how d'y'e know it? says Ned;  
O! I'm perfectly sure, for Dick said he was dead.

ODS



ODE for the NEW-YEAR, 1757.

By COLLEY CIBBER, Esq;

While Britain, in her monarch blest,  
Enjoys her heart's desire;  
And to avow that joy consents,  
Thus, to her lord, she strikes the lyre.

A I R.

Ide and rural tho' our lays,  
While with hearts sincere we sing,  
Far greater glory gilds our praise  
Than e'er adorn'd the brightest king.

RECITATIVE.

As nature loves to lend the earth,  
Suns and showers to aid her birth,  
So dutious subjects to their king  
Annual loans of treasure bring.

A I R.

With willing wings exchange'd those trea-  
sures fly,  
While royal riches publick wants supply.  
Well the mutual virtues suit,  
His the glory, theirs the fruit.

RECITATIVE.

Not the prolifick streams,  
That nature's thirst supply,  
Or burnish'd gold, that beams  
On gorgeous luxury,  
Can brighter glory boast,  
Or greater good contain,  
Than, radiant round our coast,  
Breaks forth from CÆSAR's reign.

A I R.

Had the lyrist of old  
Had our CÆSAR to sing,  
More rapid his raptures had roll'd!  
But—never had Greece such a king!  
*Chorus.* No—never had Greece such a king!

RECITATIVE.

While Britons form themselves the law  
That keeps impiety in awe,  
Nor prince, or people e'er contest,  
Unless to make thee great, or blest.

A I R.

Thus possessing  
Every blessing,  
Happy subjects can desire;  
Where's the nation  
Whose high station,  
Can to nobler fame aspire!

RECITATIVE.

Tho' Rome of old,  
As bards have told,  
For wielding well his iron rod,  
Advanc'd AUGUSTUS to a god.

A I R.

Behold a title yet,  
More Christianly complete,  
Of more sublime degree,  
By glorious truth approv'd,  
The monarch BEST BELOV'D  
Distinguishes, Great GEORGE AU-  
GUSTUS! Thee.

CHORUS.

Distinguishes, Great GEORGE AU-  
GUSTUS! Thee.

TRIO.

What happier days could heav'n ordain,  
Than long t'have liv'd in such a reign!  
There have we found the highest grace,  
While CÆSAR's reign proclaims his race.  
*Chorus.* What happier days, &c.

GRAND CHORUS.

Late may he pass to heaven, resign'd!  
And long below rejoice mankind!

*B* In our Magazine for 1755, p. 78, we gave two Recipes by which poor People may, in a Time of Scarcity, support themselves with a very small Quantity of Wheat-meal, or Rice, and at a very cheap Rate; and as we therein gave the Calculations in French, according to the Prices at Paris, that is to say, in Livres, Sous, Deniers, and Fractions of a Denier, we shall now give them in English Money, according to the Prices of the same Things at London, that is to say, in Shillings, Pence, Farthings, and Parts of a Farthing.

*D* FOR ten pounds of wheat-meal, at 2d. per pound } 1 8 0  
For two pounds and a half of butter, at 6d. per pound } 1 3 0  
Three quarters of a pound of salt, at 1d. 1f. per pound } 0 0 3 ½

*E* Total ————— 2 11 3 ½  
If suet be taken instead of butter, as it is but 4d. per pound, there must be deducted ————— 0 5 0

*F* Total will then be only ————— 2 6 3 ½  
Five pounds of rice, at 4d. per pound } 1 8 0  
Six ounces of salt, at 1d. 1f. per pound } 0 0 1 ½  
Forty ounces of meat, at 3d. halfpenny per pound } 0 8 3 ½

*G* Total ————— 2 5 0 ½  
If suet be taken instead of meat, as 20 ounces will do, there must be deducted ————— 0 3 3  
Total will then be only ————— 2 1 1

*H* Thus it appears that, during the present high price of provisions, 60 persons may, with wheat-meal, be supported a whole day for 2s. 6d. 3f. and three-fourths of a farthing, which is very little more than a halfpenny a day each.

And



And that 30 persons may with rice be supported a whole day for 2s. 1d. 1f. which is very little more than three farthings and a third part of a farthing per day each.

As this sort of food may at present be a great relief to many poor families in distress, we recommend it to the rich to cause large quantities of it to be every day fresh made, by which they may relieve multitudes of their poor neighbours at no very great expence.

N. B. The reader is desired to correct the following errata in the said Magazine, p. 79, col. 1, viz. line 35, for *four*, r. *five*; l. 37, for *meal*, r. *meat*; l. 54, for *fleeced*, r. *fleeted*.

A DESCRIPTION of CAERNARVANSHPRE, with an accurate MAP of that County, drawn from the best Authorities.

CAERNARVANSHPRE, a county of North-Wales, called, before the division of that principality into counties, Snowden forest, in Latin *Snaudonia* and *Arvonnia*, is bounded on the south by Merionethshire, from which it is separated by rivers, meers, and mountains, and the Irish sea, which also bounds it to the west and north, except where it is opposite to the Isle of Anglesea, and, on the east, the river Conway parts it from Denbighshire, which river and the sea send forth or receive the great number of other rivers and meers which very plentifully water the county, and afford excellent fish and fowl to its inhabitants. The air of Caernarvanshire is sharp and piercing, and it is in general very mountainous, particularly in the middle, which may not improperly be called *The British Alps*, which was one cause that it was the last county that was subjugated to the English dominion. It is not unfruitful, feeding great herds of cattle. Its breadth from east to west is about 25, and its length, something obliquely, near 50 miles; its circumference being 250 miles, or thereabout. It contains about 370,000 acres, 1765 houses, has 68 parish churches, one city, and five other market towns, and is in the diocese of Bangor. Caernarvanshire sends two members to parliament; one for the county, who is, in the present parliament, Sir John Wynne, Bart. and one for Caernarvan, who is now Robert Wynne, Esq.

The Snowden, or snowy mountains, are of an uncommon height, and seem to be mountains piled upon mountains; for when you have climbed one rock, you come to a vale, abounding in grass, and generally a lake, and passing on, ascend another, and sometimes a third and

fourth, before you reach the highest peaks: There is plenty of herbs and plants amongst them to exercise the skill of the botanists, many of which are of the same kind as are to be found in the Italian Alps. There is no snow upon them from the first of April to the middle of September, except some large heaps here and there, which near the tops will sometimes not be consumed till the middle of June. The number of lakes in this mountainous track are computed to be near 60, and abound in eels and trouts. There are many monuments of ancient skill and industry remaining in this county, particularly of the military kind. The towns are,

1. Bangor, formerly so large as to be called Bangor the Great, is situated low, on the sea shore, its cathedral is very mean and old, but the houses are tolerably well built, and it is not badly inhabited: It is a bishop's see, the present diocesan being Dr. Egerton, and is governed by the bishop's steward, who holds courts leet and courts baron for his lord. Its market is on Wednesday, and its distance from London 180 computed, and 236 measured miles.

2. Caernarvan, the county town, commodiously seated on the sea-shore, from whence it has a delightful prospect of the Isle of Anglesea. Formerly the princes of Wales had their exchequer and chancery here: It is a place of great strength, being encompassed, on all sides but the east, with the sea and two rivers, and a strong castle, where, in one of the towers, called the Eagle Tower, Edward II. the first prince of Wales, was born. It is well built and inhabited, tho' it has but one parish church. It is governed by the mayor, who is always constable of the castle, an alderman, two bailiffs, a town clerk, and other sub-officers. It has a market weekly, on Saturdays, well supplied with corn and all sorts of provision; its distance from London is 186 computed, and 251 measured miles. It gives title of marquis to the duke of Chandos.

3. Conway, or Aberconway, seated on the banks of that fine navigable river, has a market weekly on Saturdays, and is 170 computed miles from London, being at once the poorest and pleasanter town in the county,

4. Pwllheli, or Salt-pool, has a market weekly, on Wednesdays, for corn and provisions, and enjoys a small sea trade. It is governed by a bailiff.

5. Newin, governed also by a bailiff, has a market on Fridays.

6. Crekith, has a market on Saturdays, and is about six miles N. E. of Pwllheli.



Printed for R. Baldwin in





*Court at y<sup>e</sup> HAGUE (on Occasion of y<sup>e</sup> ...)* TES in  
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the assistance of the military. In short, Sir, if pressing be a legal and a necessary act of power, as I think it has been fully proved to be, an officer with a press warrant in his pocket has as good a right to be effectually protected by our government in executing that warrant, as a constable in executing any warrant from a justice of the peace, and if this cannot be done by the civil, it must be done by the military power; but this will always be the case when the *posse comitatus*, or those whose duty it is to assist the officer or constable, are the very people that are engaged in the sedition or riot; and if the *posse comitatus* should be called for, or the hue and cry raised in any county where there were soldiers, they would be obliged, as his majesty's subjects, to assemble and march to the assistance of the civil officer; but I am sure it would be much better and safer to have them assemble and march, upon such an occasion, under the command of their officers, than to have them assemble and march without any such command; for it would be of the most dangerous consequence to accustom the soldiers of our army to assemble in any mobbish or tumultuous manner.

Now, Sir, as to the complaints mentioned by the Hon. gentleman, of men being pressed who were not liable, either by law or custom, to be pressed into the sea service, I must, by the nature of my office, have heard of all complaints of this kind, that were regularly made, and I never heard but of three. Upon two of these the men, in whose favour they were made, were discharged; and with respect to the third, he was not indeed what we may properly call a seaman, therefore I sent for the officer who had pressed him, by whom I was informed, that the whole village where the fellow lived had desired he might be pressed, because he was a fellow so idle and profligate that he was more likely to ruin than provide for his family; and that even his wife, tho' she had signed the petition, had privately begged that he might be taken away from her. As all this was confirmed by several persons of the same village, I examined the wife apart, and then she confessed, that she had signed the petition because had she refused, and he had afterwards got loose, he would have murdered her, but that he was so far from assisting to provide for his family, that he had often robbed her of the money she had earned by hard labour, for maintaining herself and her six children; that he sometimes sold or pawned her children's cloaths for

money to spend at the alehouse, and that he beat her unmercifully if she ever dared to complain.

Let gentlemen judge, Sir, whether I could order such a fellow to be discharged: Are not all such fellows liable to be pressed? Ought they not to be pressed either into the sea or the land service? If we had in this country any such thing as galleys, they ought to be made galley-slaves for life. From this instance we may judge of the oppressions complained of, with regard to the pressing of men into the sea service; for I am persuaded that many of them, if closely examined, would appear to be of much the same nature with this; because the regulating captains are always very ready to hear, and as ready to redress any complaint which they find to be just and well-founded. And this shews how extremely cautious gentlemen ought to be, of mentioning any such complaints in this house, unless they have fully inquired into the nature and truth of the facts, and strictly examined both the parties concerned; and even then I do not think they ought to be mentioned, when they can have no other effect but that of rendering a measure odious which we must, necessarily, for the publick safety, often have recourse to.

And as to the complaint, Sir, of churches being invested in the time of divine service, and the people disturbed in their devotion, no such thing ever happened but once, when a press-gang, attended by some soldiers, went into a church-yard, and, I believe, did lay hold of some seamen as they came out of church; but the soldiers were there accidentally, or at least they had no orders to attend, nor were they under any command upon that occasion; and as soon as the affair was heard of, strict orders were given, even to the press-gangs, never again to attempt any such thing; so that this must be reckoned one of that sort of irregularities which the laudable but misguided zeal of some men for the publick service often leads them into, and cannot be altogether prevented in any affair of life; nay, even in religion itself, we know that men are often, by a misguided zeal, prompted to be guilty of very great irregularities.

Upon the whole, Sir, I do not think that any very extraordinary methods of pressing have been lately practised in any part of the British dominions, nor have I reason to think that any such oppressions or misfortunes have lately been thereby occasioned, as should induce us, for the sake of tempting seamen to enter voluntarily into

nto the government's service, to resolve upon a measure which would not only render an immediate war unavoidable, but make it believed, by all the courts of Europe, that we had provoked the war, and consequently that we ought to be deemed the aggressors; and that this would be the consequence of the bill now proposed, we have, I think, great reason to believe, as his majesty has not yet thought fit to recommend any such bill to our consideration, or to order any of the French ships that have been seized, to be condemned, and sold for the benefit either of the publick, or of the captors; for we must suppose that the avoiding of these two consequences has been the chief, if not the only reason why the condemnation and sale of these prizes have been hitherto delayed. And therefore, until I have reason to believe that his majesty is resolved upon declaring war, I shall be against ordering any such bill as this to be brought in.

*The next that spoke was L. Trebonius Asper, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

**T**HE Hon. gentleman, who spoke first against the motion now under our consideration, was pleased to recommend moderation to us upon the present occasion; and I shall grant that moderation is upon all occasions a very commendable quality: but I wish we had, upon this as well as some former occasions, mixed a little spirit with our moderation; for moderation without spirit ought rather to be called stupidity, and as such, I am afraid, our moderation, with regard to the disputes now subsisting between France and us, has been considered not only by all the indifferent nations in Europe, but even by the French themselves. This, I believe, has encouraged them, for several years, to behave in a most contemptuous manner towards us, tho' at the same time we have behaved in the most passive manner towards them; for I must observe, that ever since the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, our behaviour towards the French has been of the very same complexion with our behaviour towards the Spaniards for several years after the treaty of Seville, and indeed the treaties were pretty much of the same complexion. By the treaty of Seville we left the most important of the British concerns to be discussed by our respective commissaries at Madrid: The

commissaries accordingly met, and conferred for some years without the least success, but at a great expence to this nation: The negotiation was carried on for several years more by our ministers; and thus we continued to negotiate for ten years, whilst the Spaniards continued, during that whole time, to plunder our merchants and interrupt our navigation in the seas of America. In the same manner, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, we left the most important of our concerns with France, to be settled by our respective commissaries at Paris; for in every thing relative to the point of honour, we have for many years given it up, almost to every nation in Europe: Our commissaries accordingly met the French commissaries at Paris, and for some years negotiated with the same want of success: Our ministers have since carried on the negotiation; and thus we have been negotiating for these eight years, whilst the French have been interrupting our trade, and plundering and murdering our people in both the Indies, and building forts upon our most undoubted territories in America.

I beg pardon, Sir, for saying undoubtedly, for really we have for so many years behaved with so much moderation, that many of our rights, which were never before contested, are now become doubtful, in the opinion even of some of those foreign states who incline to be our friends, and indeed I cannot much wonder at our behaviour, at and since the time of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, as it has been directed by those very ministers, who served their apprenticeship under that minister who directed our behaviour at the time of the treaty of Seville, and from that time, until a year or two after the breaking out of the Spanish war; and if a war with France should now be the consequence, as I am convinced it will, we may observe the same similitude of conduct; for we began our war with Spain by ridiculously issuing orders for reprisals only, whereas had we begun it by one bold and vigorous push, we might have put an end to it at once, by obliging the enemy to submit to whatever we thought reasonable. Just so we have begun the war with France, by issuing orders for what I now find is to be called reprisals, whereas had we begun the war by a bold and vigorous push, and thereby repossessed ourselves of that island which we, I shall not say scandalously, restored to them by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, we should have soon compelled them to sue for peace, because we could then have effectually prevented their sending

ing supplies either of troops, ammunition, or provisions to Canada. But by beginning the war in our modern manner of making reprisals, we have given them warning, as we formerly did to the Spaniards, to provide for their defence, and the consequence, I fear, will be much more fatal, as the French have always been, and upon this occasion appear to have been, much more alert than the Spaniards.

I call it, Sir, our modern manner of making reprisals, because reprisals is a term very improperly applied to what we now practised against the French, or what we formerly practised against the Spaniards. When a private injury has been done by the subjects of one state to the subjects of another, the state whose subjects have been injured demands satisfaction, and if it be denied, or unreasonably delayed, they issue letters of reprisal; but for a public insult or injury committed by the state itself, or by orders of the state itself, no nation, ever before, thought of issuing letters of reprisal. For revenging or redressing such an insult or injury, if public satisfaction be not instantly made, war is the immediate consequence, and a wise nation will always, in such a case, make their first attack as sudden and as vigorous as possible. This piece of wisdom we may learn from the very first age of the city of Rome; for the great Roman historian has told us, that the Sabine war was the most heavy and dangerous that Romulus was ever engaged in, *Nil enim, says he, per iram aut cupiditatem actum est: Nec ostendunt bellum prius, quam insulerunt.*

In such cases, Sir, a previous solemn declaration of war is never necessary, or at least it ought never even in common decency to be made, until your armies are just entering the territories of the enemy; nor will the opinion of Grotius appear to be contrary to what I say, if what he means by the word *interpellatio*, be duly attended to; for when he says, that tho' it be not commanded by the law of nature, *honeste tamen et laudabiliter interponitur*, it is plain from what follows, that he means a requisition of redress or satisfaction; and if we have not often made this requisition, I do not know what we have been a doing for these six or seven years past. I do indeed suspect, that this requisition has always been made in such a moderate complaisant manner, that the court of France never thought we were serious, or that we would come to extremities in case of any delay; but if this was really the case, I believe, it will not be made an argument

against the motion now under consideration; nor would it be a good argument if it were, because the French have treated us with such contempt, that it ought to have been returned by an immediate attack; and consequently, I think, that one of the strongest reasons in favour of this motion is, that it will bring our tedious negotiation to a short issue. It will convince the court of France, that however much our ministers may have been cajoled by their compliments and excuses, the parliament will not suffer itself to be so, but will force our ministers to mix a little spirit with their moderation, and insist upon a speedy and categorical answer.

This, Sir, will bring us quickly to a state of open war or honourable peace; and even the former is more eligible than the middle state in which we are at present. For what is it, that France has cajoled us so long with fair promises and sham excuses? For what have they, for some time past, shewn so much patience? They have been, they are still fortifying themselves in America: They have been, they are still restoring their navy, by all the means they can contrive. His majesty's ships of war may prevent their sending numerous embarkations to America at one time: They may interrupt their trade; and they may, in a great measure, prevent their importing naval stores in their own bottoms: But whilst we are in our present state, we cannot prevent their carrying on their trade, and importing naval stores, in foreign bottoms, nor can we give commissions to privateers; and if the French should resolve to send supplies to America in single ships, we could not so effectually prevent it, by his majesty's ships of war alone, as we could do both by them and by privateers. Therefore if the French court have lately shewn moderation, or patience, as it is called, they have a good political reason for it: They will probably never declare war, until they have so far restored their navy as to be in some degree equal to ours; and this we cannot prevent, by laying hold of a small number of their seamen; for it is ships, not seamen, that they are in want of; and as they have the command of not only all their own seamen, but many foreigners, if they should once be able to provide ships enough, they may send a most formidable navy to sea, tho' we had in our possession twice the number of their seamen we now have.

Thus, Sir, we may see, that tho' a declared war be a state which no nation ought to chuse, and this nation less than many others, yet, in our present situation, an honourable

honourable peace, or an immediate war, is what we ought to resolve to have; and therefore it is evident that the only plausible argument that has been, or indeed can be made use of against this motion, if it had any weight, would be an argument for and not against the motion. But, Sir, as the bill was opened by the noble lord who proposed it, and by the Hon. gentleman who seconded the motion, their motion can have no relation either to war or peace. It is so far from being a parliamentary declaration of war, that it is expressly the contrary; for the bill is not designed to lay his majesty under so much as a conditional or contingent necessity to declare war, or to issue a commission to the court of admiralty to condemn the ships that have been or shall be taken: It is designed only as an assurance to our seamen, that if war should be declared, or such a commission issued, all the ships they have taken, or shall hereafter take, shall belong to them, in the same manner as they would have done, had they been all taken after a declaration of war; and this surely is not inconsistent with the nature of what is properly called reprisals, as it is not now so much as pretended, that out of the produce of these prizes any damage is to be made good to any private man in the British dominions. And as to the damage which the nation has suffered, or may suffer, or the expence it has been, or may be put to, it is the same thing to the nation in general, whether the prizes be appropriated to the captors or the public; because what belongs to the people of the nation belongs to the nation; and the wisdom of the parliament has already determined, that our giving the prizes to the captors, in time of war, will always contribute most to the benefit of the nation in general; as it will increase the number of prizes, and encourage our seamen to enter themselves voluntarily on board our ships of war; and consequently either entirely prevent, or at least diminish the necessity of pressing.

To prevent or diminish this, Sir, is the chief design of this bill; and to promote such a design, it is surely very proper to mention all the inconveniencies we are exposed to, and all the complaints that have lately been occasioned, by our pressing of seamen into the service of the government. That these complaints were many and grievous in Scotland, I do not in the least question: Our being obliged to make use of the military for protecting the press-gangs, is a plain proof of it; and I must observe, that it is a very subtle distinction

to say, that the military do not press, but only protect the press-gangs. It is a distinction worthy of a *Johannes Duns Scotus*; for by the same rule it may be said, that the press-gangs do not press, but only protect the officer who has the warrant in his pocket, and without whom they neither do, nor can lawfully press. But tho' I do not doubt of there having been many and grievous complaints in Scotland, yet I am very ready to believe what was said by an Hon. gentleman, in an high office there; for as I take his office to be much of the same nature with our attorney-general's here, he could hear of no complaints, but the complaints of those who could complain in a regular and legal manner: But how few are there that have either money or friends sufficient for this purpose. I believe the lower sort of people here, are generally as rich as they are in Scotland; and yet I doubt if our attorney general ever heard of one complaint in England, unless it was in common conversation. Are we from thence to suppose, that there never was any complaint in England, or that no man was ever pressed that was not by custom liable to be pressed, nor any man ill used at the time of his being pressed, or after he was pressed?

Sir, if the matter were to be strictly inquired into, I believe it would appear, that we have lost some thousands of brave and able seamen, by the usage they received in being pressed, and afterwards on board the tenders, or by the distempers thereby contracted. I believe every gentleman of this house has heard some instance of this kind: I have heard many; and therefore I think, that no gentleman who has any bowels of compassion towards our brave seamen, can refuse his assent to any measure which, he thinks, may in the least contribute towards relieving us from the hard necessity we are under, of permitting our seamen to be pressed into his majesty's service. I say permitting, Sir, for that is the most that can be contended for, either from the common law, or the statute law of this kingdom. The practice may be of a very antient date, as our kings always had, and it is necessary they should have, in time of war, some very extraordinary powers; but the practice is now frequent in time of peace as well as of war: If five or six ships, or any greater number, are to be fitted out, for the protection of our trade in any part of the world, or for giving weight to our negotiations, as has been often pretended, all the seamen in the kingdom must be alarmed with a press; and great numbers



of men are pressed, who are afterwards rejected by the regulating captains; for upon such occasions they will accept of none but the most expert as well as able seamen.

This, Sir, has really been of late years so frequent, that it renders the life of a seaman very uneasy, and his liberty very precarious, which prevents numbers of people from breeding either themselves or their children to the sea service; and this must be allowed to be a very great misfortune to a nation, whose chief defence consists in its number of able and expert seamen. And besides this, Sir, I am afraid, that this power which our sea captains have, of pressing men into their service, induces some of them to treat the seamen under their command, in a more haughty and harsh manner than they have any occasion for. This I am the more apt to believe, because some of our captains never have any occasion to press men into their service; for as soon as it is known that they are put in commission, greater numbers of volunteers offer to enter themselves under their command than they stand in need of; and if care were always taken to commission such captains, preferable to any others, I believe, it would be a step towards preventing the necessity of pressing.

But this, Sir, must proceed from the executive, not the legislative power; and, in the mean time, let us do what we can, for enabling his majesty to prepare for war, by encouraging seamen to enter into his service. This must enforce our negotiation for a peace, if there be now any such thing in agitation; and as this will be the effect of the bill now proposed, I am most heartily for agreeing to the motion.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

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*State of Facts relating to the Loss of OSWEGO, collected from the Informations of some Gentlemen lately arrived from QUEREC, who where made Prisoners of War at OSWEGO. (See our last Volume, p. 519.)*

THAT, the works of Oswego, at the time of its being attacked by the French, consisted of three forts, viz. the old fort, built many years ago, whose chief strength was a weak stone wall, about two feet thick, so ill cemented that it could not resist the force of a four pound ball, and situated on a point of land at the entrance of the harbour: The two other forts were each of them at the dis-

tance of about 450 yards from the old fort, and situated on two eminencies, which commanded it; both these were begun to be built last year, upon plans which made them defensible against musquetry and cannon of three or four pound ball only; the time not allowing works of a stronger nature to be then undertaken; it was as much as could be effected to make such a progress even in those works as to cover the men from the insults of scalping parties, and the inclemencies of the weather; both of them being carried on so far as they were in the space of little more than two months, which brought it to November, at which season the weather is very severe upon the lake Ontario: (See our last volume, p. 637.) For half those two months the works were hindered by violent rains and snow, and building barracks within the forts, a large hospital for the sick, and other works (the materials for all which were to be cut from the stem) took up a part even of the time in which the men could work:

That, for their defence against large cannon, they entirely depended on having a superior naval force upon the lake, which would have put it in their power to prevent the French from bringing heavy artillery against the place, as that could only be done by water carriage: That, had our navy been complete, it would have consisted of one brigantine and one sloop, built last year, capable of carrying eight carriage guns, four pounders, and 12 swivels each; two small schooners of 10 swivels each; one sloop capable of carrying 10 carriage guns, four-pounders, and 12 swivels; one brigantine of 14 carriage guns, mounted with four and six-pounders, and 14 swivels; one snow of 18 carriage guns, six pounders, and 20 swivels, built this year: Besides these vessels there were upwards of 230 whale-boats built, capable of holding 12 men each, to be manned with a body of 2000 battoe men, armed with muskets and hatchets, and to accompany the vessels upon the lake, all which would have been a much superior naval force to that of the French:

That, on the 2d of July last col. Bradstreet arrived at Oswego, with about 500 battoes and whale-boats, and brought with him the remainder of the rigging and stores for the vessels, excepting 24 cannon, six-pounders, which were then at the great Carrying-place, and which col. Bradstreet was to bring with him upon his next passage from Schenectady, to which place he was immediately to return to take the orders of major-general Abercrombie:

That,

That, immediately after the arrival of the fires, on the 2d of July, the new brigantine and sloop were fitted out; about the same time the large snow was also launched and rigged, and only waited for her gun and some running rigging, which was expected every day by col. Bradstreet; and had he returned in time, with the cannon and battoe men under his command, the French would not have dared to have appeared upon the lake; but col. Bradstreet happened to be detained with the battoes at Schenectady for above a month, waiting for the 44th regiment :

That, on the 6th of August, col. Mercer, commanding officer of the garrison, having received intelligence of a large encampment of French and Indians, about 12 miles from them, dispatched one of the schooners with an account of it to capt. Broadley, who was then on a cruise with the large brigantine and two sloops, at the same time desiring him to cruise as far to the eastward as he could, and to endeavour to prevent the approach of the French on the lake :

That, the next day they had a most violent gale of wind, by which the large brigantine was drove ashore near Oswego, in attempting to get into the harbour :

That, the Indians immediately gave Mr. Montcalm, the French general, notice of the brigantine's being ashore, and he took the opportunity of transporting his heavy cannon to within about a mile and a half of the fort; which he could not have done had our vessels been out to the eastward. Mr. Montcalm afterwards confessed his good luck in having this opportunity, and that without it, it would have been impossible to have brought up his cannon.

On the 11th in the morning, on some canoes being seen to the eastward, the small schooner was sent out to make a discovery of what they were; she was scarce half a mile from the fort before she hoisted a jack at mast-head, fired a gun to leeward, and stood in again for the harbour, and informed that they had discovered a very large encampment, close round the opposite point, on which the two large sloops (the large brigantine being still on shore) were sent out with orders, if possible, to annoy the enemy; they proceeded to within gun-shot of the enemy's camp, when they were fired upon from a battery of four twelve-pounders; this fire was briskly returned from both vessels, but to no purpose, as their shot fell short of the shore, and the enemy's cannon, being large and well managed, killed the vessels almost every shot; after

firing several broadsides in this situation, the vessels bore away and came into harbour again.

The same day the French invested the place with about 32 pieces of cannon, from 12 to 18 pounders, besides several large brass mortars and howitzers, (among which artillery was contained that taken from gen. Braddock) and about 5000 men: About noon they began the attack of Fort Ontario with small arms, which was briskly returned, not only with small arms, but with eight cannon of that fort, and shells from the other side of the river: The garrison on the west side of the river was this day employed in repairing the battery on the south side of the old fort: That night the enemy were employed in approaching Fort Ontario, and bringing up their cannon against it: The 12th in the morning the enemy renewed their fire of small arms on Fort Ontario, and continued it all that day; it was returned very briskly in the same manner as the day before: At day-break this day a large number of battoes were discovered on the lake in their way to join the enemy's camp; on which the two sloops were again sent out, with orders to get between the battoes and the camp, but before our vessels came up the battoes had secured themselves under the fire of the cannon at their camp; the vessels came in again towards evening: The garrison on the west side were this day employed as the day before, and in the evening a detachment was made of 100 men of the 50th, and 126 of the New-Jersey regiment, under the command of col. Schuyler, to take possession of the fort on the hill to the westward of the old fort, and, under the direction of the engineer, Mr. Mackeller, were to put it into the best state of defence they could, in which work they were employed all the following night: The enemy on the east side continued their approaches to Fort Ontario, and, notwithstanding the constant fire kept upon them, and the loss of their chief engineer, who was killed in the trenches, about 10 o'clock next morning they opened a battery of cannon within 60 yards of it, an account of which the commandant of that fort immediately sent to col. Mercer: About 12 o'clock col. Mercer sent them orders to evacuate that fort, first destroying their cannon, ammunition, and provisions: About three the garrison quitted the fort, and managed their retreat so as to pass the river and join the troops at the west side without the loss of a man: These troops, being about 370, were immediately

ately ordered to join col. Schuyler, at the fort at the west hill, which they accordingly did, and were employed all the following night in completing the works of that fort.

The 13th in the morning, the large brigantine being off the rocks and repaired, A a detachment of about 80 men of the garrison was put on board her and the two sloops, in order to go out immediately, but the wind continuing to blow directly into the harbour, rendered it impossible for them to get out before the place was surrendered.

This night, as well as the night before, parties of the enemy's irregulars made several attempts to surprize the advanced guards and centries on the west side of the river, but did not succeed in any of them : On the east side of the river the enemy were this night employed in bringing up their cannon, and raising a battery against the old fort ; on our side we kept a constant fire of cannon and shells on them, from the old fort and works about it : The cannon which most annoyed the enemy were four pieces, which we reversed on the platform of an earthen work D which surrounded the old fort, and which was entirely enfiladed by the enemy's battery on the opposite shore : In this situation, without the least cover, the train, assisted by a detachment of 50 of Shirley's regiment, behaved remarkably well.

At day-break, the 14th, we renewed our E fire of cannon, on that part of the opposite shore, where we had, the evening before, observed the enemy at work in raising a battery ; they immediately returned our fire from a battery of 10 cannon, 12 pounders, and were preparing a battery of mortars and hoyets : About nine F o'clock this morning, 2500 of the enemy passed over the river in three columns, from the east to the west side of the river, in order to fall on us on that side.

Lieut. col. Mercer, on being informed that the enemy were passing the river, and not knowing their numbers, ordered col. G Schuyler with 500 men to oppose them, which would accordingly have been carried into execution, and consequently those 500 men been cut off, had not col. Mercer been killed by a cannon ball a few minutes after.

About 10 o'clock the enemy's battery H of mortars was ready to play, all our places of defence either enfiladed or ruined by the constant fire of their cannon, 2500 of their regulars and Indians on our backs, ready to storm us on that side, and

2000 of their regulars ready to land in our front, under the fire of their cannon : In this situation we were, when col. Littlehales, who succeeded col. Mercer in the command, called a council of war, who were, with the engineers, unanimously of opinion, that the works were no longer tenable, and that it was by no means prudent to risk a storm with such unequal numbers.

The chamade was accordingly ordered to be beat ; on this occasion it is very remarkable, considering the reports that have been spread and believed concerning the behaviour of the garrison, that it was with the utmost difficulty our officers could persuade the men to cease firing, and much more so afterwards to consent to become prisoners of war : It is also surprising that they assure us, the garrison never, on any occasion, shewed the least spirit of mutiny, until this juncture, when their obstinacy in keeping and using their arms, contrary to orders, might have been called so.

On beating the chamade, the fire ceased on both side, but yet the French were not idle, they improved this opportunity to bring up more cannon, and to advance the main body of their troops within musket shot of us, and every thing was prepared for a storm ; two officers were sent to the French general, to know what terms he would give us, upon which the marquis of Montcalm made answer, that the English were an enemy he esteemed ; that none but a brave nation would have thought of defending so weak a place so long, against such a strong train of artillery and superior numbers ; that they might expect whatever terms were consistent with the service of his most Christian majesty ; he accordingly sent the following proposals, viz.

" The marquis of Montcalm, army and field marshal, commander in chief of his most Christian majesty's troops, is ready to receive a capitulation upon honourable conditions, surrendering to him all the forts ; he requires them to be prisoners of war ; they shall be shewn all the regard the politest of nations can shew : I send an aid de camp on my part, viz. Monsi. de Bougainville, captain of dragoons ; they need only send the capitulation to be signed ; I require an answer by noon ; I have kept Mr. Drake for an hostage.

Aug. 14, 1756.

MONTCALM."

And accordingly the following demand was made.

" The

"The demand made by the commandant of Oswego from the marquis of Montcalm, army and field marshal to the king, commander in chief of his most Christian majesty's troops in North-America.

Article I. The garrison shall surrender prisoners of war, and shall be conducted from hence to Montreal, where they shall be treated with humanity, and every one shall have treatment agreeable to their respective ranks, according to the custom of war.

II. Officers, soldiers, and individuals shall have their baggage and cloaths, and they shall be allowed to carry them along with them.

III. They shall remain prisoners of war until they are exchanged."

To which the marquis de Montcalm gave answer as follows:

"I accept of the above articles in the name of his most Christian majesty, under the condition of delivering up faithfully the fortifications, ammunition, magazines, barks and battoes, with their appurtenances.

I give full power to Mons. de la Paus, major-general, to ratify this present capitulation, and to agree upon the manner of becoming master of the said fort, of which our troops shall take possession, and to insure the garrison from receiving any insult.

Given at the camp before Oswego, the 14th day (at 11 o'clock in the morning) of the month of August, 1756.

**MONTCALM."**

*Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from our last Volume, p. 601.*

"As peace was, in 1712, concluded between France and us, no warlike affair of any consequence happened in this colony (New-York) nor indeed had any thing of the like nature happened during that war, as their neighbours, the Five Nations, had, at the beginning of the war, concluded a neutrality with the French of Canada, which was, in effect, a neutrality for our colony of New-York. But as the French have always taken advantage of a peace with us, to incroach upon our territories in America, they began, soon after the treaty of Utrecht, to incroach upon our colonies, both of New-England and New-York, by settling plantations and erecting forts to the southward of the river St. Lawrence; and at last, about the year 1716 or 1717, they had the impudence, it seems, to erect a fort January, 1757.

near Onondaga, by which they intended to cut off our communication with the lake Ontario, which communication is from Albany to Shenectady, about 20 miles by land, and then up the Mohocks river, from thence to Onoydos lake, and from thence to lake Ontario, without any land carriage, except about one mile at the long falls of the Mohocks river, four miles from that river to Onoydos lake, and about 20 yards in order to pass a fall near the mouth of Onondaga river, which runs from that lake into the lake Ontario.

But upon the news of what the French had done, the before-mentioned col. Schuyler marched with a strong party from New-York, demolished the fort they had built, and drove all the French out of that part of the country. This was probably what put us afterwards upon building Oswego fort, where we soon established the greatest mart for Indian goods in all America, as the northern and western Indians could easily come by the lake Ontario, to exchange their commodities with our traders at that fort, from whence there was an easy carriage, for the Indian bulky goods, chiefly by water and down the stream, all the way to New-York city; so that nothing we ever did in America gave the French trade, with the Indians a greater check, and consequently we could not but expect that they would demolish this fort, if possible, upon the first rupture between us.

What authority col. Schuyler had for what he did upon this occasion we do not know, but we have seldom acted with such spirit; for we patiently allowed them to erect and establish their forts upon the river Chamblis, or Sorel, which gave them an easy and safe communication with the lake Champlain; and when we were, for God knows what, courting their alliance, in the years 1724 and 1725, they took advantage of that circumstance to erect a strong fort at Crown-Point, now so much talked of; as they did a few years after, to rebuild in the strongest manner, their fort at Niagara, which had been often before rebuilt by them, and as often demolished by our allies of the Five Nations, because it is within their territory, undisputed by the French themselves.

Altho' these incroachments of the French upon our colonies of New-England and New-York passed unnoticed by us here at home, yet they did not pass unnoticed by the people in these colonies; for we find that in 1731, when Rip Van Dam, Esq; was president of the council

and consequently commander in chief, upon the death of col. John Montgomery, their governor, until the arrival of col. William Cosby, their next governor, he gave notice of these incroachments to Mr. Belcher, governor of Massachusetts-bay colony in New-England, and he communicated this notice to the assembly of that colony, as a matter worthy of their attention; from whence we cannot but suppose, that our secretaries of state had due notice of them; but whether they had or no, it is certain that no satisfaction was ever obtained, tho' we had, in 1734, an opportunity to insist upon full satisfaction, as the price of the neutrality which we gratuitously, so far as is yet known, observed in the war that broke out that year in Europe.

Having mentioned Mr. Van Dam and Mr. Cosby, we cannot omit taking notice of a dispute that happened between them, soon after the latter's arrival in his government. Mr. Van Dam had, at his desire, advanced or paid upon his account the sum of 3537l. and whilst he was, as president of the council, governor of the province, he had received some small fees and perquisites, which he was to account for to the governor. Upon the governor's arrival Mr. Van Dam desired payment of the balance; but the governor refused to allow any of the sums that had been advanced or paid on his account, and insisted upon immediate payment of all the fees and perquisites he could pretend to; whereupon mutual suits were commenced before the supreme court of that colony, but the governor would not appear to the suit commenced against him, and as no execution could be awarded against him, he could not be compelled. This was not all, for he not only proceeded against Mr. Van Dam, but insisted that the supreme court, which, by its institution, is a court of law, should, in this case, act as a court of equity, which Lewis Morris, Esq; the chief justice, not only declared they could not do, but delivered his opinion in writing, whereupon the governor dismissed him from his office. As this affair made great noise at New-York, the case both of Mr. Van Dam and Mr. Morris was published in the Newspaper, printed by John Peter Zenger, whereupon an attempt was made, by the new chief justice, to get the grand jury to present the printer, for printing a false and scandalous libel, but they refused. Upon this the council took up the affair, and, by message, desired the assembly to concur with them, in ordering the Newspaper to be burnt by the common hang-

man; but the assembly refused to concur; therefore the governor and council had it burnt by their sole order; and soon after issued an order for taking Zenger into custody, whereupon he was sent to prison, and the attorney general proceeded against him by information. After the poor man had lain above 35 weeks in prison, his trial was brought on, and a jury impanelled, all of them dependers upon the governor, or declared enemies to Zenger, and many of them no freeholders, which last objection was so strong, that the judges were afraid to found a sentence upon any verdict they should bring in, therefore a new and fair jury of freeholders were impanelled, and they brought in their verdict, not guilty; upon which there were three general huzzas in the hall, which was full of people. In this affair Andrew Hamilton, Esq; a barrister at Philadelphia, came, not only voluntarily but without a fee, from thence, to plead poor Zenger's cause, and he did plead it with so much spirit and learning, that when the trial was reprinted here at London many thousand copies were sold; and the magistrates of New-York presented him with the freedom of their city in a gold box, *for the remarkable service he had done to that city and colony, by his learned and generous defence of the rights of mankind, and the liberty of the press.*

We now come to the last war between France and us, with respect to which the colony of New-York had their share in the brave and successful attack that was made upon the French island of Cape-Breton, and also in the preparations that were made in 1746, for the abortive design of attacking Quebec itself; but they were neither encouraged nor enabled to drive the French from their fort at Niagara, or from any of their forts on the lake Champlain, or Corlaer as it was called by the Dutch, who had full possession of it when we reduced their colony of Nova-Belgia, in 1664. On the contrary, the French had such easy access to the northern frontiers of New-York, from their new fort at Crown-Point, that, presently after the war was declared in that part of the world, that is to say in 1745, they made an inroad into the territories of New-York, reduced and demolished the fort at Saratoga, and murdered all the people they found there, among whom was col. Schuyler, jun. the son, we suppose, of col. Schuyler, already mentioned. And they afterwards made such frequent irruptions into this colony, that before the war was at an end, it was computed, they had killed

killed or made captive no less than 320 persons belonging to this colony alone, without the colonies making an attempt upon them, being obliged to keep the troops at home, which they had raised by orders from hence, that they might be in readiness to join the body of troops which they were made to expect from Great-Britain, but which never arrived; and the important island of Cape-Breton having been restored to the French by the ensuing treaty of peace, without so much as stipulating the demolition of any of the forts they had of late years erected within our territories, or a departure from any of the incroachments they had lately made upon our rights in America, we may easily guess what a shock these disappointments gave to our northern colonies, and what a contemptible idea of our power they raised in the minds of our Indian allies in that part of the world.

As to the boundaries and situation of the colony of New-York they will best appear from the map; and as it lies on both sides of Hudson river, which is navigable even for pretty large vessels to the mouth of the Mohocks river, about 150 miles, for so far the tide goes, which makes the navigation easy both up and down, we may judge of the importance of this colony, and its convenient situation for trade, especially as Hudson river is navigable for large canoes, quite up to its remarkable turn at Fort Lyman, and from thence there is an easy land carriage of but 12 miles to Lake George, from whence there is a water carriage, with very little interruption, to the river Canada, or St. Lawrence. To this we must add, that by means of Schorie river, that falls into the Mohocks, there is an easy communication, of not above three or four miles, to the chief branch of Delaware river; and Conajoharie river, that falls likewise into the Mohocks, has its head very near to a branch of Susquehanna river, which is navigable quite down to the bay of Chesapeake.

And moreover, this colony is no less happy in its climate and soil than in its situation; for its climate is in the winter much more moderate than that of New-England, and in summer than that of Virginia; and as to its soil, except upon the south-east side of Long Island, and some few other parts, it consists generally of a

rich deep mould which is extremely fertile, so that the inhabitants, already, not only supply themselves with wheat, and all other sorts of corn, but export large quantities; and since the establishment of Fort Oswego, they have exported great quantities of skins and furs. Besides which they have lately begun to make and export large quantities of pig iron, and also some copper\*, the last of which might, it seems, be greatly increased, if they could be at the expence of setting up fire-engines for draining the mines. And as they have some share in the fishing trade, and export large quantities of fish, beef, pork, and other sorts of provisions, together with pipe-staves, and other sorts of lumber, as well as several sorts of naval stores, their trade is already become so extensive, that from Michaelmas, 1749, to Michaelmas, 1750, there were entered at the port of New-York 23 ships, 22 snows, 45 brigantines, 131 sloops, and 11 schooners; in all 232 vessels: And there were entered outward, 36 ships, 28 snows, 58 brigantines, 150 sloops, 14 schooners, in all 286.

[To be continued in our next.]

Of the POWER, STATE, GOVERNMENT, &c. of the POPE. From KEYSER'S Travels.

IT is but a few centuries, since the power of the pope was such, that several monarchs not only paid him a yearly tribute, but, if they offered to act contrary to his holiness's pleasure, or did not in every thing fully comply with his commands, tumults, excommunications, and sometimes even the loss of their crowns and dominions, where the consequence, and this without any respect of persons, or distinction of nations. St. Antoninus observes, that the words of David, in the viiith psalm, viz. "Thou hast put all things under his feet; all sheep and oxen, yea, and all the beasts of the field, the fowl of the air, and the fish of the sea," were literally accomplished in the pope. The sheep, according to that sagacious commentator, signify the Christians; the oxen, the Jews; the beasts of the field, the Pagans; the fowls of the air, good and evil angels; and, lastly, by the fishes of the sea, are meant the souls in purgatory. The orthodox cannot take offence

\* Of the copper mines the family of Schuyler are the principal owners, and some years ago two ships were loaded annually, with that metal, for England. † Concerning the pope's prerogative over angels, I remember in a manuscript of pope Clement the VIth's bull for the jubilee of the year 1350, kept in the city library at Utrecht, to have read these words: Mandamus angelis Paradisi, quod animam illius a purgatorio penitus absolutam in Paradisi gloriam introducant. "We require and command the angels of Paradise that, as we have discharged his soul from Purgatory, they will immediately carry it to the joys of Paradise."

sence at this interpretation, as they are compared to that innocent serviceable creature the sheep; but the heretics are little obliged to Urbano Cerri, who, in his state of the Romish church, always speaks of them as unclean beasts; and in his eulogium on pope Innocent XI. for his zealous persecution of heretics, he introduces some fervent exhortations, encouraging him to go on; profanely applying these words, in the Acts of the Apostles, to the Roman Pontiff, Rise, Peter; kill and eat.

The great power of the pope must be attended with a very large revenue, were it to consist only of the profits arising from dispensations, annates, palls, canonizations, &c. But the wealth of those families, whose good fortune it has been to have one of their relations exalted to the papal dignity, is a convincing proof of this; for, notwithstanding the pope's profuse way of living, they leave over-grown fortunes, both in land and money, to their heirs. How those fortunes are raised is well known to the Ottoboni, Altieri, Chigi, Pamfili, Barberini, Borghese, Ludovisi, and other *Casa Papaline*, or papal families. It has been computed, that Urban VIII. who was one of the Barberini, left to his family above twenty-four millions of Roman Scudi\*; and this partly accrued from the confiscations of the effects of three thousand unhappy persons who were put to death by the inquisition.

The family arms of pope Innocent XII. are three cups, which he ordered to be inverted, implying, that instead of filling, he intended to pour out and distribute, adding this motto, *Alis, non sibi*. "To others, not to himself;" but Pasquin placed the comma after the word *non*, and thus quite altered the meaning, though with too much truth.

The lands and revenues of the pope, are managed by the apostolick chamber, where the employments are so lucrative, that the more considerable are sold for eighty or a hundred thousand dollars †. Collations to ecclesiastical benefices, dispensations, &c. are made out in the Datary, so called from the usual signature, *Datum Roma apud sanctum Petrum*, &c.

when the pope is at the Vatican, and *apud sanctam Mariam majorem*, when he is at the Quirinal palace. Every instrument, after passing through the Datary, comes into the secretary of state's office, of which the Datary is but, as it were, a department. The Rota is a kind of parliament, or superior court of judicature.

The highest assembly is the consistory, where the cardinals sit and vote; and, on some particular occasions, there is free admittance into this court, as happened on the 11th of February last, at the promotion of cardinal Salviati. About nine in the morning the cardinals met in their long robes and mantelets of ermine, but without any black spots; on their heads they wore red silk caps, shaped almost like those of the Jesuits. The cardinals, who had been regulars, appeared in the habit of their order, made of a thin cloth. The pope came in a close episcopal vestment of gold tissue, with a mitre, embroidered with gold, on his head; and on each side of his seat, which was elevated above the rest, and under a canopy, was placed a large fan, made of white peacocks' feathers. The cardinals sat on the second bench from the floor, the first bench being assigned for their Caudatarii, or train-bearers: The pope being seated, the cardinals, with their robes sweeping the ground, came up to him, according to their seniority, to make the usual salutation ‡. Afterwards Salviati being called in, he appeared in the habit of a cardinal; and having first kissed the pope's foot, and then his right-hand, his holiness embraced him. After this ceremony, he went about and kissed all the cardinals. In the mean time a motion was read in Latin, concerning a canonization to be deliberated on, little of which being understood, no-body seemed to give any heed to it §. This round of salutations being over, the new cardinal was again led to the papal chair, where his holiness, during the recital of some prayers, put the red hat on his head; but it was immediately taken off again.

When a memorial or petition is delivered to the pope, and returned with *Letum* written on it, it is an ill omen, indicating,

\* About 6,000,000*l.* sterling. † About 22,500*l.* sterling. ‡ That the ancient made their *flabellas*, or fans, of peacocks feathers, may be seen from Mountfaucon's *antiq. exp. suppl. tom. I. tab. 2.* Such also were the fans made use of by the deacons for driving away the flies, that they might not fall into the chalice, (*Anselmus, lib. III. ep. 162.* *De raris, lib. IV. c. 35. n. 8, 9,* and the author of the *Constitutiones Apostolicæ*) and among the Greeks, to this day, such a flabellum is put into the hand of the deacon at his ordination. § It is only at the adoration on his election, and at the coronation of a pope, that the cardinals kiss his feet. ¶ Every canonization is rated at a hundred thousand Roman scudi, 21,250*l.* sterling; and in the year 1712, there happened no less than four.

cating, that it has indeed been read, but, at least for the present, will not be granted; this manner of softening a denial has some affinity with the phrase used by Henry IV. of France, *Nous verrons*, "We'll see."

The pope's military forces, whether by land or sea, make no figure. The place where any of his soldiers are to be seen, are the castle of St. Angelo, Civita Vecchia, Urbino, Ferrara, and some small forts on the frontiers. The pope's Swiss guards are well paid and clothed; yet their chief employment is to keep off the crowd at public solemnities. I must say, that foreigners, on all occasions, find them very civil, especially if addressed in German, by the title of Landmann, which is more than can always be said of their countrymen at Versailles. I remember that an Austrian nobleman, of great rank, being pressed by the crowd, in return for his condescending compliment of Landmann, received this answer, Ay! to-day every bear-leader calls us countrymen.

For preventing all disorders and tumults, there is at Rome a corps of three hundred Sbirri, commanded by a captain, who is called Il Barigello; he is distinguished from the rest by a gold chain and medal; and when he has a mind to be known, he wears the chain about his neck. This post was formerly very creditable, but now it is accounted contemptible; and pope Clement XI. endeavouring to restore it to its former esteem, by persuading some persons of family to accept of it, was answered, that the best way to bring that post to credit again, would be, to bestow it on the nephew of a pope, as after such a predecessor, no man would be ashamed of it: But the pope, and his relations, pursued a higher game, and so the affair remains as it was. The present Barigello was formerly a captain in a marching regiment, and for his good parts, and agreeable address, was received into the best of company; but falling into low circumstances, he accepted of this employment, which, at once deprived him of all commerce with his former friends and companions.

The cardinals make no extraordinary figure, for persons who claim an equality with crowned heads. The title of cardinal is, indeed, of some antiquity, but not in the present acceptance of it. Formerly the bishop of Rome was chosen by the clergy and people, and afterwards confirmed by the emperor; by whom also he was sometimes deprived for turbulent, and seditious practices. It was under pope Nicholas II., that the cardinals

first began to acquire such high reputation. The red hat was conferred on them in the year 1143, by Innocent IV. at the council of Lyons, as Nicholas de Curbio observes in his life. To Paul II. they owe the scarlet robes, and the title of *Emmentissimi* they hold from Urban VIII. whereas before they were stiled only *Illustissimi*, in common with other bishops and prelates. The red hat is an emblem of their readiness to shed their blood for the catholic faith, though the cardinals make no great figure in the list of martyrs. It is certain, that upon the whole, the scarlet vestment is very becoming; even the dead cardinals are painted with this colour, in order to set off their cadaverous visages; and it is no longer ago than last March, that cardinal Pamfili lay in state in St. Agnes's church, whose rosy florid countenance was entirely owing to carmine or vermillion.

In the promotion of foreign prelates to the cardinalship, the pope allows of the nomination by crowned heads of the popish religion. This privilege the king of Sardinia obtained by a refined piece of policy, for he recommended to Benedict XIII. Ferreri, brother to the marquis d'Ormea, whom the pope himself wished to see invested with the purple. I could likewise name a cardinal who owed his promotion to the defender of the Protestant faith, viz. George I. king of Great-Britain, who procured him the king of Poland's nomination; but the circumstances of this intrigue are best known to the present bishop of Namur, formerly known by the name of Abbé Strickland. The Conclave is the theatre where the cardinals principally endeavour to display their abilities, and where many things are transacted which favour little of their divine inspiration. It is known, that during the election of a pope, in the year 1721, the feuds and animosities ran so high, that they fell to blows, and threw the standishes at one another. In this fray Davia, Albani, Pamfili, and Althan, distinguished themselves; so that it is not at all strange, that among the attendants of the Conclave, there are always two or three surgeons in waiting."

Account of the HOSPITAL called LA CASA SANTA, belonging to the Church of St. Maria Annunziata, at Naples. From KEYSER.

THE hospital called la Casa Santa, was once the best endowed in the whole world; for its annual income in lands, tithes, imposts, endowments, interest



terest of money, &c. amounted to two hundred thousand ducats, or, as some compute it, to a million of scudi. On the other hand, the annual expences for the sick, poor, foundlings, and other charitable uses, were no less : So that the following lines over the main entrance say A no more than what is strictly true :

*Lac pueris, dotem innuptis, velunque pudicis,  
Datque medelam aegris hæc opulenta domus.*

*Hinc meritis sacra est illi, quæ nupta, pudica,  
Et lassans ; orbis vera medela fuit.*

“ This wealthy house gives milk to B babes, a portion to maids, a veil to nuns, and medicines to the sick ; and is therefore justly dedicated to her who was a mother, and gave suck, and yet was a pure virgin, and brought redemption to heal the world.”

The children brought up here are generally about two thousand five hundred in number ; it being no uncommon thing, in one night, for twenty infants to be put into the wheel or machine which stands open both day and night for the reception of them, and eight wet nurses attend every day. The boys are brought up to handicraft trades, and some even to the church ; they being, notwithstanding the uncertainty of their legitimacy, by a bull of pope Nicholas IV. declared capable of holy orders. The girls, as they grow up, according to their capacities or inclinations, do the necessary work of the hospital, are employed in the care and instruction of the children, entered into a convent, or married with a portion of 100 or 200 ducats ; and this last article has formerly amounted to ten thousand ducats per annum, whilst that of the foundlings was seldom less than fifteen thousand. The young women married from this house, in case they are left widows in necessitous circumstances, or forsaken by their husbands ; or if the marriage, without any fault of theirs, proves unfortunate, are intitled to a re-admission, and have a particular apartment allowed them, being distinguished by the name of Ritornate. The annual amount of the dowries to other women with which this house is charged by several antient legacies and foundations, was at least eighteen thousand ducats ; there being not a few noble families whose daughters, at their marriage, received two or three thousand dollars from this hospital. The physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, servants, &c. stood the house annually in fourteen thousand ducats. The dispensary belonging to it is extremely well worth seeing. To

the Casa Santa belong four other hospitals, one of which is at Puzzuolo, whither, as also to Tritoli, great numbers of patients, about three hundred at a time, are sent, thrice every summer, to the warm baths and sudatories, and there provided with food, lodging, and necessary attendance ; their stay at these baths is limited to seven days.

Such was the state of this hospital at the beginning of this century, when it proved bankrupt for above five millions of ducats ; upon which its total ruin was apprehended. The affair, which had for a long time lain concealed, like fire hidden under the ashes, in the year 1701, began to discover itself, and was at length brought before an Imperial commission ; which, till a total discharge of the debt, assigned over to the creditors so much of its income as to reserve only forty-two thousand ducats a year for the support of the hospital, the church, and the convent. This has reduced the girls portions from two hundred ducats to fifty, and the other expences have suffered a proportionable diminution ; even a great part of the silver ornaments of the church (which still does not want for splendor) has been disposed of, in order the sooner to emerge from these difficulties ; which however must be a work of time.

*The concluding WORLD, Dec. 30.*

THE publick will no doubt be a good deal astonished, that, instead of the great name of Adam Fitz-Adam to this paper, they now see it written by a poor weak woman, its publisher, and dated from the Globe in Pater-Noster-Row, Alas ! Nothing but my regard and veneration for that dear good man could have got the better of my modesty, and tempted me to an undertaking, that only himself was equal to.

Before these lines can reach the press, that truly great and amiable gentleman will, in all probability, be no more. An event so sudden and unexpected, and in which the publick are so deeply interested, cannot fail to excite the curiosity of every reader ; I shall therefore relate it in the concise manner I am able, not in the least doubting but my defects in style will be overlooked, and that grief and concern will prevent criticism.

H The reader may remember, that in the first number of the World, and in several succeeding papers, the good old gentleman flattered himself that the profits of his labours would, some time or other, enable him to make a genteel figure in the world.

world, and seat him at last in his one horse chair. The death of Mrs. Fitz-Adam, which happened a few months since as it relieved him from the great expence of housekeeping, made him in a hurry to set up his equipage; and as the sale of his paper was even beyond his expectations, I was one of the first of his friends that advised him to purchase it. The equipage was accordingly bespoke and sent home; and as he had all along promised that his first visit in it should be to me, I expected him last Tuesday at my country-house at Hoxton. The poor gentleman was punctual to his appointment; and it was with great delight that I saw him, from my window, driving up the road that leads to my house. Unfortunately for him, his eye caught mine; and hoping (as I suppose) to captivate me by his great skill in driving, he made two or three flourishes with his whip, which so frightened the horse, that he ran furiously away with the carriage, dashed it against a post, and threw the driver from his seat with a violence hardly to be conceived. I screamed out to my maid, "Lord bless me! says I, Mr. Fitz-Adam is killed!" And away we ran to the spot where he lay. At first I imagined that his head was off; but upon drawing near to him, I found it was his hat: He breathed indeed, which gave me hopes that he was not quite dead; but for other signs of life, he had positively none.

In this miserable condition, with the help of some neighbours, we brought him into the house, where a warm bed was quickly got ready for him; which together with bleeding and other helps, brought him by degrees to life and reason. He looked round about him for some time, and at last, seeing and knowing me, enquired after his chaise. I told him it was safe, tho' a good deal damaged. "No matter, Madam, he replied; it has done my business: It has carried me a journey from this world to the next: I shall have no use for it again." Here his speech failed him, and I thought him expiring; but, after a few minutes, recovering, as it were from a trance, he proceeded thus. "Mrs. Cooper, says he, you behold in the miserable object now before you, a speaking monument of the folly and madness of ambition. This fatal chaise was the ultimate end of all my pursuits; the hope of it animated my labours, and filled me with ideas of felicity and grandeur. Alas! How it has humbled me! May other men take warning from my fall! The World, Mrs. Cooper, is now

at an end! I thought it destined to a longer period; but the decrees of fate are not to be resisted. It would indeed have pleased me to have written the last paper myself; but that task, Madam, must be yours; and however painful it may be to your modesty, I conjure you to undertake it." He paused here for a minute or two, as if he waited for my answer; and, as well as I could speak with sorrow and concern, I promised what he asked. "Your knowledge as a publisher, Madam, (proceeded he) and your great fluency of words, will make it perfectly easy to you. Little more will be necessary than to set forth my sudden and unhappy end; to make my acknowledgments to the publick for the indulgence it has shown me; and above all, to testify my gratitude to my numerous correspondents, to whose elegant pieces this paper has been principally indebted for its uncommon success. I intended (with permission) to have closed the work with a list of those correspondents; but death prevents me from raising this monument to my fame."

A violent fit of coughing, in which I feared the poor gentleman would have gone off, robbed him of his speech for more than half an hour: At last, however, he came again to himself, and, tho' more feeble than before, proceeded as follows. "I am thankful, Madam, that I yet live, and that an opportunity is given me of confessing the frailties of my nature to a faithful friend." I winked at Susan to withdraw, but she would not understand me: Her stay, however, did not prevent Mr. Fitz-Adam from giving me a full detail of the sins of his youth; which as they only amounted to a few gallantries among the ladies, with nothing more heinous than a rape or two at college, we bid him be of comfort, and think no more of such trifles. "And now, Madam, says he, I have another concern to trouble you with. When I was a boy at school, it always possessed my thoughts, that whenever I died I should be buried in Westminster-Abbey. I confess freely to you, Madam, that this has been the constant ambition of my riper years. The great good which my labours have done to mankind will, I hope, entitle my remains to an interment in that honourable place; nor will the publick, I believe, be disinclined to erect a suitable monument to my memory. The frontispiece to the World, which was the lucky thought of my printer, I take to be a most excellent design; and if executed at large in virgin marble,

must have an admirable effect. I can think only of one alteration in it, which is, that in the back ground I would have, in relief, a one-horse chair in the act of overturning, that the story of my death, as it contains a lesson for the ambitious, may be recorded with my name. My epitaph, if the publick might be so satisfied, I would have decent and concise. It would offend my modesty, if after the name of Fitz-Adam, more were to be added than these words,

*He was the deepest PHILOSOPHER,  
The wisest WRITER,*

AND  
*The greatest MAN  
Of THIS AGE or NATION.*

I say, Madam, of *this* age and nation, because other times and other countries have produced very great men; insomuch that there are names among the antients, hardly inferior to that of Adam Fitz-Adam."

The good old gentleman would have proceeded, but his speech failed him again, and he lay, as if expiring, for two whole hours; during which season, as I had no time to spare, and as all I had heard was then fresh in my memory, I sat myself down to fulfil the promise I had made. When I had written thus far, he again attempted to speak to me, but could not. I held up the paper to him, and asked if he would hear it read. He nodded his assent, and, after I had gone thro' it, his approbation. I desired him to signify by some motion of his hand, if there was any thing in it that he wished to have altered. He nodded his head again, and gave me a look of such complacency and regard, as convinced me I had pleased him. It is from a knowledge of this circumstance that I shall now send what I have written to the press, with no other concern than for the accident that occasioned it: An accident, which I shall never think of without tears, as it will probably deprive the publick of a most able instructor, and me of a worthy friend, and constant benefactor.

Globe, Pater-Noster-Row, M. COOPER.  
Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1756.

P. S. *Wednesday night, ten o'clock.* Mr. Fitz-Adam is still alive, tho' in a dangerous way. He came to his speech this morning, and directed me to inform the publick, that as the World is now closed, he has given a general index to the folio volumes to be printed, and given gratis, in a few days, at Mr. Doddsley's, in Pall-Mall, and at M. Cooper's, at the Globe in Pater Noster-Row.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Herewith send you some farther remarks on Miscellaneous Observations on the Tragedy of Macbeth, (see our last vol. p. 429.) which, as they may possibly be of some service to the great genius who intends, very soon, to oblige the publick with a new edition of Shakespear, I wish he might have a sight of them in your Magazine for this, or the next month. And am,

Your obliged and  
most obedient, &c.  
Stratford super Avon,  
December 1, 1756. S: W.

*Miscellaneous Observations.*

NOTE XLII.

C *Macbeth.* I Have lived long enough, my way of life

Is fall'n into the fear, the yellow leaf:

As there is no relation between the way of life, and fallen into the Sear, I am inclined to think that the W is only an M inverted, and that it was originally D written.—My May of life.

This our criticus criticorum, the famous Dr. Warburton, will by no means allow of, tho' he declares, in his preface to his Shakespear, that Anonymous is the only man in England, besides himself, that understands any thing of Shakespear. But let us see how or wherein this courteous admirer of Anonymous differs from him. Why, says the master critic, Anonymous did not consider that Macbeth is not here speaking of his rule of government, or of any sudden change; but of the gradual decline of life, as appears from this F line,

And that, which should accompany *old age*,

And way, is used for course, progress:

Oh! How I could trust this brace of woodcocks, and transfix them with an iron skewer! As Boyle is said to have done Bentley and his friend Wotton, in the battle of the books. Could not they see, blind emendators! That for *way* we ought to read *wane*.

—my wane of life  
Is fall'n into the Sear, the yellow leaf:  
Methinks I hear the ghost of Shakespear calling out, Aim! Aim! Aim! That is you've hit the mark. (*Vote the Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act II. Sc. XI.) With a most curious note of Dr. Warburton's upon it, but like every one of his others, nothing at all to the purpose, as I am ready to shew, whenever called upon.

REMARK

REMARK II. upon Note XLIV. in *Miscellaneous Observations*.

*Macbeth*. W Herefore was that cry?  
Seyton. The queen is dead.

*Macbeth*. She should (1) have died hereafter;

There would have been a time for such a word,

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,

Creeps in this petty space from day to day,  
To the last syllable of (2) recorded time,  
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools  
The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief candle!

Life's but a walking shadow—

*Miscellaneous Observations.*

She should have died hereafter,  
There would have been a time for such a word.

This passage has very justly been suspected of being corrupt. It is apparent for what word there would have been a time, and that there would, or would not, have been a time for any word, seems not a consideration of importance sufficient to transport Macbeth into the following exclamation. I read therefore [and wonderfully wisely, Warburton himself would not have read better]

(1) She should have died hereafter:

There would have been a time for—such a world!

To-morrow, &c.

It is a broken speech, in which only part of the thought is expressed, and may be paraphrased thus: The queen is dead. Macbeth. Her death should be deferred to some more peaceful hour; had she lived longer, there would at length have been a time for the honours due to her as a queen, and that respect which I owe her for her fidelity and love.—Such is the world!—Such is the condition of human life, that we always think to-morrow will be happier than to-day, but to-morrow, and to-morrow steals over us, unenjoyed and unregarded, and we still linger in the same expectation to the moment appointed for our end. All these days which have thus passed away, have sent multitudes of fools to the grave, who were engrossed by the same dream of future felicity, and, when life was departing from them, were, like me, reckoning on to-morrow.

(2) To the last syllable of recorded time. Recorded time seems to signify, the time fixed in the decrees of heaven for the period of life. This record of futurity is indeed an accurate expression, but as we

January, 1757.

only know transactions past or present, the language of men affords no term for the volumes of prescience, in which future events may be supposed to be written.

*Miscellaneous Observations, by Anon.*

*Profecto hic magno conatu magnas nugas dixit! Ut statim apparebit, nisi quid me jallit.*

Before I give you my thoughts of the preface before us, I cannot help observing what a great deal of pity it was, that Mr. Upton, to whom the world is so highly indebted for his admirable observations on Shakespeare, should be led into the same way of thinking here with the paltry scrib-ler, Anonymous, whom I am about to correct; but so it was; for, says Mr. Upton, “when news was brought to Macbeth, that the queen was dead, he wishes she had not then died; to-morrow, or any other time, would have pleased him better. This is the concatenation of ideas and hence is introduced the observation that follows. To-morrow, and to-morrow, &c.”

Mr. UPTON.

My REMARKS.

OUR modern annotators upon Shakespeare, it is true, allow him but a very small share of classical learning; but what kind of judges they are, the instance of their profound skill before us may serve to shew: It will certainly manifest, that they are neither such mighty adepts in classics themselves, nor such great masters of Shakespeare, as they would make us believe: For had they been but moderately versed in either, they must have seen, that the main part of this soliloquy of Macbeth, is formed upon the 59th epigram of the fifth book of Martial, which had they hit upon, it would have helped them to mend the faulty parts, and have let them into the true sense and meaning of the whole. The beginning and latter end of the said epigram will be sufficient for my purpose: The whole may be read as it stands in Martial, with the translation by Mr. Cowley, than which, by the by, I do not remember to have met with any older.

*Ad Postumum. Ep. 59. Lib. v.*

*Cras te victurum, cras dicis, Postume, semper. Cras-vives? Hodie jam vivere, Postume, verum est.*

*Ille sapit, quisquis, Postume, vivis hui.*

—*Non est, crede mihi, sapientis dicere vivam.*

*Sera nimis vita est crastina; vivis hodie.*

Mart. Lib. i. ep. 16.

—*Jam cras besternum consumpsimus, &c.*

Perf. Satyr. 5.

By the help of which, and a line or two out of Catullus, we may very safely ve-

D

ture to read and explain the whole passage as followeth.

*Macb.* She should have died hereafter ;  
There would have been her time, for such  
their word's [row

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-mor-  
Creeps in this petty space from day to day, A  
To the last syllable of recorded time ;  
And yesterdays have lighted all our fools.  
The dusky way to death.

She would have died hereafter, i. e.  
She would have died to-morrow, or on a  
to-morrow.

There would have been her time, for such B  
their word's

To-morrow ;

i. e. Such unwise folks as she was, what-  
ever they have to do of moment, they always  
cry they will do it to-morrow ; they are al-  
ways for procrastinating ; always for putting  
off every thing, particularly living better, C  
or reforming their lives, till to-morrow ;

—And to-morrow, and to-morrow,  
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,  
To the last syllable of recorded time ;

i. e. and when to-morrow, it is still to-  
morrow, and when the next to-morrow  
comes, it is still the same, and thus, to-  
morrow and to-morrow creeps in this petty  
pace from day to day,

To the last syllable of recorded time.

Syllable here (tho' Mr. Johnson, in his  
great English Dictionary, takes no notice  
of Shakespear's using the word in my  
sense) does most certainly signify, as it  
does in the original Greek, a comprehen-  
sion for συλλαβή comes from συλλαβεῖν,  
*comprehendo*, and in its first and natural  
signification, is *comprehensio*. But where  
shall we find either the first or the last com-  
prehension of time upon record ? Mr. A-  
nonymous seems much at a loss about it. F  
I will therefore, asking his pardon, ad-  
vise him to read the 10th verse of the 90th  
Psalm, and there he will find both the  
first and the last syllables of recorded time ;  
the first, threecore years and ten, the last  
fourcore years.

And yesterdays have lighted all our fools G  
The dusky way to death.

This I humbly apprehend to have been  
the genuine text before it was corrupted.  
The sense of which is easy, if we cast but  
an eye back to the forecited epigram of  
Martial, for there we find,

*Ille sapit quisquis, Postume, vixit heri.* The H  
wife lived yesterday ; but all our fools,  
who are still designing to live to-morrow,  
die on their yesterdays, before the to-mor-  
row comes, on which they had proposed  
to have amended their ways. And thus,  
agreeably to Shakespear's manner, as your

wife people live before they die, so fools  
always die before they live.

—Lighted all our fools

The dusky way to death.

Funeral solemnities were commonly to-  
wards night, and conducted by torch light.

And, says Servius in *Æneid*, L. i. Torches  
were properly called *funalia à funibus cerâ  
circudatis, unde et fœnus dicitur*. Various  
have been the thoughts of our commenta-  
tors about the epithet *dusky* as it stands in  
the first folio. The worthy Mr. Upton  
declares for, the way to *study* death, and  
gives this reason for it : To die is a  
lesson easily learnt, that even fools can  
study it, even the motley fool, in *As you  
Like it*. The Oxford edition has it, *dusky*  
death ; but I think, tho' the last epithet is  
the true one, it is wrong placed, it should  
be set before *way*, and I do not question  
but Catullus will justify my way of think-  
ing.

*Nunc it per iter tenebricosum,*

*Illic, unde negant redire quenquam.*

Catul. III. ver. 11.

Before we leave this article, it may not  
be improper to recite the whole of what  
Mr. Upton has said upon it, and to shew  
how the word *study* crept into the text.

The first folio reads *dusky* death : i. e.  
death which reduces us to dust and ashes ;  
as Mr. Theobald explains it, an espouser  
of this reading. It might be farther  
strengthened from a similar expression in  
Psalm xxiv. 15. I do not doubt, but  
*dusky* death was Shakespear's own reading ;  
but it was his first reading ; and he after-  
wards altered it himself into *study* death,  
which the players finding in some other  
copy, gave it thus in their second edition.  
*Study* then seems the authentic word—To  
die is a lesson so easily learnt, that even  
fools can *study* it : Even the motley fool,  
in *As you Like it*, could reason on the time.  
'Tis but an hour ago since it was nine,  
And after one hour more 'twill be eleven ;  
And so, from hour to hour, we ripe and ripe,  
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot,  
And thereby hangs a tale.

Mr. UPTON.

Whereby we find, that the first folio  
reads to *dusky* death, the second to *study*  
death ; and I can easily believe that, as  
the first transcriber, thro' haste, turned  
*dusky* into *dusky*, so the next, being  
somewhat a greater blunderer, by trans-  
posing the letters, i. e. by putting the  
s and the t as they were tied together in  
the room of d and u, and making the d  
and u change places, he turned *dusky* into  
*study*, and left it in the wrong place where  
he found it ; which reading was adopted  
by

by Mr. Rowe, and afterwards rejected by Mr. Theobald, who brought in *duffy* again, which the Oxford edition turned into *duffy*, as it is now given us in all our late editions.

But after all, the above alteration and exposition represent Macbeth as shewing no regard for any honours being due to his lady as a queen, or any respect he thought he owed her, for her fidelity and love to him, but quite contrary; he is set forth as receiving the news of her death without any manner of concern; and speaking of her, with respect to it, by a periphrasis, he sarcastically ranks her amongst such as died on their yesterdays, namely, the unwise. Why, it is true, he is thus represented by this way of reading and explaining, but then when we consider his behaviour, and what he said to the doctor, and his speech immediately preceding the soliloquy we are upon, the whole will appear highly in character.

Says Macbeth, Act V. Sc. III. to the doctor,

How does your patient do?

To which the doctor replies,

Not so sick, my lord;

As she is troubled with thick coming fan- [cies, D  
That keep her from her rest.

Macb. Cure her of that:

Can't thou not minister to a mind diseas'd:

And, with some sweet oblivious antidote,  
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous  
stuff,

Which weighs upon the heart?

The question here is no more but a question of course, asked in the slightest manner imaginable, without so much as wishing the doctor to do the best he could for his patient, but instead of that, Macbeth, without any reserve, lays open the inward state and condition of her mind; than which scarce any could be imagined more wretched.

Let us observe, in the next place, what Macbeth says upon the cry within of women.

I have almost forgot the taste of fears:

—I have sapt full with horrors;

Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts

Cannot once start me.

Macbeth tells us here, that there was a time once, when a night shriek would have made his blood run chill; when a dismal treatise, discourse, or story, would have made his hair rouse and stand an end; [so humane, so soft, so tender-hearted was he then] but now his conscience was seared, and his heart so hardened, that he, whose nature was once full of the milk of hu-

man tenderness, had nothing of it remaining in him; he had "sapt full with horrors; direness familiar to his slaughterous thoughts could not once start him." No wonder then, that he should speak, upon receiving the news of the queen's death, in the manner my reading and exposition make him; especially if we reflect, that he looked upon her as the person that had initiated him in blood, and brought him to this sad and lamentable pass.

"I have sapt full of horrors."

B The tinker of tinkers, I mean, the famous tinker of D—in, after hammering out a brazen-faced reflection on the Oxford editor, leaves the place, tinker-like, in a worse condition than he found it. *Horrores quandoque ad torvitatem aspectus referuntur. Vide Apul. Apol. p. 407.* And accordingly *horrors*, tho' our late huge, weighty English Dictionary, gives us no such meaning of the word, do signify, sometimes, spectres, ghosts, apparitions, bare-ribbed deaths; as I observed heretofore in a remark on a passage in King Lear; (see our last vol. p. 234.) for the truth of which I appeal to p. 340, of the History of the Royal Society, edit. 3. in 4to.

St. Stephen's, Norwich, Dec. 30, 1756.

S I R,

A Amongst the fragments of Petronius Arbitrator, (who was master of the revels to the Roman emperor Nero) we find a very short copy of verses upon women, by one Eumolpus, but a most bitter invective against the sex. However, let not the ladies of the present times be affronted, or so much as wonder at it, when they come to know that he was one of those finished fops (of whom there are plenty in this age) the limits of whose knowledge are circumscribed within the curls of a toupee, the tap of a fine essenced snuff-box, the fringed gloves, and the gold-headed cane, dangling at the button; who boast of having dined with, and being very intimate with such a duke or lord; with whom they never were in company; and of ladies favours, whom they had never seen but at a play, and that at a distance.—Eumolpus was, in his time, reckoned to be a fine singer (for so his name in the original signifies, and probably given him upon that account, as the Roman senator Volumnius was surnamed Eutrapelus from his smart, genteel turn for wit and pleasantries) but being, as is too often the case, one of those *squeaking cock-combs*, intolerably insolent and vain, from being admired by some ladies for his voice and person, and boasting of his gallantries

D 2

with them amongst some other Roman ladies, the truth of which they strongly suspected; they took an opportunity, at a publick entertainment, to make him look *mightily small*, to his great confusion, and no less mortification;—upon which he retired home in a very grumbling cue, and from that time commenced as great a misogynist, as his noted brother of Athens, a misanthrope, and vented his spleen against the sex in the four following Latin verses, which I have here sent you, translated into English and Greek, as nearly as the languages will admit;—and, tho' I think, that this ridiculous fop was served right enough by the Roman ladies, yet I am by no means pleased with the bitterness of his verses, nor indeed is it at all true: For let the misogynists of this age, exclaim ever so much against the peridy, or impieties, of any kind, of the fair sex, I am apt to think they will be puzzled more than a little to prove the truth of the first words of the third verse, which must be understood at least in an hyperbolical sense, and that extremely so too.—Let them search the pages of antient and modern times, and produce women of infamous characters for any sort of vice, a Messalina or a Sempornia, &c. or contemptible for pusillanimity, or weakness in any shape, and we will contrast them with a Lucretia, an Arria, a Livia, a Cornelia, or a Calpurnia, &c. women of the most exalted characters, not in the Christian, but the Heathen world.—If these *fine gentlemen*, and *men of honour*, are served by the ladies no better than Eumolpus, let them thank themselves for it, since they are chiefly the cause of it: They first endeavour to seduce the sex, and then storm unmercifully, if they find themselves deluded in their turn, and exposed to their confusion.—However, thus far it must be owned, that the present vitiated, and false method of education of the sex, contributes, I am afraid, not a little, to their ruin and unhappiness: They are furnished too soon, thro' the unpardonable error of their parents, with the tinsel, empty sopperies of life, instead of having their tender minds early seasoned with the principles of their religion, and the love and fear of their Creator, by which means their understanding would be garrisoned against the vile assaults of those *sons of Satan*, who lie in wait to deceive the simple; hence, unhappy matches would be very seldom, if ever heard of, and they would then shine in the amiable characters of excellent wives and mothers, and valuable friends and companions; and thus the right and only foundation would be laid for their present as well as future hap-

piness; I am sorry that I have so much room to speak this to the shame and scandal of parents in high life, and of easy fortunes, who are thereby better enabled, and consequently have a much stronger duty upon them, to make their daughters ornaments and examples to the sex in lower spheres, and blessings to mankind.—If therefore the parents of this age are desirous to see their succeeding generations happy (I speak particularly with regard to the fair sex) I know no better plan to recommend to them for this purpose, than to join in concert, dean Swift's valuable letter to a young lady on her marriage, with a short tract of Monsi. Rollin's, entitled, A Supplement to the Manner of Teaching and Studying the Belles Lettrés (at the end of the fourth vol. of that work in the English translation) which ends with this true, and admirable reflection. "The advantages (says this excellent professor) which the young ladies will gain by their acquisitions, are these; they will not be forced merely to while away their time, and dispel the languor and uneasiness which attend upon an indolent life, to fill up the void of it with gaming, publick diversions, useless visits, and trifling conversations: But will be enabled, after they have discharged the several decorums, and formalities, which their station requires, to reserve to themselves many precious moments, in which they may employ themselves at leisure and in retirement, in reading such books as afford the most delightful nourishment to the mind, and fill the heart with a sincere lasting joy, by pointing out the only method which can secure its true felicity."

*Crede rasem ventis, animum ne crede puellis,  
Namque est femineâ tutior unda fide:  
Femina nulla bona est; sed si bona coniugis ulla,  
Nescio quo fato res mala facta bona est.*

Truſt to the winds your bark, but truſt not Eve,

For woman's faith is falſer than a wave:  
No woman's good; but if ſome ſhare that grace,

'Tis ſtrange how bad for good ſhould change

Πιστο συναφει ανθρωποις, φρενα μιν περιεχει γυναιξει,  
Γαρ κυριας: φουρικος κηφολες εστι γυνη:  
Πισσα γυνη παυλας; αλλα' η καλα τισιν υπαρχει,  
Ουκ αιδ' η μοιρη παυλας εστις καλης.

I am, SIR, Yours, &c.

PHILARETES.

#### A new EXPLANATION of the Word CHERUBIM.

IN the transactions of the Royal Society, established by his present majesty in the university of Gottinguen, in the electorate of Hanover, we have a very learned

learned memoir, by Mr. Michælis, secretary to that society, upon the word Cherubim, so often mentioned in the Old Testament, and hitherto so little understood.

Many learned commentators upon the Bible have, before now, endeavoured to explain what the Jews meant by Cherubims, which we find so often mentioned in the books of the Old Testament; but Mr. Michælis seems to be more happy in his conjecture than any of his predecessors; for in this memoir he shews, that by Cherubims the Jews meant the very same thing that the Greek and Latin poets meant by the thundering horses, which they gave to their god Jupiter, and which they often made use of, as a figurative expression, for meaning a tempest, hurricane, or earthquake, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

Now, in many places of the Old Testament, where we find the word Cherubim, it may very justly be supposed to be a figurative expression, meaning the same thing: Thus it is said, Psalm xcix. v. 1. *The Lord reigneth, let the people tremble: be setteth between the Cherubims, let the earth be moved.* Here it is highly probable, that the psalmist meant the same thing, which the heathen poets express figuratively, by the thundering horses of Jupiter; and in the xviii. psalm, which gives so sublime a description of a hurricane and earthquake, it is said, v. 10. *And the Lord rode upon a Cherub and did fly: yea he did fly upon the wings of the wind.* Indeed, in most places we find, that the Cherubims are described with something of fire, or a great noise, or both, belonging to them: Thus the Cherubim placed as a watch upon the garden of Eden, had a flaming sword which turned every way. Gen. ch. iii. v. 24. and the Cherubims, described by Zekiel, were accompanied with fire and lightning, and a noise, like the noise of great waters. Zekiel, ch. i. and x.

However, Mr. Michælis allows, that the word Cherubim may sometimes be made use of in a figurative sense, to express something else, such as a man of great piety, power, or dignity; and he observes, that the Jews always gave wings to their Cherubims; but that they sometimes gave them the head of a man, sometimes that of a lion, an ox, an eagle, or some other animal; and that they probably gave them sometimes the head of an ass, from whence it was, by Heathen authors, supposed, that the Jews worshipped an ass, because, when they were conquer-

ed, the image or representation of a Cherubim, with the head of an ass, and perhaps several of the same kind, were found in their sanctuary; for tho' in Europe this creature be held in great contempt, yet among the Eastern nations, especially the Jews, it was held in such high esteem, that it was usually made use of, for their ladies, their kings, princes, prophets, and poets, to ride on; and therefore a man of great strength, resolution, and fortitude, is sometimes compared to an ass by the poets, and even by Homer himself; which was perhaps the reason why Jacob said, Gen. ch. xlix. v. 14. *Issachar is a strong ass;* for in the Syriac it is translated, *Issachar is a valiant hero;* and the Syrians certainly understood best what was meant by that figurative expression among the Eastern people.

*Abstract of an anatomical Observation upon the Organs of Digestion in the Bird called the CUCKOO, by Mr. HERISSANT, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, and lately published in their Transactions.*

THE cuckoo has this singular quality, that it makes use of other birds for incubating or sitting upon its eggs, and bringing up its chickens or pouts. It never gives itself the trouble of making a nest for itself: On the contrary, the female's only care consists in going to lay her egg in the nest of some little bird, such as a linnet, wood-lark, or the like; and as soon as she has done, she abandons it to the care of this bird, which we may call a sort of nurse, without thinking more of it than a modern dutchess does of her child begot by her husband; whilst the poor little nurse takes upon herself, without knowing it, the sole care of hatching and bringing up the little one, at the expence of her own children, whom this stranger, by being much stronger, never fails to push out of the nest, and thereby to cause them to perish.

From hence the cuckoo has had the character of being lazy and unnatural; but Mr. Herissant has observed, that this is involuntary, and proceeds from the position of the stomach, being different in this sort of bird from what it is in any other.

In other sorts of birds the stomach is almost close to the back, having all the intestines beneath it; from whence it is easy for them to incubate their eggs, as well as their young ones, because, during the incubation, they support themselves upon their intestines, which, being soft and pliable,



pliable, yield to the compression without any danger or difficulty; and on the other hand, the same structure of the parts makes incubation necessary for preserving the young ones, for some time after they are hatched; because their stomachs having no covering but a very thin plate of bone, by being exposed to the air it would lose the heat which is necessary for digestion, if it were not, from time to time, recruited by the incubation of the parent.

But in that sort of bird called the cuckoo, the case is quite different: In them the stomach is situated under the intestines, and adheres to all the parts by which it is surrounded; so that this sort of bird could not incubate its eggs or young ones without pain, or without hurting its own proper digestion; nor is incubation so long or so absolutely necessary for its young ones, because their stomach is not so much exposed to the cold.

Thus we may see, that this sort of bird governs itself as wisely by instinct, as any other creature could do by reason; for it puts its child to nurse, only because it is not so formed by nature as to be able to nurse itself; and it chuses a little bird for its nurse; first, because its young one does not require so long, or so close an incubation; and, secondly, because its young one may with the more ease turn its foster-brothers out of the nest, as soon as it begins to have occasion for the whole for itself.

Mr. Herissant informs us, that the first cuckoo which he dissected, appeared to him to be a monster; but by dissecting several others since that time, he finds that it is the nature of this sort of bird, to have the stomach in this extraordinary position; and therefore the cuckoo ought not to be accused of laziness, or of being unnatural to its offspring.

To this we shall add, that it would be worth while to examine into the position of the intrails of an ostrich, which, it is said, leaves its eggs covered in the sands of Africa, to be hatched by the heat of the sun, as the eggs of the turtle are left upon the shores of the West-Indian islands; and the eggs of the crocodile are probably hatched in the same manner, if it be true that it is an oviparous animal.

*An ACCOUNT of the REVENUES and FORCES of the GERMAN EMPIRE, with REMARKS.*

THE state and condition of Germany being now a subject very much inquired into, we shall give our readers the following account of the revenues of the

several princes and states of that empire, with the number of forces each of them can raise; first observing, that the calculations of their annual revenues were made in German florins, which were supposed to be worth 3s. 4d. sterling each, and that the king of Prussia, and some others, were supposed to have large subsidies from France, England, or Holland.

*Annual Revenues of the ecclesiastical Princes, and the Number of Forces they can raise.*

	Rev.	Forces.
B Archbishop of Cologne	130000	8000
——— Triers	100000	6000
——— Mentz.	100000	6000
——— Salzburg	80000	8000
——— Munster	70000	5000
——— Liege	70000	8000
Bishop of Wurtzburg	60000	5000
C ——— Bamberg	50000	5000
——— Paderborn	40000	3000
——— Osnabrug	30000	2500
——— Aichstadt	10000	1000
The abbot of Fulda	70000	6000
The other bishopricks of the empire together	60000	5000
D The abbeyes and provostships of the empire —	80000	9000
Total of the ecclesiastical princes	950000	76500

*Revenues of the secular Princes, and the Number of Forces they are able to raise.*

The empress-queen	800000	120000
The king of Prussia	1400000	180000
The elector of Saxony	800000	20000
F ——— Palatine	300000	18000
The D. of Witterberg	200000	15000
The landgrave of Hesse-Cassel	120000	12000
The landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt	100000	9000
The duke of Mecklenburg	60000	6000
G The prince of Baden-Baden	18000	3000
The prince of Baden-Durlach	18000	3000
Princes of Nassau	120000	10000
The elector of Bavaria	300000	30000
The elector of Hanover	400000	40000
The duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle	300000	14000
The D. of Holstein	80000	12000

The

	Rev.	Forces.
The D. of Saxa-Gotha	200000	12000
Weymar	80000	10000
Dukes of Saxony	80000	10000
Princes of Anhalt	60000	6000
Prince of Löwenburg	60000	6000
The other princes & imperial towns of the empire —	500000	50000
Total of the revenues and forces of the secular princes	13196000	646000
Total of the ecclesiastical princes	950000	76500
Total of the revenues and forces of the empire —	14146000	722500

From hence we may see how dangerous it would be for France to have the power of the house of Austria rendered as absolute in the German empire, as the power of the house of Bourbon is in the kingdom of France. But this might probably, in a very little time, be the consequence, should France now assist in demolishing the house of Brandenburg; for we know how much the other great houses of Germany, to wit, the Saxon, the Palatine, and the Bavarian, have formerly suffered by their quarrels with the house of Austria, which were at first spirited up by the intrigues of France; and if the house of Brandenburg should now be ruined, or reduced by the same means, it will hereafter be very difficult for France to raise up any opposition to the house of Austria in Germany, or to prevail with any prince of the empire to join with her in an alliance against any future emperor of the house of Austria; especially if that house should once be strengthened and established by having a considerable number of male heirs, and the imperial dignity, as well as the succession to the Austrian dominions, thereby secured to the male heir of that family.

We must therefore conclude, that the French court never had a more difficult game to play than at this present conjuncture: It is very much their interest to prevent the house of Brandenburg's being much reduced: On the other hand, it will be very difficult for them to preserve their alliance with the house of Austria, without giving effectual assistance to the queen of Hungary, for pushing her conquests against Prussia as far as she may be prompted by a spirit of revenge; and if, by the trimming of the court of France between the

two, they should themselves come to an accommodation, it may unite Germany in a confederacy of the most dangerous consequence to France. From all which we must see, that Great-Britain never had more need of able ministers at home, and able negotiators at the several courts of Europe, than it has at this present crisis; for by them we may do more service both to ourselves and to Europe, than we can do by all the money, and all the troops we can send to the assistance of the king of Prussia.

*The LIFE of MATTHEW PRIOR, Esq; with his HEAD elegantly engraved.*

THIS celebrated poet was the son of Mr. George Prior, joiner, and citizen of London, and was born in 1664. On the death of his father, he was taken care of by an uncle, a vintner, at Charing-Cross, to whose house the best of company used to resort. This uncle behaved to him like a parent, and put him to Westminster-School, where he had made no inconsiderable proficiency in the learned languages, when he was taken home to be bred up to the trade of a vintner. At his leisure hours, however, he still prosecuted his study of the Classics, and particularly of his favourite Horace; and having given the sense of a passage in that prince of Lyrics to the satisfaction of the earl of Dorset, and some other noble company, then at his uncle's, who had called upon him to decide a dispute about it, that great man procured him to be sent to St. John's college, in Cambridge, where, in 1686, he took his degree, and became afterwards a fellow of the college.

Whilst he was at the university, he contracted a cordial friendship with Charles Montague, Esq; afterwards earl of Halifax, and, in concert with him, wrote a very humorous piece, entitled, *The Hind and Panther*, transferred to the story of the Country Mouse and City Mouse, which was printed in 1687, in answer to Dryden's *Hind and Panther*, published the year before.

Upon the revolution, being introduced to court by his great patron, in 1690, he was made secretary to the earl of Berkley, plenipotentiary to the congress at the Hague. In 1697, he was appointed secretary to the earls of Pembroke and Jersey, and Sir Joseph Williamson, ambassadors and plenipotentiaries at the treaty of Ryfwick, and secretary of state for Ireland; and, in 1698, secretary to the earl of Portland, ambassador to the court of France.

France. In 1700, he was created master of arts, by *mandamus*, and appointed one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations, upon the resignation of the great Mr. Locke, and was likewise member of parliament for East-Grinstead, in Suffex. In 1711, he was A sent, by queen Anne's last ministry, ambassador and plenipotentiary to the court of France, from whence, on the accession of king George I. he was recalled, and underwent a very strict examination, by a committee of the privy-council. On the 17th of June, Mr. Robert Walpole having moved the house against him, he was ordered into close custody, and he was excepted out of the act of grace passed in 1717, in favour of those who had opposed the Hanover succession, or had been in open rebellion: At the close of that year, however, he was discharged from his confinement, and retired to spend the remainder of his days at Downhall, in Essex. Here he enjoyed a retired and contemplative life, as he tunelessly sung:

The remnant of his days he safely past,  
Nor found they lagged too slow, nor flew  
too fast;

He made his wish with his estate comply,  
Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die.

He died on the 18th of September, 1721, at the seat of the earl of Oxford, at Wimple, in Cambridgeshire. We might have enlarged on the life of this gentleman; but his transactions as a statesman are so connected with the history of our latter times, as to be well known to the generality of readers. As a poet, he is too celebrated to need any encomium; his works are in every hand, and as long as wit, delicacy, and harmonious numbers, shall continue to charm, ~~he~~ will be read with delight. His style is perfectly pure, and there is an air of the original in his minutest and most trifling performances.

#### ACCOUNT of the CAMPAIGN in Bohemia, &c. By the King of P——.

THE king, perceiving by the behaviour of the court of Vienna, that it was determined on war, took all possible measures for making a proper resistance. The chief command in Prussia he conferred on marshal Lehwald, and that in Silesia on marshal Schwerin, reserving to himself that of the principal army intended to act in Saxony and Bohemia. The king marched with his troops, divided into three columns, towards Pirna. The first set out from the duchy of Magdeburg, under the command of prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, directing their

route by Leipzig, Borna, Kemnitz, Freyberg, Dippoldswalde, to Cotta. The second, in which was the king, marched through Pretsch, Torgau, Lönmatch, Wildruss, Dresden, and Zehist. The third, commanded by the prince of Brunswick-Bevern, crossing Lusatia, took its route thro' Elsterwerde, Bautzen, Stolpe, to Lohmm. These three columns arrived on the very same day at the camp of Pirna, which they invested. It is necessary, in order to understand more clearly the subsequent facts, to give a particular detail of the post of Pirna. This post joined on the right to the fortress of Sonnestein, on the left to that of Konningstein. The front was inaccessible; nature, in this extraordinary spot, seems to have delighted in forming a fortress, without the assistance of art. No better idea can be formed of it, than by imagining a craggy rock, in some parts covered with vast pine-trees, of which the Saxons, for their greater security, had felled great numbers. Behind Sonnestein and Pirna flows the Elbe, amidst rough and inaccessible rocks. It was perceived, that notwithstanding the inferiority of the Saxon army, that it was not to be attacked without considerable loss. It was therefore determined to turn the attack into a blockade. Besides strictly blockading the Saxons, it was also resolved to form an army of observation, to prevent any succours being sent from the Austrian army. In consequence of which resolution, we took possession of the post of Leopoldshain, Marckerdorf, Hellendorf, Cotta, Zehist, Zedlitz, as far as the Elbe, where, by our bridge, we had a communication with the post of Lohmm, Welen, Obreswaden, and Schandau. In these different places were distributed 38 battalions, and 30 squadrons. Twenty-nine battalions, and 70 squadrons, were destined for Bohemia, which they entered by detachments, moving to Peterwalde, Aufsig, and Jonsdorf. This body was commanded by G marshal Keith, by whose orders general Manstein made himself master of the castle Ketschen, taking 100 Austrians prisoners. The marshal encamped at Jonsdorf, where he staid till the end of the month. Hitherto marshal Brown had kept close in his camp at Kollin; M. de Piccolomini lay at Konniggratz, and marshal Schwerin, after passing thro' the county of Glatz, had advanced to Nachot, afterwards to the banks of the Mettau, and lastly to Aujet, where he routed a detachment of Hussars and dragoons, commanded by general Bucow, and

For the Lond. Mag.



*Printed for R. Baldwin in Peter-Norwich Row.*





and took 200 prisoners. Afterwards the marshal took possession of the camp of Aujest, and foraged under the walls of Konigsgratz, within sight of prince Piccolomini. Near Hoenmaut, the Prussian Hussars defeated 400 Austrian dragoons, and took many of them in their flight. A This was all marshal Schwerin could do. The camp of Konigsgratz was situated at the conflux of the Adler into the Elbe : The enemy were intrenched, and this post, in its front, too difficult to be attacked. It was in Saxony only where great efforts could be made. Towards the end of September it was known that marshal Brown had received orders to disengage the Saxons. The king left the camp at Sedlitz on the 28th, and the same day reached the camp of Jonsdorf. On the 29th, the army in Bohemia was ordered to march : The king going before, with eight battalions and 20 squadrons, encamped at Tirnitz, where the scouts of the army brought advice, that marshal Brown was, the next day, to pass the Egra. The best way, now, doubtless, was to draw near the enemy, in order to observe all their motions, and awe them by an army always ready for action. On the 30th, all the troops followed the king in two columns. The van had scarce gained the heights of Bascopol, when they perceived a camp in the plain of Lowowitz, its right joining the Elbe and Wilhota, Lowowitz in its front, Sulowitz on its left, the extremity of which extended itself behind the ponds of Schirkowitz. The van continued its march to Welmna. This village is situated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, most of which resemble the form of a sugar-loaf. The king ordered the foot to advance with all possible dispatch, occupy the heights, and take possession of all the passes leading into the plain of Lowowitz. The army arrived late, and remained all night in columns, at a small distance from the van-guard. The next day, being the first of October, the king sent, at day-break, to reconnoitre the enemy ; but a thick fog on the plain prevented any clear observation of objects from the eminencies. The town of Lowowitz was perceived as thro' a crape, and, in the plain, between that town and Sulowitz, was seen two columns of cavalry, each consisting of about five squadrons. It was determined to draw up the army, and immediately one column of infantry formed on the right, the other on the left, and the cavalry composed a second line. The ground where we formed ourselves in order of battle contained only the six battalions of the van, the ground continuing January, 1757.

to widen towards the left. The declivity of these mountains was covered with vineyards, divided into a great many little inclosures by stone walls three feet high, as belonging to different persons. In these vineyards marshal Brown posted his Pandours to stop us ; so that, as every battalion of the left entered the line, it was obliged to engage the enemy. But their fire being faint or unsteady, it confirmed us in our opinion, that marshal Brown was retreated, and that the Pandours, and bodies of cavalry seen in the plain, were his rear. This opinion appeared the more plausible from the impossibility of seeing any appearance of an army. The fog hid every thing from us, and did not disperse till past eleven. Orders were given for cannonading the cavalry in the plain, upon which it several times altered its form. At last, weary of such trifling, it was thought, by ordering 20 squadrons of our horse to charge, this rear-guard would be dispersed, and thereby an end put to the action. Our dragoons having formed, at the foot of the eminence, where our infantry were posted, charged and broke the Austrian horse. But they received a flank fire from the infantry in Lowowitz and Sulowitz, which obliged them to return to their posts at the foot of the mountain. It was not before this apprehended, that the enemy were facing us with their whole army. The king at that time was for placing his cavalry behind in a second line ; but before this order could be brought, prompted by their natural impetuosity, and a desire of signalizing themselves, they charged a second time, bore down all opposition, passed thro' the same flank fire as at the first charge, pursued the enemy above 300 paces, and, in the excess of ardour, crossed a ditch ten feet wide. Beyond this ditch, at the distance of 300 paces, was another ; behind which appeared the Austrian infantry, drawn up in order of battle. Immediately 60 pieces of cannon played upon our horse, which therefore repassed the ditch, and returned to our infantry, at the foot of the mountain, without being followed. The king would not admit of any more such sallies, and therefore ordered the cavalry to post itself in the rear of the infantry. About this time the fire on the left wing began to increase. Marshal Brown had successively brought on 20 battalions, who, passing by Lowowitz, lined the banks of the Elbe, to support the Pandours in the vineyards, where our infantry briskly drove them from one wall to another ; and, continuing to pursue them, several of them, in their fright, threw themselves into the Elbe ;

Elbe; whilst another body sheltered themselves in the first houses of Lowositz, and made a shew of defending them. Our second line of infantry mixed with the first, our left stretched itself to the Elbe; and in this disposition advanced towards Lowositz. Our grenadiers fired in through the doors, windows, and roofs of the houses, in the burning of which the battalion of Kleist, and captain Bornstädt, chiefly distinguished themselves. In this action, tho' only the attack of a post, every soldier of the left wing fired 90 shot. They had no more powder, nor ammunition for their cannon; notwithstanding which, the regiment of Itzenblitz and Manteufel entered Lowositz with their bayonets fixed, and drove before them, nine fresh Austrian battalions, which marshal Brown had just posted there. The battle concluded with a disorderly flight of the Austrians. What hindered our cavalry from taking advantage of it was, first, the broad ditch, mentioned in describing the second gallant attack made by our horse; and secondly, the masterly disposition of marshal Brown, in taking all the left of his infantry, which had not been attacked, to cover his broken troops, which were flying in the utmost confusion. In this order, marshal Brown waited the approach of night to retreat. At an hour after midnight he began his march towards his camp at Budin, breaking down all his bridges over the Egra. The next day the prince of Bevern was detached with a body of eight thousand men to Schirkowitz, which was on our right; and from whence he sent out parties along the Egra, to reconnoitre the passes. This battle, or rather action, lasted seven hours, during which the cannonading was incessant on both sides; yet the loss on our side was so small, that the whole number of our dead amounts only to 653, among which, indeed, is the worthy general Ludritz, who can never be sufficiently lamented; the wounded were 600, many of whom are already returned to their respective corps. We have taken from the enemy 500 prisoners, four pieces of cannon, and three standards. Marshal Brown has about 249 of our horse prisoners; the greatest part of whom are Cuirassiers, whose horses being killed after leaping the ditch, could not rejoin their regiment. The Prussian army encamped on the field of battle, where it continued without molestation, foraging even within cannon shot of the enemy's army; few or no Austrians appearing. So early as the 6th, advice came that marshal Brown had made a detachment, in which was his own re-

giment; and that these troops had moved to Raudnitz, and were advancing towards Böhmischleipe. It was known that this body, consisting of 6000 men, were marching for the frontiers of Saxony. Tho' the weakness of this detachment could A cause little apprehension, it was thought that our army in Saxony, consisting only of 30 squadrons, might want a reinforcement of horse; especially if the Saxons should attempt to force the pass of Helendorf, where the cavalry might be usefully employed, particularly in the plains B of Peterwalde. These considerations determined the king to go thither in person. Accordingly, setting out from Lowositz on the 13th, with 15 squadrons of dragoons, he arrived at his other army on the 14th at noon. The enemy seeing the difficulty of transporting their battoes on C the Elbe, where they had the fire of three Prussian redoubts to pass, loaded their pontoons on horses, and carried them by land to a place near Königstein, opposite to the village of Halbsätzel. This outlet of their camp had excited the attention of the Saxons, as being the most easy, D on account of the succours they expected from the Austrians. For the better understanding of this relation, it will be necessary to break here the thread of the narrative, in order to describe the nature of the ground, which is known to be the basis of military dispositions. The post E of Pirna has this defect, that it is as difficult to come out of it as to force it. According to the situation of the ground, the Saxons could attempt to force a passage only by Hermsdorf and Helendorf. This would have been certainly attended with great loss, tho' there was a probability of saving, F by this attempt, a part, at least, of their men. It cannot but be thought that they were entirely unacquainted with the situation of Habstadt, Burgerdorf, Ziegenruck, Schandau, and with the disposition of the Prussians in these posts. General G Leschwitz, with 11 battalions, and 15 squadrons, was posted between Schandau, and a village, called by the people of the country Wendische-Fere; and opposite to him, in the villages of Mitteldorf and Altendorf, encamped marshal Brown with his detachment. Leschwitz was much stronger than Brown. The impracticable H situation of these rocks hindered the Austrians from advancing to Burgerdorf. This could not be done without attacking a body double their number, or filing off, two a-breast, in sight of general Leschwitz, towards Altstadt. Where the Saxons intended to pass is a small plain, in the center of which stands Lilienstein, a steep mountain.



mountain. On both sides of this rock, in the form of a crescent, five battalions of grenadiers guarded an impracticable *abatis*, or barricado of felled trees. Behind them, at the distance of 500 paces, two brigades of foot were placed in the defile of Burgerdorf, supported by five squadrons of A dragoons; and behind this defile is Ziegenruck, a perpendicular rock 60 feet high, and which forms a semi-circle round these difficult posts, joining the Elbe at its two extremities. From this inconvenient place, however, it was, that on the 11th the Saxons began to form their bridge. B Our officers, instead of disturbing them, suffered them to finish it. The descent from Tirmisdorf towards the Elbe is tolerably practicable; but, after they had finished their bridge, the great difficulty remained of climbing up the rock, from whence they could go only by one foot-path to Altsiedel. It was on the twelfth in the evening that they began their march. Two battalions of grenadiers, after infinite difficulty, got on the other side. On the 13th this road was entirely destroyed by the continual rains, so that there was no possibility of getting their cannon from their entrenchments, and accordingly they left them behind. This day their cavalry, their baggage, and their rear, found themselves confusedly embarrassed, one being stopped by another. The difficulty of the passage hindering the march of their troops, the van could only E file off one by one, while the main body and the rear were obliged to remain motionless on the same place. On the 13th, very early in the morning, prince Maurice, of Anhalt, received the first advice of the retreat of the Saxons. Our troops, without delay, marched in seven columns. It was with great labour they climbed those rocks, during which, however, they met with no opposition. Upon gaining the height they formed, our Hussars fell upon four Saxon squadrons, which composed their rear-guard, and drove them to their infantry near Tirmisdorf. Our independent companies of hunters, lodging themselves in a wood, on the flank of these troops, extremely galled them with their fire. At the same time prince Maurice ordered the foot regiment of Prussia to advance on an eminence to the right of the Saxons; and two pieces of cannon being brought to play on their rear-guard, a general flight ensued. The Hussars threw themselves on the baggage of the army, and plundered it; and the hunters conveyed themselves into the woods near the Elbe; from whence they galled the rear-guard in its retreat. The Saxons now

lost all presence of mind, and cut down their bridge, which was carried away by the current to the post of Raden, where it was stopped. The Prussian army encamped on the eminence of Struppen, its left joining to the Elbe, and the right extending along a large hollow way terminating near Hennerisdorf. Such were the situations of the Prussian, Saxon, and Austrian troops, when the king arrived on the 14th, with his dragoons, at the camp at Struppen. The Saxons depended on the Austrians making vigorous efforts to relieve them. The Austrians waited for the notice of a certain signal to begin the attack, which was not given. The Saxons were in a place thro' which there was no passage, where it was impossible for them to act, and they laboured under unsurmountable difficulties; so that tho' the king of Poland, who was at Konigstein, was ardent for making an attack, his generals convinced him of the utter impossibility of it. Marshal Brown, perceiving all the danger of the situation he was then in, retreated on the 14th towards Bohemia. Warneri, with his Hussars, D fell upon the rear of the Austrians, consisting of three hundred Hussars, and two hundred Pandours; and, routing them, the Hungarian infantry was put to the sword. The king of Poland seeing his army in such a situation, that it could not force a passage by the sword, and without all hopes of provisions or succours, permitted his troops to surrender themselves prisoners of war. (See our last vol. p. 461, 522.) On the 16th the Saxon army marched out, and was conducted to our camp, where most of the soldiers entered, and the officers were permitted, on their F parole, to go to their places of residence. After the surrender of the Saxons, the king returned into Bohemia, to bring back his army to winter in Saxony. On the 25th, marshal Keith broke up his camp at Lowositz, and posted himself in Linai, his rear-guard not seeing the face of an G enemy. On the 29th, at Schonwalde, the cold was increased to such a degree, that the pickets for the tents could not be drove into the ground. On the 30th, the army re-entered Saxony, where it was cantoned between Pirna and the frontier along the Elbe. At the same time that H the army at Lowositz was quitting Bohemia, marshal Schwerin was ordered to return into Silesia. On the second of November, he entered the county of Glatz, and put his army into places of cantonment. (See the MAPS in our last vol. p. 464, 520.)



*The Words and Musick by a TRUE BRITON.*

Now rise my soul and tune thy voice to sing, Re-joice  
to serve thy coun—try and thy king; May ev—ry  
Rejoice to serve thy country and thy king; May  
Bri—tons glo—w with martial fire, Honour  
ev—ry Bri—ton glo—w with martial fire,  
and glo—ry is my sole desire, Honour and glory is my sole desire.  
Honour and glory is my sole desire.

2.  
Britons strike home, let hand and heart apace,  
Revenge, pursue, th'ambitious Gallic race,  
Your country's bleeding, and on sea and shore,  
Wrongs in abundance wound her more and  
Wrongs, &c.

3.  
Fight and record, be to each other true,  
Yourself alone can Frenchmen still subdue;

In Druid strains then shall sweet echo raise  
Songs ever sounding in Britannia's praise.  
Songs, &c.

4.  
Edward the third, her darling fav'rite son,  
He conquer'd France, tho' they weretwelve to one,  
Strike now like Edward, you'll proud Lewis tame,  
And make him tremble at great George's  
And make him, &c.

*The LOVER'S CONFLICT, or the LADY at CHURCH.*

DELIGHTFUL Charlot! whilst I view  
The glories of thy face,  
I rob religion of its due,  
And lowly homage pay to you,  
Forgetful of the place!  
In vain, the man of God complains  
Of negligence at pray'r!  
I fighting feel such tort'ring pains,  
That how to sooth my heart in chains  
Engrosses all my care!

Since, now, my heart in chains you see,  
All unconcern'd at ease;  
Serve God at home, nor let me be  
Unhappy in beholding thee,  
Without the power to please.  
This pity to my soul you owe,  
Since thus you slight my love;  
Else I am doubly curst, for so  
I lose one paradise below,  
And one bright heav'n above.  
Jan. 6, 1757.

C. TRUMAN.

## A NEW MINUET.



## Poetical ESSAYS in JANUARY, 1757.

A Translation of the XVth Ode of H. O. RACE, Book I. *The Prophecy of the Fall of Troy.*

WHEN o'er the deep, the faithless Phrygian boy,  
Fair Helen wasted to the towers of Troy,  
Green Nereus had the softest murmur cease,  
Smooth'd the rough wave, and lull'd the gale to peace:

As universal silence round him reign'd,  
The pow'r prophetic thus the fates explain'd.  
This rape shall rouse revengeful Grecian arms,  
Fire all thy father's kingdom with alarms;  
Torn from thy breast, the dame thy soul adores,  
Shall sail in triumph to her native shores.  
O'er the red field what martial troops shall glow!

What souls of Trojans seek the world below!  
Celestial Pallas gives a loose to war,  
Lifts the broad shield, and mounts the thundering car.

In vain thy tresses, and thy sounding lyre,  
(To fill the Dardan dames with soft desire)  
Shall guard thee from the thirsty Cretan spear,  
Or Ajax Telamon, the bold in war.  
The dreadful day shall come, (for come it must) [dust.]

Thy wanton tresses shall be whelm'd with  
Fate of thy country, silver'd o'er with age,  
See Pylan Nestor, and Dulyshian sage.  
Thee Sthenelus pursues, and Teucer, skill'd  
To drive the whirling chariot o'er the field.  
Thee too shall proud Meriones his ire,  
Tydides seek thee, braver than his fire;  
Him shalt thou fly from, like the trembling roe  
That eyes a lion in the vale below;  
Quick bounding o'er the plain, he beats the wind,  
Leaves his lov'd pastures and the foe behind.

Not this thy promise to the lovely dame;  
Brave Paris boasted of a warlike flame.  
The day arrives when Peleus son returns  
With rage to battle, and restless burns:  
Then shall his sword, and crackling flames destroy,  
The lofty spires of long defended Troy.

Fowey, Dec. 16, 1756. J. W—T.

An EPI TAPH, intended for WILLIAM COFFE, of Kent, who died at the Age of 23, in March, 1756.

HERB rests, from all the cares of fleeting life, [claim;  
A youth whose early worth our praises  
His humane bosom was unknown to strife,  
And all his actions brought increase of fame.  
Thro' habit virtuous, and from reason just,  
When round his heart death's gloomy terrors play'd,  
He did not after life's allurements lust,  
But, meekly smiling, heav'n's decree obey'd.  
Whene'er his friends shall view this darksome grave,  
Whene'er upon his virtues they reflect,  
The mourning tear will fall, the heartfelt sigh will heave,  
By tender passions all their soul be deckt.

T. B. B.

To Mr. T. B. B.

I.

FOR quiet, Tom, the sailor cries,  
When rough, tempestuous billows rise,  
And not a star appears;  
Then happy he who from the shore  
Can hear those stormy billows roar,  
Nor knows the sailor's fears.

2.

So let me live, free from alarms,  
And books, or musick's sweeter charms.

My

My leisure hours employ ;  
No din of war distract my ears,  
But, far from busy statemen's fears,  
Abide in peace and joy.

Then grant me, heav'n, a little seat,  
An hospitable warm retreat,  
Remote from noise and folly ;  
A cellar with good liquor stor'd,  
A plenteous and a friendly board,  
Enough for me and—Dolly.

Thus blest, I would not wish for more,  
But prize too high my little store,  
For India's wealth to barter ;  
I would not envy George his crown,  
Cæsar his conquests and renown,  
Nor Stanhope's star and garter.

P. B——D.

To Mr P. B.

Lord Westmoreland's *Hermitage*, 1756.

THE hermit hous'd in lonely cells,  
Whose fiery passions virtue quells,  
Nor grief nor fear annoys ;  
The busy world by him forgot,  
A wood-surrounded cave his lot,  
And future heaven his joys.

Such peaceful calms I'd prize above  
That sphere in which our nobles move,  
Amidst ambition's wiles ;  
And would Jehovah grant me this,  
On earth I'd ask no farther bliss,  
Nor wish for fortune's smiles.

Thus — if an independent one,  
Form'd only for myself alone,  
My soul would be inclin'd ;  
But when I view all nature round,  
As link'd in one vast chain profound,  
These dreams are lost in wind.

While thoughts enlarg'd my soul employ,  
Th' enraptur'd hermit's solemn joy  
No pleasing aspect bears ;  
But self-delighting solitude,  
Destructive of my country's good,  
And criminal appears.

Then let me live amidst the throng,  
And share my weight of woes among  
The sons of worldly care ;  
But grant, oh heav'n ! the godlike pow'r,  
To soften sorrow's heavy low'r,  
And stop affliction's tear.

T. B. B——A.

Occasioned by the Sickness of an Acquaintance.

OH ! why did heav'n a soul impart  
Sufficient of mortal woes,  
Yet granted not to ease the heart,  
Or give the sleepless breast repose ?  
Or why, when dire afflictions rise,  
Should gushing tears express my grief,  
Tho' fortune still the pow'r denies  
To give the aching eye relief ?

Why should I share a fellow pain,  
Whene'er I hear black mis'ry groan ?  
Why all the rubs of sorrow's chain  
My aching bosom make its own ?  
Yet sure in sympathetick woe  
A joy the social breast can find,  
Unknown to such as ne'er bestow  
A gen'rous thought on humane kind.

Dec. 20, 1756.

T. B. B——A.

To the SMART AUTHOR of A Word to  
an Author, &c. (See Lond. Mag. for  
Nov. 1756, p. 567.)

*Mercuri secunde !* Hor.*Scriberis vario fortis, et bosium**Vulso. ———* IDEM.*Parce, gravi metuende thyrsos.* ID.*— Dones, et precare, integrâ**Cum mentis, nec turpem senectutem**Degeere, nec citibara carentiam.* TB.

STRUCK with amazement, you've inquir'd,  
What muse my peevish spleen inspir'd ?—  
And, on my making such a clatter,  
Strictly demanded,—what's the matter ?

Sir,—I confess, it was a blunder,  
That caus'd (and well it might) your wonder.  
A tool, not over-stock'd with sense,  
That makes to poetry pretence,  
Had giv'n my sturdy lines the lie,  
To please, forsooth ! a flander-by.  
And, in a hero, or a poet,  
Honour's a tender point ;—you know it.  
I drew my pen, without delay,  
With a design the foe to slay ;  
And, in the London Magazine,  
At length, my courage, Sir, was seen.  
So has, since then, your sound advice,  
Contain'd in verses wond'rous nice.  
I read it, o'er and o'er again,  
And prais'd the product of your pen,  
That prov'd you such a ready writer,  
And des'lish epigram-inditer ;  
But, ruminating on the thing,  
Began to fret, like any thing ;  
And now shall own, what came to pass,  
Your author, when you term'd an ass.

I wonder'd, who the duce had wrote,  
What I before me then had got,  
Was it the thief, who (eye upon't !)  
Had lately giv'n me an affront,  
And gladly wou'd, with envious aim,  
Rob me of all poetic fame ?  
Methought,—" it never can be he ;  
And, sure, the writer means not me."  
If the cap fits,—'tis often said,—  
A man may put it on his head ;  
And mine, you'll say, it seems to fit,  
Since I have shewn so little wit,  
However, being quite resolved  
In darkness not to be involved,  
But, by your favour, (if I might)  
Soon get the matter brought to light,  
An answer quickly I prepared,  
And need not tell you how it fared.  
In strain entirely Hudibrastic,  
Sweeter than muck, and warm as mastic.

You

You wrote me word, in manner pat,  
 (Wife tho' I seem not, *verbum fat*)  
 Nay, well-nigh swore, in your reply,  
 My verses were confounded high ;  
 And then, (the matter not to mince)  
 You say, my spur gall'd mufes wince.  
 The great surprise that you express,  
 Hush'd me, I must confess :  
 And, from your woundy tusks, I fear,  
 I've got a wrong pig by the ear.  
 No, no ;—its now quite plain to R\*\*\*\*,  
 You're not the tool I meant to handle.  
 I see you have it in your pow'r,  
 When by some simpleton made four,  
 And Pegasus is on the wing,  
 To give as good as I can bring.  
 Since then I've grossly been mistaken,  
 Sure, this excuse will save my bacon :  
 My hogs I've else, of Curvy breed,  
 To a fine market brought, indeed !  
 But minds magnanimous and brave  
 Are forward to forgive and save.

In your last poignant epigram,  
 You ask me,—who, the plague ! I am ?  
 I th' name o' nonsense you demand it :  
 Since you insist I wont withstand it.  
 My business too, and very name,  
 If I be pleas'd t' impart the same,  
 And, (if I chance to have a home)  
 You want to know too, whence I come.

Imprimis then, I'm one of those,  
 That have a multitude of foes,  
 For plainly telling men the truth,  
 Long thought at c—rt a thing uncouth,  
 And, had I hopes of being befriended  
 No further than this world extended,  
 I might be thought, on that poor plan,  
 A luckless, miserable man.  
 As to my business,—lack-a-day !  
 It is, dear Sir, to preach and pray :—  
 A thankless office, (you'll allow)  
 As good men fare, and times go now ;  
 When piety's so seldom found,  
 And alehouses so much abound,  
 When honesty's quite over-ru'd,  
 And all religion ridicul'd,  
 And senseless, proud, unchristian folks  
 On country parsons crack their jokes.  
 But yet, Sir, notwithstanding this,  
 Cou'd I mend those that walk amiss,  
 And in my district, far from large,  
 But duly edify my charge,  
 Myself how happy shou'd I think,  
 Tho' money might not chance to chink !—  
 A found that does but seldom cheer,  
 (I doubt) a modern poet's ear,  
 Of worldly fest rings tho', in spite,  
 And ev'ry sacrilegious wight,  
 Metick (thank God !) has pow'ful charms,  
 Affliction oftentimes disarms,  
 Away dull melancholy driving,  
 The spirits, when get low, reviving,  
 And to a soul oppress'd with grief  
 Affording wonderful relief.  
 Such instruments I therefore have,  
 As, when I'm flat, or grow too grave,  
 Sometimes alternately give birth  
 To harmless, inoffensive mirth ;

Or else, in concert sly join'd,  
 With melody can cheer the mind.  
 Still further pleasure to impart,  
 Drawing's no despicable art :  
 And curious prints give vast delight,  
 To that more perfect sense, the sight,  
 'Tis charming too, at leisure hours,  
 To observe the gradual growth of flow'rs.  
 I now and then, myself t'amuse,  
 These innocent diversions chuse ;  
 And, when the maggot bites,—sometimes,  
 I'm subject, Sir, to scribble rhimes,  
 I shall not tell you ; since you know it :  
 Pardon (I beg) a brother poet.

Thus,—my inquisitive, dear friend,—  
 The diff'rent ways that I unbend  
 My mind, whene'er it wants relaxing,  
 Or with hard study weak is waxing,  
 And my chief business have I shewn :  
 So that, now, both to you are known.  
 Of my address for wond'rous bold,  
 The meaning you've above been told,  
 You order'd me to do't in prose :  
 Yet verse, (such as it is !) I chose ;  
 Which may not prove, perhaps, this time,  
 For your conception too sublime.  
 My, name,—these rhymes, not worth a f—rt,  
 Already have reveal'd,—in part :  
 My other name you may descry,  
 If you'll ha' patience,—by and by.  
 Then,—whence I came, you're pleas'd t'in-

quire ;  
 And I'll comply with your desire.  
 Sir,—I came last from church,—in troth !  
 But, hold !—to quibble I'm quite loth.  
 From Cheshire then, (that place of fame !)   
 Know, I originally came ;  
 But, since, in Staffordshire have fought  
 My fortune,—and a shock have taught,  
 For sev'ral years—and am there still :  
 And thus I've gratify'd your will,  
 And shewn too how I shot at random ;  
*Quod (doubtless) erat demonstrandum.*

If, to know more, you shou'd desire,—  
 I'm, what the wh-gs term, an high-flyer.  
 So, you were right, when, with some dy-  
 nesis,  
 Me you accus'd with—your *highness*.  
 However,—by what goes before,  
 You'll see, you've brought me a peg lower.  
 'Tis true, I'm naturally warm,  
 When sad dogs seek to do me harm ;  
 Yet, when I happen to be pleas'd,  
 And am not, Sir, too tartly teas'd,  
 And me no monkeys dare to mock,  
 I'm then,—as humble as a dock.

And now, the staff, of which you spoke,  
 In grace o' God !—is partly broke ;  
 The pricks less sharp, that in the way,  
 For me to kick at, lately lay :  
 Since wrath, (as men experience oft)  
 Is blunted by an answer soft.  
 And, as I've been too so explicit,  
 I hope you'll pay me, Sir, a visit :  
 At least,—pray, send me out of hand, Sir,  
 Your promis'd—more decisive answer :  
 Wherein, be pleas'd to let me know,  
 Whether I've reconcil'd my foe.

On

On looking back, Sir, upon all  
This poor, apologetic scrawl,  
I find too plainly, (*medius fidius* !)  
I've been superlatively tedious :  
So that your time you will but waste,  
By reading what was wrote in haste.  
But, if you chance to run it o'er,  
Forgive th'unlabour'd faulty lore ;  
And, tho' quite troublesome, excuse  
Your faithful servant,

Dec. 21, 1756      †      PHILOMUSE.

P. S. I've not the confidence, (its true)  
To say, in my turn,—who are you ?  
But, I sincerely wish I had ;  
Because, of such acquaintance glad.

S I R,

I WAS a little surprized to see in your Magazine for OOctober last, a poem of my own, adopted by another ; it is there called, Advice to a new-married Lady, by her Schoolfellow.

The lines were published some years ago in the Bath Journal, &c. and as it is well known by my acquaintance, that I never was schoolfellow to the lady they were addressed to, those of them who may chance to see them in your Magazine, may mistake me for the thief ; and as I am certain not a single line was ever purloined by me, from any poet whatever, I hope you will publish this letter, with the following lines, in your next Magazine, in justification of your constant reader, and humble servant,  
Holt, Wilts, Dec. 17, 1756.      E. L.

To a L A D Y, who lately adopted a stolen Poem. (See the Lond. Mag. for OOct. 1756, p. 502, 503 )

O LD Æsop says, a jack-daw vain,  
As hopping o'er the verdant plain,  
The party-colour'd plumage found,  
A peacock gay had dropt around,  
And in the gaudy, shining vest,  
Himself the silly creature drest ;  
Now with disdain the daws he eyes,  
And instant to the peacocks hies ;  
There proudly strutted up and down,  
And vow'd each feather was his own.

The birds of Juno ey'd him round,  
And soon the vain deception found ;  
Around him instantly they gather,  
And each began to pluck a feather,  
Disrob'd him of his pilfer'd pride,  
And thus with indignation cry'd ;  
Thou silly, vain, affected elf,  
Begone, and learn to know thyself.

Sore mortify'd with this disgrace,  
He sought the daws, with humbled pace ;  
There met derision, jokes, and sneers,  
Loud mocks, and ridiculing jeers.

Like fable says, a long-ear'd ass,  
Chanc'd by a lion's skin to pass ;  
Which o'er his own he proudly plac'd,  
And thus with borrow'd glory grac'd,  
He strutting to the pastures hy'd ;  
See, I'm a lion, Sirs, he cry'd !

The flocks, and herds, with wonder sta'rd,  
And for awhile were sorely fear'd ;

But soon his owner passing by,  
The vain pretender chanc'd to spy ;  
His head he views, his bray he hears,  
And knew him by his voice and ears,  
And plucking off the lordly skin,  
Expos'd the silly ass within.  
Fast ran the flocks, and herds, grown bold,  
This metamorphose to behold ;  
The panic banish'd from each breast,  
Tho' late their dread, he's now their jest.

Now had these two contented been  
With what wife nature dress'd them in,  
This just contempt they ne'er had borne,  
Nor been the mark of publick scorn.  
With those it thus shall ever fare,  
Who seek to shine out of their sphere.

By these examples grow more wise,  
Nor strive on borrow'd wings to rise ;  
Attempt no more your fame to raise,  
By pilfering another's lays.

Those talents nature gave improve,  
And in the sphere she destines move ;  
Here duty calls, then be't your care,  
To shine with all your lustre there.

To follow nature's just and wise,  
To drive her, folly only tries ;  
Yet fruitless all its efforts prove,  
She may be led, but wont be drove.  
Then rest contented with your lot,  
Nor try to seem what you are not.

This salutary maxim take,  
And let it ne'er your heart forsake,  
Bid reason deep engrave it there ;  
“ 'Tis best you should be what you are.”

Answer to the T U R N - C O A T. (See our last Volume, p. 576.

T' O T H E R T U R N.

S I R Gutling turn'd his coat and brains :  
'Tis very right ; go, mock it ;  
One turn, the last, there still remains,  
By — he'll turn your pocket.

Answer to the R I D D L E in the Lond. Mag. for Dec. 1756, p. 603, by ROBERT HOARE.

A Nose snores out its thanks in sleep ;  
A nose, with snivle oft doth weep ;  
A nose ne'er walks, but runs it may ;  
Sometimes, by love, runs quite away ;  
Then fight it helps not, for, alas !  
The nose is gone shou'd hold the glass.  
Sharpness of nose denotes a scold ;  
The nose may fail ; the tongue will hold ;  
The nose is gone, and that's enough,  
To save a groat a week in snuff.


E P I G R A M.

W H A T legions of fables and whimsical tales, [prevails ?]  
Pass current for Gospel, where priestcraft  
Our ancestors thus were most strangely deceiv'd ; [liev'd ?]  
What stories and nonsense for truth they be-  
But we, their wife sons, who these fables reject,  
Even truth, now a days, are too apt to suspect :  
From believing too much the right faith we  
let fall,  
So now we believe, faith ! nothing at all.

T H E

# Monthly Chronologer.

MONDAY, Dec. 27.

 ADMIRAL Byng was brought to his trial, before the court-martial, ordered for that purpose, on board the St. George, in Portsmouth harbour.

TUESDAY, Jan. 4.

A proclamation was ordered for giving encouragement to seamen, and able-bodied landmen, to enter themselves on board his majesty's ships of war; for granting rewards for discovering such seamen as shall conceal themselves; for pardoning such seamen as have deserted, and shall return into the service; and also for taking up all straggling seamen.

SATURDAY, 8.

About 11 o'clock at night, a malt-spirit Bill-houfe, at Limehoufe, was consumed by fire.

SUNDAY, 16.

Sir Edward Hawke, in the Ramillies, arrived at Spithead, with part of his Squadron.

MONDAY, 17.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, which proved a maiden one: Twenty-eight were sentenced to transportation for seven years, and two to be whipped.

TUESDAY, 18.

A house was consumed by fire, at Peterchurch, in the county of Hereford, and two women perished in the flames.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills: To the land-tax bill: To the malt bill: To two naturalization bills: To two name bills; and to several other private bills.

SATURDAY, 22.

Was held a general court of the Free British Fishery Society, to take into consideration the state of the company's affairs; a very regular and exact account of which being laid before the proprietors, by the council, the court came to the following resolutions, *nem. con.* viz. 1. That it is the opinion of this general court to carry on the fishery. 2. That an humble application be made to parliament, representing the state of the society's affairs, and praying for such farther encouragement and assistance as shall be thought proper to enable them to carry on this great national undertaking, in such manner

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as to answer the important purposes for which it was designed. And the council, with several other proprietors who were named for that purpose, were desired to prepare such petition, and then the court adjourned to that day se'night.

WEDNESDAY, 26.

The house of Mr. Clarke, at Bush-hill, near Enfield, was consumed by fire, and an old lady, aged 80, perished in the flames.

FRIDAY, 28.

An express arrived from Portsmouth, which brought an account of the resolution of the court-martial to the following purpose:—"The court-martial are of opinion that admiral Byng did not do his utmost to engage the enemy, and therefore are of opinion, that he is fallen under part of the 12th article of war, and adjudge and sentence him to be shot to death; but as it doth not appear to the court, that it was thro' cowardice or disaffection, they do unanimously recommend him to mercy." The 12th article referred to; is as follows: "Every person in the fleet, who thro' cowardice, negligence, or disaffection, shall, in time of action, withdraw or keep back, or not come into the fight or engagement, or shall not do his utmost to take or destroy every ship which it shall be his duty to engage, and to assist and relieve all and every of his majesty's ships, or those of his allies, which it shall be his duty to assist and relieve, every such person so offending, and being convicted thereof by the sentence of a court-martial, shall suffer death."

The governors of the Foundling-Hospital have come to a resolution to receive all children, under the age of six months, that shall be carried to the said hospital before the 1st of January next.

A fine statue of that great and learned man Mr. Lock, who was educated in Christ-church college, Oxon, is finished by Mr. Rybrack, to be sent to that university.

Second battalions are raising in the different counties of England, to be added to the 15 regiments of foot, that were raised in Great-Britain in the year 1756, and are to consist of 700 private men; a major to command each battalion.

The two regiments raising in the Highlands, are to consist of 1000 men each, to be commanded by col. Frazer, son of the late lord Lovat, and major Montgo-

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mcr

mery, brother to the earl of Eglington. No Lowlanders are to be received into these regiments, but they are to be raised from the following clans, viz. the Campbells, the Mackenzies, the Frasers, the Macdonalds, and the Grants.

Norwich, Jan. 15. On Monday last, between two and three in the morning, we had a slight shock of an earthquake, preceded by a rumbling noise in the air: As it happened at a time when the generality of people are found asleep, it was not perceived by many; but those that were awake, and the few persons that were up, were very sensible of it. It was likewise felt at Yarmouth, Diss, South-Walsham, Loddon, Bungay, Easton, Sprowston, &c. at the same moment of time.

Our cruisers and privateers continue to have great success against the enemy, and no less than 16 of their privateers have been taken within the last three months. The gallant capt. Harrison, son of rear-admiral Harrison, in his sloop of war, the Otter, has retaken the Tygre's privateer of Bristol; on Dec. 28, he took a French man of war of 12 six-pounders, and 135 men, laden on the king's account, with provisions, arms, and bale goods, for the Mississippi; on the 29th he took a snow bound to Martinico. The Dover man of war, on Dec. 23, took a French East-India man, named the Pondicherry, burthen above 1000 tons, mounting 24 eight-pounders, and manned with 140 men, value 160,000l. The Antigallican privateer has taken another rich East-India ship, after a smart engagement; and the brave capt. Charles Alexander, in the Revenge privateer, of Jersey, mounting only four carriage guns, and manned only with 28 men and boys, has taken and brought into that island, the St. Claude, a French letter of marque ship, burthen 150 tons, with six guns, and manned with 74 soldiers, and 25 mariners, bound from Rochelle to Mississippi, with provisions and ammunition on the king's account. The Defiance privateer, capt. Dyer, has also taken a French Guinea-man, worth 30,000l.

According to the annual bill published at Amsterdam, for the year 1756, there have died in that city, in the space of the year, 7011 persons; and within the same space 1547 ships, from different places, have entered the Texel.

*Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, dated Dec. 15, 1756.*

"A post or two since, our intendant of marine received a letter from the minister at Madrid, acquainting him, that his

Catholick majesty has lately made a convention with the courts of London and Paris, whereby it is stipulated, that all the effects, not deemed contraband by treaties, on board Spanish vessels, shall be suffered to pass freely by the English or French; that no molestation, or unnecessary delays, shall be given on the high seas by the men of war, or other cruisers, of either of the said crowns, to any merchant-ships under Spanish colours. The intendant was directed to make this known to our commerce, and to such masters of Spanish ships as are in this bay, particularly to those bound for England or France for their government."

*Extract of a Letter from James-River, in Virginia, dated October 25, 1756.*

"We have built a fort in the very middle of the Cherokee nation, which is to be garrisoned by natives of this colony; we have likewise built another strong fort at Winchester, which is named Fort Loudon, and 400 of the Cherokee Indians are gone to join our forces at Fort Cumberland, who, we are in hopes, will, in a great measure, prevent the Indians, in alliance with the French, from making any more disturbance among our back inhabitants."

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. **P**ETER Shaw, Esq; son of Dr. Shaw, was married to Miss Spooner, daughter of John Spooner, of Bloomsbury-square, Esq;

4. Henry Willoughby, of Birdfall, in Yorkshire, Esq; to Miss Cartwright.

6. Joseph Keeling, of Fingrinhoe-hall, in Essex, Esq; to Miss Alice Slany, of Colchester, with a fortune of 5000l.

7. — Coombes, Esq; to Miss Clark.

17. Hon. capt. Yelverton, brother to the earl of Suffolk, to Miss Hall.

20. Bamber Gascoyne, Esq; eldest son of Sir Crisp Gascoyne, Knt. and alderman, to Miss Greene, with a fortune of 40,000l.

22. Mr. Thomas Walker, merchant, of Thames-street, to Mrs. Neal, with a fortune of 12,000l.

27. John Clitheroe, of Boston-house, in Middlesex, Esq; to Miss Anne Kemys. John Mackay, Esq; to Miss Neale.

Jan. 3. Rt. Hon. lady Carpenter, was delivered of a son.

#### DEATHS.

Jan. 1. **M**R. Samuel Sleigh, upholster, in Bartholomew-cloise,

2. Right Hon. lady Windsor.

3. Lady

3. Lady Sophia Wynyard, wife of the Hon. capt. Wynyard.

Thomas Edwards, of Turick, Bucks, Esq;

4. The youngest daughter of the marriage of Granby.

5. Rev. Dr. Regis, a canon of Windsor. Dr. John Edwards, an eminent physician at Colchester.

6. Edward Mellish, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Nottinghamshire.

Sir Henry Hicks, of Deptford, Kent. an eminent brewer.

Mr. Kuoni, or Coney, one of the oldest of the king's messengers.

10. Mr. John Lee, an eminent proctor in Doctor's-commons.

William Withers, of Brown-street, Bunhill-row, Esq; in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

Right Hon. Mary, countess dowager of Abingdon, relict of the late Montague, earl of Abingdon.

11. James Naith, of Cavendish-square, Esq;

Gordon Milburn, of Watford, in Hertfordshire, Esq;

William Wollascot, of Woolha-npton, in Berkshire, Esq;

Wife of Thomas Scawen, of Maidwell, in Northamptonshire, Esq;

12. Benjamin Derby, Esq; receiver-general of Dorsetshire.

Henry Fletcher, of Nicholas-lane, Esq; 13. Sir William Dixwell, of Coton, in Warwickshire, Bart. The title is extinct.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Pyle, minister of Lynn-Regis, in Norfolk, well known for his paraphrases on the Scriptures, and other works.

14. Rev. Dr. Walter Hodges, provost of Oriel college, Oxford, and a prebendary of Rochester.

15. Lady Catherine Gardemau, a daughter of Edward, the first earl of Sandwich, aged 96. She was first married to Mr. Bacon, of Shrubland-hall, in Suffolk, and afterwards to the Rev. Mr. Gardemau.

19. Daniel Midwinter, of Hornsey, Esq; one of the court of assistants of the Stationers Company, formerly an eminent bookseller. He has left 1000*l.* to Christ's, and 200*l.* to the Foundling-Hospitals: Also 1000*l.* to other charitable uses, under the care of the Stationers Company.

20. Mr. Maynard, of Edmonton, a considerable malt-distiller.

Sir Henry Vincent, of Stoke D'Abernon, in Surry, Bart. aged 70, succeeded in honour and estate by his only son, now Sir Francis Vincent, Bart.

22. George Streatfield, of Newington, Esq; late an eminent merchant.

25. William Payton, Esq; a considerable Jamaica planter.

# ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Tyrrwhit, was presented to the prebendary of Chelwick, in St. Paul's.—Mr. Evans, to the rectory of Knighton, in Dorsetshire.—Tho. Bradley, M. A. to the vicarage of Chaddley-Corbet, in Worcestershire.—Richard Oliver, B. A. to the rectory of Ditton, in Yorkshire.—Tho. Reeves, M. A. to the rectory of Bodworthy, in Kent.—Mr. Mather, to the rectory of St. Mary Whitechapel.—Dr. Walwyn, to the rectory of Adisham, in Kent.—John Duncombe, M. A. to the rectory of St. Andrews, in Canterbury.—John Herring, M. A. to the rectory of Great-Monegham, in Kent.—Mr. Francis, to the vicarage of Battersea, in Surry.—Mr. Singleton, to the rectory and parish church of St. Mary Witham, in Worcestershire.—Robert Wells, M. A. to the rectory of Penmeim, in Glamorganshire.—Mr. James Scott, to the rectory of Galygare, in Glamorganshire, worth 160*l.* per ann.—Richard Sampson, B. A. to the rectory and parish church of Ransbury, in the county of Durham.—Mr. Richard Robinson, to the rectory and parish church of Stoke, in Gloucestershire.—Mr. Ogle, to the rectory of Burton-Latimer, in Northamptonshire, worth 300*l.* per ann.—Peter Lock, B. L. to the vicarage of Dalcomb, in Wiltshire.

A dispensation passed the seals to enable Nathaniel Sandford, M. A. to hold the rectory of Purton, and vicarage of Cricklade, in Wiltshire, worth 320*l.* per ann.—To enable James Foster, M. A. to hold the vicarages of Burford and Alderbury, and the chapels of Porton and Farley, in Wiltshire.—To enable Henry Baldwyn, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Sandback, and living of Wyburnbury, in Cheshire, worth 270*l.* per ann.

## PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

### From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Jan. 22. His majesty has appointed the following gentlemen to be officers in the first Highland battalion of foot, to be forthwith raised for his majesty's service.

Archibald Montgomery, Esq; lieu. col. commandant; James Grant, and Alexander Campbel, Esqrs. majors; Hugh M'Kenzie, John Sinclair, John Gordon, Alexander Mackenzie, Roderick M'Ken-



zie, William M'Donald, and Geo. Monro, Esqrs. captains; Alexander M'Intosh, Esq; captain lieutenant.

His majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be officers in the second Highland battalion of foot, to be forthwith raised for his majesty's service.

Simon Fraser, Esq; lieutenant colonel commandant; James Clephane, and John Campbell, Esqrs. majors; Tho. Fraser, John M'Pherson, John Campbell, Simon Fraser, Donald M'Donald, John M'Donnell, and Charles Baillie, Esqrs. captains; J. Crawford Walkinshaw, captain lieutenant.

Whitehall, Jan. 25. The king has appointed Richard Callis, Esq; to be a captain in the first regiment of dragoon guards, commanded by lieut. gen. Bland; John Floyd, Esq; to be captain lieutenant; and John Threlfall, gent. to be a lieutenant in the said regiment.

George Campbell, Esq; is appointed paymaster of the marines, in the room of Mr. Adair, who has resigned.—Samuel Horfeley, Esq; Bath king at arms, in the room of Mr. Woodley.—Richard Stonehouse, Esq; knight harbinger, in ordinary, in the room of Mr. Cooper, deceased.

More promotions in the army: Royal horse guards. Hugh Forbes, major. Andrew Forbes, capt. Walter Blathwayt, capt. lieut. Walter Thurbly, lieut. Edward Lafcelles, cornet. Thomas Williams, quarter-master.

Third regiment of food guards. Frederick Thomas Smith, lieut. — Pennington, ensign.

Durour's. Joseph Martin, ensign.

Lord Robert Bertie's. William Howard, lieut.

Gen. Anstruther's. John Crauford, enf.

#### *Alterations in the LIST of PARLIAMENT.*

**A**YLESBURY. Thomas Potter, Esq; rechosen on promotion.

Boroughbridge. Thomas Thoroughton, Esq; in the room of lord Euston, who made his election for Bury St. Edmund's.

Buckingham. Rt. Hon. William Pitt, — James Grenville, Esq;

Bury St. Edmund's. Earl of Euston, — earl of Harrington.

Dorchester. John Pitt, Esq; re-elected on promotion.

Glamorganshire. Thomas Matthews, Esq; in the room of Charles Edwin, Esq; deceased.

Oakhampton. Rt. Hon. William Pitt, — lord Lyttelton.

Penryn. Rt. Hon. Richard Edgcombe re-elected on promotion.

Pool. Sir Richard Lyttelton, knight of the Bath, re-elected on promotion.

Saltaſh. Hon. Charles Townshend, in the room of lord Duncannon.

Selkirk. Gilbert Elliot, Esq; re-elected on promotion.

Staffordshire. Henry Frederick Thynne, Esq; in the room of the Hon. William Leveson Gower, deceased.

#### **B—K—R—T—S.**

**J**OHAN Myhill, of Norwich, worsted-weaver.  
William Inglis, of Chippenham, linen-drapeer.  
George Randall, of Market Raisin, grocer.  
John Morgan, of Hereford, cyder-merchant.  
Matthew Jackson, of Sheffield, grocer.  
William Rogers, of Aldgate, woollen-drapeer.  
George Burnett, of Stepney, factor.  
John Sudbury, of Coventry-street, hoſier.  
James Hooks, of Spittlefields, weaver.  
George Wilson, of St. Clement's Dances, dealer and chapman.  
John Lewis Lamotte, of the Old-Bailey, Jeweller.  
William Finch, of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, hoſier.  
Edward Wright, of Kensington, brewer.  
John Burton, of Hackney, cow-keeper.  
Charles Salmons, of Manſſerich, cheſe-factor.  
Robert Harrington, of Caiſter, Lincolnſhire, dealer.  
William Lawrence, of Newgate-ſtreet, turner.  
Charles Dann, of Greenwich, maſon.  
St. George Norman, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, innholder.  
George Forbes, of Well-court, Queen-ſtreet, merchant.  
John Stevens, of Hackney, brewer.  
William Radclyffe, of Doncaſter, pewterer.  
Fran. Rudſhan, late of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, merchant.  
Joſeph Littleſter and John Murat, of London, merchants and partners.

#### **COURSE of EXCHANGE.**

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1757.

Amſterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburgh	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Uſance	—	30 3-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Liſbon	—	58. ſd. 1-8th.
Porto	—	58. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7 3-qrſ.

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#### **FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1757.**

**W**ARSAN, Dec. 12. The count de Beſtucheff, great chancellor of Ruſſia, has written a circular letter to the primate, ſenators, and miniſters of the republick of Poland, ſetting forth, that the empreſs of Ruſſia is extremely affected with the king of Poland's diſtreſs, which

which she thinks ought to excite the compassion of all other powers, but more especially that of his allies; that the fatal consequences that may result from the rash step taken by the king of Prussia, not only with respect to the tranquillity of Europe in general, but to that of each power in particular, and more especially that of the neighbouring countries, are so evident, that the interest and safety of the several powers render it absolutely necessary for them to make it a common cause, not only to obtain proper satisfaction for those courts, whose dominions have been so unjustly attacked, but likewise to prescribe such bounds to the king of Prussia, as may secure them from any future apprehensions from so enterprising and restless a neighbour; that with this view the empress is determined to assist the king of Poland with a considerable body of troops, which are actually upon their march, under the command of gen. Apraxin; and that as there will be an absolute necessity for their marching thro' part of the territories of Poland, her imperial majesty hopes the republick will not fail to facilitate their march as much as possible. She farther recommends to them to take some salutary measures to frustrate the designs of the king of Prussia, and to promote harmony among themselves, as being most conducive to these good purposes.

The count de Bestucheff, who is going ambassador to the court of France, from that of Russia, arrived here the 11th in his way to Paris, and will continue his journey in a few days. In an audience which this minister had of the king, he gave his majesty the strongest assurances of the attachment of the empress of Russia to his interest.

We have received advice, that the postman who brings the letters from Cracovia, has been murdered upon the road, and all his letters carried off.

Brussels, Jan. 11. On Saturday evening a courier arrived here from Paris, with the account of an attempt made on the fifth instant on the French king's life; the particulars of which are as follow: On the above-mentioned day, the king went from Trianon to Versailles, to visit Madame Victoire. About six in the evening, as his majesty was stepping into his coach to return to Trianon, a man who had concealed himself behind the hind wheels, rushed forward, with his hat on, and made his way to the king's person, thro' the guards (one of whom he even shoved against the Dauphin) and struck his majesty in the right side, of which, however,

the king only complained by saying, That man has given me a violent blow, he must be either mad, or drunk. But having perceived that his hand, which he clapped to his side, was bloody, he said, I am wounded, seize that fellow, but do not kill him. His majesty was immediately carried to his apartment. The wound, (which from the very first was not thought dangerous) was given with a sharp-pointed knife, which glanced upwards between the fourth and fifth rib, and is not of any considerable depth. And, at the first dressing, it was even judged that the cure would be speedy. That night the king slept an hour and a quarter. The villain, who committed this attempt, is named Damien, and is a native of Arras. The weapon he made use of was found upon him, and proves to be a common clasp-knife with two blades. At first it was feared it might have been poisoned, but he assured the contrary, and the experiments that have since been made with it, on several animals, have made good his assertion. Another French courier arrived here on Sunday night, with an account, that the wound was so slight, that his majesty had been able to assist, on Saturday morning, at a council that was held at Versailles.

Petersburg, Dec. 16. The answer delivered, the third instant, to Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, by order of the empress, was as follows: "After Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, ambassador from his Britannick majesty, had been already told, in relation to the first proposition made by him, two months ago, about the mediation of her majesty the empress, for reconciling the courts of Vienna and Berlin, that her imperial majesty did not expect such a step from him; the said ambassador will easily conceive, in the present situation of things, that the great earnestness with which he has now repeated the same proposition to the ministry of this court, must have so much the more astonished her imperial majesty, as she thought he might justly expect more regard to what had been already once declared concerning her resolution.

Therefore, the empress commands his excellency to be told, that as the intentions of her imperial majesty, contained in the first answer, remain absolutely invariable; no ulterior propositions for a mediation will be listened to.

As for the menaces made use of by his excellency, and particularly that the king of Prussia himself would soon attack her imperial majesty's troops; such menaces only

only serve to weaken the ambassador's proposals, to confirm still more, were it possible, the empress in her resolutions; to justify them to the whole world, and to render the king of Prussia more blameable in her sight."



*Extract from A Letter to a Member of Parliament, proposing Amendments to the Laws against Foretallers, Ingrossers, and Regraters, &c. (See our last Volume, p. 610.)*

**T**HE author remarks, that the buying of corn at farm-houses, has been tacitly condemned in every age, by the encouragement given by act of parliament, to the sale of all sorts of provisions at public fairs and markets; and that the intention of the statute of 5 and 6 Edw. against ingrossers, and the statute 5 Eliz. describing the qualifications of persons intitled to licences, is easily evaded from the difficulties and expences attending provisions in many cases, or by the smallness of the penalty inflicted on the offender. Another inconvenience is, that badgers, bread-bakers, and factors, easily get licences, and buy at farmers houses large quantities of grain, and hoard them up; if their own store-houses be full, they agree with the farmer to keep their grain till they shall send for it. Thus less grain comes to market; its price rises; and if other farmers bring to market a quantity on such rise, these dealers in corn would, by throwing in more corn, so as to overstock the market, lower the price greatly for that day, and have persons to buy up, towards the end of the market, as much as they brought into it, at a low price again, and be no losers; and then go about the country again to buy corn, which the farmers will be inclined to sell, on an offer of something above the last market price; and thus these dealers, by keeping the grain so bought from coming to market in any large quantity, can raise and fall the markets as their interest directs. He observes, that the suffering of bread-bakers to be badgers, defeats the intention of the laws for fixing the affize of bread; for the magistrates being tied to the price of wheat for their guide in fixing the price of bread, if bread-bakers can fix or influence the price of wheat, they do, in reality, fix the price of bread, and also of their own profit. The obligation on buyers of corn or flour to resel it in one month, cannot be complied with when grain is bought to go to foreign parts; and when corn is bought in one part of the kingdom, to be sent by

water to another distant part, it can seldom happen, that it shall be in the hands of the purchasers so soon as one month. If the quantity imported were only 500 bushels, the importer must be obliged to sell it in open market in one month after he received it; but if it exceeded 500 bushels, and were under 1000, he might be allowed two months to dispose of it; and three months if the quantity exceeded 1000 bushels; provided he did not dispose of less in any one month than 500 bushels.

The reason why wheat was supposed, by the act of 1st of Will. and Mary, to be at a low rate, when it did not exceed 48s. a quarter, Winchester measure; he tells us, was, that grain of all sorts, but particularly wheat, was, when that act passed, excessive dear, and continued so for many years; insomuch that, in Kent, turnips made a considerable part of the bread in 1693. But that no man, even tho' interested in the sale of it, will now declare wheat to be at a low rate, or cheap even now, when at 40s. a quarter, or 5s. a bushel: Consequently, the reasons of that act, for permitting the exportation of corn, or grain, no longer subsist. And as the price of grain may be moderate at one place, and high at many others, our author proposes, That no wheat, ground or unground, shall be exported when it exceeds 5s. a bushel, either at Bear-key, Lincoln, Derby, York, Manchester, Coventry, Gloucester, Winchester, or Exeter. And that the price of wheat may be easily known, that the respective mayors, or other chief magistrates of those places, shall, once in a month, transmit certificates thereof to the commissioners of the customs, to be inserted in the London Gazette. He remarks, that tho' the landowner should get more for a time, by the immoderate price of corn, he would be no gainer if the price long continued very high, as all provisions would rise in proportion, and the poor's-rate would increase, and, of course, wages and price of labour would advance, which might not drop when corn dropt in price.

#### RECEIPTS for DRESSING RICE.

(See p. 7.)

**P**UT three pints of water, a little salt, into an iron pot capable of containing at least three quarts: When the water is boiled put in one pound of rice, clean washed. Let the rice boil about an hour, and keep it gently simmering in the pot, covered, about half an hour longer, over a slow fire. By this time the water will be wasted, and

and the rice soft and fit for use. Observe to stir the rice while boiling, pretty often, otherwise it will be apt to stick to the bottom of the pot.

When the rice is thus boiled, it is put on a dish, served to table, and used by the British inhabitants in America, the Chinese, and people in many parts of Asia, Turkey, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Germany, &c. who eat it instead of bread with their meat, and commonly mix it with the sauce or gravy; others eat it with milk, as bread; others with butter, put in when warm;—it makes a good ingredient in mutton, or other broths, and in soups will answer the purpose of vermicelli.

Another excellent dish of rice, which is brought to the best tables in France, Germany, and Holland, &c. is made thus: Put two quarts of new milk into an iron pot, and three ounces of clean washed rice; set the pot on a slow fire, stirring it frequently with a long wooden spoon, to prevent its sticking to the pot, and being burnt; it must boil at least two hours, when it will eat as rich as cream, and will sit light on the stomach. After it is boiled, some chuse to put in sugar, pounded cinnamon, or butter, to their liking; but it is very rich without them.

Such as chuse to have a good, plain, cheap, baked rice-pudding, called, in America, a Poor Man's Pudding, may observe this rule: Spread two or three ounces of butter on the inside of an earthen pudding-pan, or pewter soup-dish; sprinkle four ounces of clean-washed rice over the butter; then put in one ounce of such sugar as you please, coarse or fine; a little salt, and three pints of milk: Bake it an hour longer, until it is firm, or is called well-baked. Some chuse to put slices of bread cut thin upon the top, which, when baked, serve as a crust. Those who do not regard the expence, put a little cinnamon, or nutmeg in it.

Some people have a notion that the use of rice hurts the eyes; but this is only a vulgar error, for the contrary is well known, as it is the common food in many parts of the world, and the inhabitants have their sight as well there as any where else.

*From a Pamphlet called, An Alarm to the People of England, &c. on the unconstitutional Association for the Preservation of the Game, &c. (See our last vol. p. 276, 389.)*

**T**HE associators will find as good sport granting the act repealed, as they can meet with at present. There is

no breast but what is susceptible of resentment; if so, an injured people, whose rights are monopolized, and whose properties are engrossed, will not fail of giving themselves all the satisfaction in their power; they will, we may depend upon it, embrace every opportunity of destroying what they cannot enjoy; and I much question, if more birds do not fall a sacrifice, and are crushed in the egg-state, by that means, than would be sufficient to supply the whole nation, were they permitted, as formerly, to fire their guns in support of themselves and families, as well as to destroy an enemy. Every one would then be careful to preserve all sorts of game, till they came to their maturity, and not, as is now practised, destroy every thing they come near.—I have used my utmost endeavours to procure a perfect and authentick list of these associators for the preservation of the game, all over England, but met with difficulties unsurmountable: Neither money, nor interest, availed me aught; every measure proved altogether fruitless; and I can attribute my bad success to nothing else, than the cunning and subtilty of these diabolical agents, whose names and deeds are so properly adapted to the infernal regions, that they consequently keep themselves in oblivion, hid from all mankind, despised and looked upon with contempt by every one. Altho' my attempts have been baffled, and my schemes have not proved sufficient to produce the black catalogue entire; nevertheless I have met with some few, which I shall here present you with.

#### LIST of the ASSOCIATORS.

**F** Duke of Dilatores. Marquis of Gun-  
nery. Earl of Clinchall. Lord visc.  
Hotspur. Lord visc. Devilsmate. Sir  
Simple Hairbrains, Bart. Sir Greedy Par-  
tridge, Bart. Sir Gaudy Pheasant, Bart.  
Sir Rightful Privilege, Bart. Sir Gilbert  
Pensioner, Bart. Sir Simon Faithless, Bart.  
**G** Sir Ramble Moregame, Bart. Sir Samp-  
son Stutter, Knt. Sir T. Tinsley, Knt.  
Sir Walter Wagtail, Knt. Sir William  
Flash, Knt. Sir Graceless Greedy, Knt.  
Sir Lifeless Looby, Knt. Sir Simon Pride,  
Knt. Sir Thomas Placeman, Knt. The  
Hon. gen. Thickpate. Lieut. gen. Fear-  
all. Maj. gen. Fribble. Brig. gen. La-  
dyman. The Hon. col. Stoutless. Lieut.  
col. Swaggerblade. Major Lashback.  
The Hon. capt. Debauchee. William  
Ringleader. R. Gloomy. Dismal Spec-  
tacle. Thomas Skinsint. H. Tunbelly,  
Esqrs. &c. &c. &c.

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*The mathematical pieces from Bridgewater, the lines entitled Absence, and many other ingenious productions, in prose and verse, will be deferred no longer than our next, when Mr. Stephens's favour shall be duly regarded. We hope to be excused by our contributors for thus delaying their pieces, which, on account of the many necessary things that could not be deferred, we have been obliged to do, tho' we have, this month, given eight pages more than our usual quantity.*





T H E

# LONDON MAGAZINE.


For F E B R U A R Y, 1757.

*Abstract of the TRIAL of the Hon. Admiral JOHN BYNG, at a Court-Martial assembled on Board his Majesty's Ship St. George, in Portsmouth Harbour, Dec. 28, 1756.*

## P R E S E N T,

Tho. Smith, Esq; vice-admiral of the red,  
Fr. Holburne, Esq; rear-adm. of the red,  
Harry Norris, Esq; rear-adm. of the white,  
Tho. Brodrick, Esq; rear-adm. of the blue.

Captains. Cha. Holmes, Wm. Boys,  
John Simcoe, John Bentley, Peter Denis,  
Francis Geary, John Moore, James B  
Douglas, Hon. Augustus Keppel.

DMIRAL Byng being brought in, and the audience admitted, there were read, the order from the Admiralty board for the trial, as also his instructions, his letters, and several other papers, which it might be necessary to refer to in the trial; and then was read a paper delivered by him to admiral Smith, the president, desiring leave to have a person to take the minutes of the proceedings in short-hand; and also D that he might have lieut. Edward Clarke to assist him in regulating his minutes; the former of which was granted, but the latter could not, because Mr. Clarke was to be examined as a witness by the judge advocate.

The court then adjourned till next E morning, nine o'clock, when the examination of the witnesses began, which was continued *de die in diem*, Sundays excepted, until the 18th of January, when admiral Byng delivered in his defence, in writing, which was read, and that day his captain was re-examined: Next day F the admiral delivered in a paper, in writing, whereby he declared, that as the court had left him very little that seemed necessary to explain farther by witnesses;

February, 1757.

and as it was impossible for him to digest and discuss the minutes in the short space of time since the close of the evidence, he should rely entirely upon the candour of the court, and give no farther trouble than to examine his secretary. Accordingly he was examined, and then the court began to read the evidence, as also the prisoner's defence, which was continued the two following days, when the court was shut up, as it continued to be until the 26th inclusive, during which time the following resolutions were agreed to, viz.

1. Unanimously. It does not appear, That any unnecessary delay was made by adm. Byng, in the proceedings of the squadron under his command, from the time of their sailing from St. Helens, on April 6, to the time of their arrival off C Minorca on the 19th of May.

2. Unanimously. It appears, That upon the fleet's getting sight of Minorca, on the morning of May 19, the admiral detached three frigates (the Phoenix, Chesterfield, and Dolphin) a-head, with orders to capt. Hervey of the Phoenix, to endeavour to land a letter, from the admiral, to lieut. gen. Blakeney, and to make observations of what batteries or forts the enemy might be possessed of along the shore.

3. Unanimously. It appears, That those frigates were got a-head of the fleet and in shore, and the Phoenix close to the Lair of Mahon, and were endeavouring to execute those orders till they were called off, between 11 and 12 o'clock, by signal from the admiral, upon discovery of the French fleet in the south east quarter.

4. Unanimously. It appears, That the fleet stood towards the enemy the remaining part of the day, with calms and little winds, until they tacked in the evening.

G 2

5. Unanimously.



5. Unanimously. The court are of opinion, That the admiral proceeded properly, upon discovery of the French fleet, to stand towards them.

6. Unanimously. It appears, That major gen. Stuart, lord Ethingham, and col. Cornwallis, with about 30 officers, and some recruits, amounting in the whole to about 100, belonging to the different regiments in garrison at St. Philip's, were on board ships of the Squadron.

12. *Yes, for all the officers.* } 7. The court are of opinion, That as so great a number of officers were on board the fleet, belonging to the garrison of St. Philip's, where they must necessarily be much wanted, the admiral ought to have put them on board one of the frigates he sent a-head, in order to have been landed, if found practicable; and if not landed before he saw the French fleet, he ought to have let the frigate have endeavoured to land them, notwithstanding he did see the enemy's fleet.

8. Unanimously. It appears, That from the time of first seeing the French fleet in the morning of May 19, till our fleet weathered the French, about noon of the 20th, the admiral took proper measures to gain and keep the wind of the enemy, and to form and close the line of battle.

9. Unanimously. It appears, That the van of our fleet upon the starboard tack, stretched beyond the rear of the enemy's fleet, and that our whole fleet then tacked all together, by signal; the enemy's fleet, lying at the same time to leeward, in a line of battle a-head, on the larboard tack, under their topfails, with their main topfails square.

10. Unanimously. It appears, That immediately after our fleet was about upon the larboard tack, our rear was considerably farther to windward of the enemy's rear, than our van was of their van.

11. Unanimously. The court are of opinion, That when the British fleet on the starboard tack were stretched a-breast, or about the beam of the enemy's line, the admiral should have tacked the fleet all together, and immediately have conducted it on a direct course for the enemy; the van steering for the enemy's van, the rear for their rear, each ship for her opposite ship in the enemy's line, and under such a sail as might have enabled the worst sailing ship, under all her plain sail, to preserve her station.

12. Unanimously. It appears, That soon

after the fleet were upon the larboard tack, the admiral made signals for leading two points to starboard, which brought the wind upon or abaft the beam; and the ships continued that course, nearly a-head of each other, till the admiral made the signal for battle.

13. Unanimously. It appears, That the admiral made the signal for battle about 20 minutes past two o'clock.

14. Unanimously. It appears, That at the time the signal was made for battle, the French fleet was still lying to leeward, with their maintopfails square, as before-mentioned, and that our van was considerably nearer to their van than our rear was to their rear.

15. Unanimously. It appears, That upon the signal being made for battle, the ships of our van division bore down properly for the ships opposed to them in the enemy's line, and engaged them, till the five headmost ships of the enemy went away to leeward, out of gun-shot.

16. Unanimously. It appears, That the sternmost ship of our van division, the Intrepid, having hauled up, and engaged about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, lost her foretopmast, a little before three o'clock.

17. Unanimously. It appears, That the Revenge, the headmost ship of the rear division, bore down (after the ships of the van bore down) for the ships opposed to her in the enemy's line, and that she brought up, upon the weather quarter of the Intrepid, upon the Intrepid's foretopmast going away; and that she quickly afterwards, upon the Intrepid's setting her forefail, bore down under the Intrepid's lee quarter, and brought up there.

18. Unanimously. It appears, That upon the signal being made for battle, and the van putting before the wind, the admiral in the Ramillies edged away some points, and the Trident and Princess Louisa thereby becoming to windward of him, the admiral thereupon hauled up his forefail, backed his mizentopfail, and endeavoured to back his maintopfail, to allow of their getting into their stations, and continued in that situation for five, six, or seven minutes.

19. Unanimously. It is the opinion of the court, That the admiral, after the signal was made for battle, separated the rear from the van division, and retarded the rear division of the British fleet from closing with and engaging the enemy, by his shortening fail, by hauling up his forefail, backing his mizentopfail, or attempting

tempting to back his maintopfail, in order that the Trident and Princess Louisa might get a head again of the Ramillies.

20. Unanimously. It is the opinion of the court, That instead of shortening sail, he ought to have made the Trident's and Princess Louisa's signal to make more fail; and that he ought also to have set so much sail himself as would have enabled the Culloden (the worst sailing ship in his division) to have kept her station with all her plain sail set, in order to have got down with as much expedition as possible to the enemy, and thereby have properly supported the van division.

21. Unanimously. It appears, That the admiral, after shortening sail, as beforementioned, again set his forefail, and filled his topfails, and steered with the wind abast the beam, a slanting course towards the enemy, under that sail, till about three o'clock, when the people in the Ramillies began to fire without orders, at too great a distance for engaging; but the fire continued by the admiral's directions.

22. Unanimously. It appears, That some little time before this firing began in the Ramillies, the Princess Louisa was seen from the Ramillies swung up in the wind, with her topfails shaking, and the Trident passing her to leeward, the Trident being then a little upon the weather bow of the Ramillies; and that the Revenge had been also seen to bring too under the Intrepid's lee quarter.

23. Unanimously. It appears, That when the firing had been continued a little while in the Ramillies, an alarm was given of a ship being close under her lee bow, imagined to be one of our ships, and which proved to be the Trident: That upon this alarm, the admiral immediately ordered the helm to be put a lee, the forefail hauled up, and the topfails to be backed, and firing to cease, till the men should see French colours, and made the signal for the fleet to brace too, the rear to brace too first, in order that the ships astern might not run on board him, but to prevent this signal taking effect upon the ships ahead, he ordered it to be hauled down in a very few minutes, and caused the signal to be hoisted for the fleet to fill and stand on, the van to fill first.

24. Unanimously. It appears, That the Princess Louisa was also seen, about the same time, with her maintopmast shivering, or a-back, upon the weather bow of the Ramillies.

25. Unanimously. The court are of opinion, that while the Ramillies was firing, in going down, the Trident, and ships im-

mediately, or a-head of the Ramillies, proved an impediment to the Ramillies continuing to go down.

26. Unanimously. The court are of opinion, That the admiral acted wrong, in directing the firing of the Ramillies to be continued, before he had placed her at a proper distance from the enemy; as he thereby not only threw away shot uselessly, but occasioned a smoke which prevented his seeing the motions of the enemy, and the position of the ships immediately a-head of the Ramillies.

27. Unanimously. It appears, That shortly after the hauling up of the forefail and backing the topfails, all firing ceased on board the Ramillies.

28. Unanimously. It appears, That when the smoke cleared up, upon the Ramillies ceasing to fire, the center and rear of the French fleet filled their maintopfails and set their forefails.

29. Unanimously. It appears, That the French centre and rear stood on, and as they came near the three then sternmost ships of our van gave them their fire; that some of their shot fell short, and some did the Defiance damage; and then the French edged away to join their own van to leeward.

30. Unanimously. It appears, That from the time the admiral first hauled up his forefail and backed his top fails to get clear of the Trident, to the time of his filling his topfails, and setting his forefail again, was about 20 minutes.

31. Unanimously. It appears, That about the time of the admiral's filling, he made the signal for the rear of the fleet to make more sail and close the line, caused the Princess Louisa, and Trident to be hailed to make sail into their stations, and then setting his main sail, jib, and stay-sails, passed to leeward of the Intrepid; ordered the Deptford to take the Intrepid's place in the line, and the Chesterfield to take care of the Intrepid, and standing on towards our van, joined them a little after five o'clock in the evening.

32. Unanimously. The court are of opinion, That after the ships that had received any damage in the action, were as much refitted as circumstances would permit, the admiral ought to have returned with the Squadron off St. Philip's, and have endeavoured to open a communication with that castle, and to have used every means in his power for its relief, before he returned to Gibraltar.

33. Unanimously. The court are of opinion, That admiral Byng did not do his utmost to relieve St. Philip's castle, in the

the Island of Minorca, then besieged by the forces of the French king.

34. Unanimously. The court are of opinion, that adm. Byng, during the engagement between his majesty's fleet under his command and the fleet of the French king, on the 20th of May last, did not do his utmost to take, seize, and destroy the ships of the French king, which it was his duty to have engaged, and to assist such of his majesty's ships as were engaged in fight with the French ships, which it was his duty to have assisted.

35. Unanimously. It appears, by the evidence of lord Robert Bertie, lieutenant-col. Smith, capt. Gardiner, and by other officers of the ship who were near the person of the admiral, that they did not perceive any backwardness in the admiral during the action, or any marks of fear or confusion, either from his countenance or behaviour, but that he seemed to give his orders coolly and distinctly, and did not seem wanting in personal courage.

36. Unanimously. Resolved, That the admiral appears to fall under the following part of the 12th article of the articles of war, to wit, "or shall not do his utmost to take or destroy every ship which it shall be his duty to engage; and to assist and relieve all and every of his majesty's ships which it shall be his duty to assist and relieve."

Jan. 27. The court came to the following further resolution.

37. Unanimously. Resolved, As that article positively prescribes death, without any alternative left to the discretion of the court, under any variation of circumstances, that he be adjudged to be shot to death at such time and on board such ship as the lords commissioners of the admiralty shall direct: But as it appears by the evidence of lord Robert Bertie, lieutenant-col. Smith, capt. Gardiner, and other officers of the ship who were near the person of the admiral, that they did not perceive any backwardness in him during the action, or any marks of fear or confusion, either from his countenance or behaviour, but that he seemed to give his orders coolly and distinctly, and did not seem wanting in personal courage, and from other circumstances, the court do not believe that his misconduct arose either from cowardice or disaffection; and do therefore unanimously think it their duty most earnestly to recommend him as a proper object of mercy.

Then the sentence being drawn up and signed, was as follows:

The court, pursuant to an order from the lords commissioners of the admiralty to

vice admiral Smith, dated the 14th of December, 1756, proceeded to enquire into the conduct of the Hon. John Byng, admiral of the blue squadron of his majesty's fleet, and to try him upon a charge, that during the engagement between his majesty's fleet, under his command, and the fleet of the French king, on the 20th of May last, he did withdraw or keep back, and did not do his utmost to take, seize, and destroy the ships of the French king, which it was his duty to have engaged, and to assist such of his majesty's ships as were engaged in fight with the French ships, which it was his duty to have assisted; and for that he did not do his utmost to relieve St. Philip's castle, in his majesty's island of Minorca, then besieged by the forces of the French king, but acted contrary to, and in breach of his majesty's command: And having heard the evidence, and the prisoner's defence, and very maturely and thoroughly considered the same, they are unanimously of opinion, That he did not do his utmost to relieve St. Philip's castle, and also that, during the engagement between his majesty's fleet under his command, and the fleet of the French king, on the 20th of May last, he did not do his utmost to take, seize, and destroy the ships of the French king, which it was his duty to have engaged, and to assist such of his majesty's ships as were engaged in fight with the French ships, which it was his duty to have assisted; and do therefore unanimously agree, that he falls under part of the 12th article of an act of parliament of the 22d year of his present majesty, for amending, explaining, and reducing into one act of parliament the laws relating to the government of his majesty's ships, vessels and forces by sea; and as that article positively prescribes death, without any alternative left to the discretion of the court under any variation of circumstances, the court do therefore unanimously adjudge the said admiral John Byng to be shot to death, at such time, and on board such ship, as the lords commissioners of the admiralty shall direct: But as it appears by the evidence of lord Robert Bertie, lieutenant-col. Smith, capt. Gardiner, and other officers of the ship who were near the person of the admiral, that they did not perceive any backwardness in him during the action, or any marks of fear or confusion, either from his countenance or behaviour, but that he seemed to give his orders coolly and distinctly, and did not seem wanting in personal courage, and from other circumstances, the court do not believe that his misconduct arose either from cowardice or disaffection,

disaffection, and do therefore unanimously think it their duty most earnestly to recommend him as a proper object of mercy.

*To the Rt. Hon. the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain, &c.*

**W**E the underwritten, the president and members of the court-martial, assembled for the trial of admiral Byng, believe it unnecessary to inform your lordships, that in the whole course of this long trial we have done our utmost endeavours to come at truths, and to do the strictest justice to our country and the prisoner; but we cannot help laying the distresses of our minds before your lordships on this occasion, in finding ourselves under a necessity of condemning a man to death, from the great severity of the 12th article of war, part of which he falls under, and which admits of no mitigation, even if the crime should be committed by an error in judgment, and therefore for our own consciences sake, as well as in justice to the prisoner, we pray your lordships, in the most earnest manner, to recommend him to his majesty's clemency.

We are, my lords, &c.

The sentence and representation being signed, the prisoner was sent for; and being brought into court by the marshal, and audience admitted, the sentence was pronounced.

The proceedings of this court-martial being reported to the board of Admiralty, their lordships presented the following memorial to his majesty, viz.

*May it please your Majesty,*

**B**Y an act of the twenty-second year of your majesty's reign, entitled, *An Act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one act of parliament, the laws relating to the government of your majesty's ships, vessels, and forces by sea, it is enacted, "That no sentence of death given by any court-martial held within the narrow seas (except in cases of mutiny) shall be put in execution till after the report of the proceedings of the said court shall have been made to the lord high-admiral, or to the commissioners for executing the office of lord high-admiral, and his or their directions shall have been given therein."*

In pursuance of this act, the proceedings of the court-martial held upon admiral Byng, have been reported to us for our directions therein; which proceedings we have taken into our most serious and deliberate consideration, and doubts having arisen, with regard to the legality

of the sentence, particularly, whether the crime of negligence, which is not expressed in any part of the proceedings, can, in this case, be supplied by implication; we find ourselves obliged most humbly to beseech your majesty, that the opinion of the judges may be taken, whether the said sentence is legal.

For this purpose, we beg leave to lay before your majesty, a copy of the charge as delivered to admiral Byng, and likewise a copy of the thirty-seven resolutions of the court-martial, upon which the sentence is formed; together with a copy of the sentence itself, and of a representation of the same date therewith, signed by the president and court-martial, and likewise copies of two petitions from George lord visc. Torrington, in behalf of admiral Byng, most humbly submitting the whole to your majesty's royal wisdom and determination.

Upon this the sentence of the court-martial was referred by his majesty to the twelve judges; and, upon their report, his majesty in council made the following order.

**D** Whereas his majesty was pleased, upon a representation from the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, to refer the sentence of the court-martial of the 27th of January last, upon the trial of admiral Byng, to the 12 judges, to consider thereof, and report to his majesty at this board their opinion, whether the said sentence is legal—And whereas all the said judges have reported to his majesty at this board, that they have considered the said sentence, together with the 12th article therein referred to, and are unanimously of opinion, that it is a legal sentence—His majesty in council is thereupon pleased to order, that a copy of the said report of the 12 judges (which is hereunto annexed) be transmitted to the said lords commissioners of the admiralty.

W. SHARPE.

And upon this the lords commissioners of the admiralty issued their warrant for carrying the sentence into execution; which warrant (after reciting the sentence) is as follows, viz.

And whereas, upon laying the said sentence before the king, his majesty hath been pleased to consent, that the same shall be carried into execution; we do therefore, in pursuance of his majesty's consent, hereby require and direct you to carry the sentence of the said court-martial into execution accordingly, on Monday, the 28th instant, by causing him, the said admiral John Byng, to be shot to death, by a platoon

toon of marines, on board such one of his majesty's ships in Portsmouth harbour as you shall think proper ; for which this shall be your warrant. Given under our hands, and seal of the office of admiralty, the 16th day of February, 1757.

To the Hon. Edward

Boscawen, vice-admiral of the white, and commander in chief of his majesty's ships at Portsmouth ; or to the commander in chief there, for the time being.

By command of their lordships.

*J. Cleveland.*

*Temple.*

*Geo. Hay.*

*T. Orby Hunter.*

*Gilb. Elliot.*

PROLOGUE to the AUTHOR. Written and spoken by Mr. FOOTE.

SEVERE their task, who in this critic age,

With fresh materials furnish out the stage !  
Not that our fathers drain'd the comic store ;  
Fresh characters spring up as heretofore—  
Nature with novelty does still abound ;  
On every side fresh follies may be found.  
But then the taste of every guest to hit,  
To please at once, the gall'ry, box, and pit, } [wit.]

Requires at least—no common share of

Those, who adorn the orb of higher life,  
Demand the lively rake, or modish wife ;  
Whilst they, who in a lower circle move,  
Yawn at their wit, and slumber at their love. E  
If light, low mirth employs the comic scene,  
Such mirth, as drives from vulgar minds  
the spleen ; [tuff,  
The polish'd critic damns the wretched  
And cries,—“ 'twill please the gall'ries  
“ well enough.”

Such jarring judgments who can reconcile, F  
Since fops will frown, where humble  
traders smile ?

To dash the poet's ineffectual claim,  
And quench his thirst for universal fame,  
The Grecian fabulist, in moral lay,  
Has thus address'd the writers of this day.

Once on a time, a son and sire we're told, G  
The stripling tender, and the father old,  
Purchas'd a jack-ass at a country fair,  
To ease their limbs, and hawk about their  
ware :

But as the sluggish animal was weak,  
They fear'd, if both should mount, his  
back would break : H

Up gets the boy ; the father leads the ass,  
And thro' the gazing crowd attempts to pass ;  
Forth from the throng, the grey-beards  
hobble out,  
And hail the cavalcade with feeble shout.

“ This the respect to reverend age you shew ?  
And this the duty you to parents owe ?  
He beats the hoof, and you are set astride ;  
Sirrah ! get down, and let your father  
ride.”

As Grecian lads were seldom void of grace,  
A The decent, duteous youth, resign'd his  
place.

Then a fresh murmur thro' the rabble ran ;  
Boys, girls, wives, widows, all attack  
the man. [nature !

“ Sure never was brute beast so void of  
Have you no pity for the pretty creature ?

B To your own baby can you be unkind ?  
Here—Suke, Bill, Betty—put the child  
behind.” [claim'd ;

Old Dapple next, the clowns compassion  
“ 'Tis wonderment, them boobies ben't  
asham'd.

Two at a time upon a poor dumb beast !  
C They might as well have carry'd him at  
least.”

The pair, still pliant to the partial voice,  
Dismount and bear the ass—Then what a  
noise !—— [bitter joke,  
Huzzas—Loud laughs, low gibe, and  
From the yet silent sire, these words provoke.

D “ Proceed, my boy, nor heed their farther  
call, [them all !”

Vain his attempt, who strives to please

BILLS of Mortality from Jan. 25, to  
Feb. 22.

Christened	Males	580	1179
	Females	599	
Buried	Males	1041	2008
	Females	967	

Whereof have died,		
Under 2 Years of Age		
Between 2 and 5	—	182
5 and 10	—	70
10 and 20	—	52
20 and 30	—	136
30 and 40	—	198
40 and 50	—	204
50 and 60	—	197
60 and 70	—	145
70 and 80	—	117
80 and 90	—	50
90 and 100	—	12

Buried	Within the Walls	—	187
	Without the Walls	—	452
	In Mid. and Surry	—	945
	City and Sub. Westminster	—	424
			2008
Weekly, Feb. 1			467
2			568
15			515
22			464
			2008

Decreased in the Burials this Month 96.  
Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s. 9d.

J O U R.

# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 14.

*The next Speaker in the Debate continued in your last, was C. Numisus, whose Speech was in Substance thus.*

*Mr. President,*

S I R,

**T**HERE is a very great difference A between enacting, that all ships which shall be *taken* and condemned after a declaration of war, shall belong to the captors, and enacting, that all ships which shall be condemned after a declaration of war, shall belong to the captors; and yet this difference seems not to have been in the least attended to, by those gentlemen who have spoke in favour of this motion; therefore, I must beg leave to explain this difference; because from thence it will appear, that the bill now proposed is altogether unnecessary, or will be attended with very dangerous and pernicious consequences. To enact, that all ships which shall be *taken* and condemned after a declaration of war, shall belong to the captors, can give no greater encouragement to our seamen to enter into his majesty's service than they have at present, because they all know, that by a standing law, the captors are to have the sole right to every ship that shall be *taken* and condemned after war has been once declared: Such a bill would therefore be absolutely unnecessary, as it would no way answer the end proposed; and to take up our time with passing such a bill, would really expose our proceedings to the contempt, not only of our seamen, but of every man of common sense in the kingdom.

On the other hand, Sir, to enact, that all ships which shall be condemned after a declaration of war shall belong to the captors, even tho' taken by way of reprisal before the declaration of war, would be looked on, by all the courts of Europe, as such a menacing and insulting manner of demanding satisfaction, as must engage the honour of the court of France not to give us that satisfaction which we have a right to, and which they would otherwise have been willing to grant. Even in private life, if I had, by accident or mistake, done a gentleman an injury, I should be ready to ask his pardon, and to make him all the atonement in my power; but if he came to ask it in a menacing and insulting manner, I should certainly offer him a

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very different sort of satisfaction; and if the consequence should prove fatal to him, some gentlemen might perhaps say, he had acted with spirit, but I am sure no man would say, he had acted either with justice or prudence. And if we should pass such a bill as this, the court of France would probably make us such an answer as d'Étrades tells us was made to our court, in 1662, by Lewis the Fourteenth: *A misfortune may happen to me, but fear can never make any impression.*

This I say, Sir, would probably be the answer of the court of France, and they would be justified in it by every court in Europe, which would be a great misfortune to us, because it would make us be looked on by all Europe as the authors of the war. In this case let us consider, Sir, that there are several powerful nations in Europe who, by treaties of alliance, stand engaged to assist France when it is attacked; and, tho' we may be able to carry on a naval war against France alone, tho' it may perhaps be our interest to stand alone in such a war; yet I doubt much if we are able to carry on, with success, even a naval war against France, assisted by two or three of the other maritime powers of Europe, especially as we must always be obliged to keep a great part of our navy at home, for preventing our being invaded by those numerous land armies which France and her allies might otherwise be able to throw into this island. But supposing we could hope to be able to do this, would it be prudent in us to act in such a manner as to bring ourselves into such a dangerous situation, if by holding a different sort of conduct we may prevent any other nation's having a pretence for joining with France against us?

This is, Sir, what every gentleman ought most seriously to consider, upon this occasion, and it is a consideration upon which we neither have, nor can have the proper lights for enabling us to determine. Those lights his majesty certainly has from his ministers at the several courts of Europe; but those lights must be of such a nature, that no gentleman can think of having them laid before such a numerous assembly. That France has already demanded the assistance of her allies no one can doubt; and from the neutrality they have hitherto observed, we must conclude, that

II

NO. 6

none of them look upon what we have as yet done as a *casus fœderis*: They consider the ships we have taken, as taken only by way of reprisal, and to be restored to France, upon her granting that satisfaction we have a right to demand; but if we should make the demand in such a haughty manner, as to render it inconsistent with the honour of the French nation to comply with it, and an open war should from thence ensue, as it necessarily must, they would look upon us as the aggressors, and consequently would think themselves obliged to grant the stipulated succours to France. This is a way of thinking, which the French court will certainly endeavour to lead their allies into, and if we should order such a bill as this to be brought in, that court will as certainly make it a pretence for saying, that we have treated them in such an insolent manner, as renders it impossible for them to treat any longer with us. Whether such a pretence may have any weight with those courts that are in alliance with France, is a question which none but his majesty can pretend to judge of; but every one must suppose, that it is a pretence which the French court will make use of; and, in my opinion, they have been waiting all this time, in expectation that, by some step in our conduct, we would furnish them with some such pretence as this.

It is this expectation, Sir, and not what the Hon. gentleman who spoke last was pleased to insinuate, that has made the court of France hitherto bear, with a stoical patience, as some unthinking people amongst ourselves are pleased to call it, all the indignities we have lately put upon them. They are too well acquainted both with their own strength, and the strength of this nation, not to be sensible, that, by engaging, single and alone, in a naval war against us, they must run a great risk of having both their trade and plantations, quite ruined in a few years, and that after they have lost their trade and plantations, it would be impossible for them to render themselves equal to us at sea, because if they had a sufficient number of ships of war, they could then no where find a sufficient number of seamen; as most of the seamen they now have would, in a few years, be either killed, gone into foreign service, or prisoners in some part of the British dominions, and many of them, perhaps, become protestants, and serving on board our navy.

Another reason, Sir, for the late patience of the French court with respect to us, must appear evident to every gentleman

who knows any thing of the temper and disposition of the people of that kingdom. Some of their thoughtless young quality may perhaps be fond of a war with this nation; but it is well known, that the body of their people in general are extremely averse to any such war. Amongst them it is a common and a true observation, that all their possessions in Canada neither are, nor can ever be made worth the expence of one year's war with England; and, if a computation is to be made either from the naval strength of the two nations, or from their respective strength upon the continent of America, the chance of losing what they have there, is vastly superior to the chance they have of gaining any thing from us in that part of the world. These considerations, Sir, make every thinking man in France, who has no selfish view to serve, averse to a war with this nation; and if their ministers, for some particular reasons of their own, are resolved to come to an open rupture with us, rather than give us satisfaction, they know that they must wait till we have done something to raise the indignation of the people; for, even in the most absolute monarchies, some regard must be had to the humour of the people, because their armies must always, in some degree, partake of that humour, and are very apt to mutiny, or at least they never fight with spirit, when they are engaged in a war which they think imprudent or unjust; which maxim was so well understood by the ministers of France in the days of Lewis the Fourteenth, that when the people of France, were reduced to the utmost distress, and crying out for a peace upon any terms, the ministers offered such terms to the allies as they themselves had no mind to submit to, and offered them only because they expected their being rejected by the allies, as they accordingly were; whereupon the ministers got their sovereign to write a most moving and artful letter to the governors of the provinces, setting forth the terms he had offered for obtaining a peace, the haughtiness with which they were rejected, and the insolence of the terms proposed by the allies; copies of which letter were industriously dispersed among the people of every province, and, thereby, such an indignant spirit was raised among the people, as enabled the court to continue the war, till a change in the administration here, and the death of the emperor Joseph, which followed soon after, furnished them with an opportunity for obtaining better terms of peace, than the

the most sanguine Frenchman could have formed any hopes of.

This shews, Sir, that the court of France, notwithstanding the absolute power of their sovereign, find it necessary to study the temper and disposition of their people, and it is their attention to this that has hitherto delayed their resenting, in a hostile manner, our seizing their trading ships as well as their ships of war. The people of France do not know the importance of the disputes between France and us in America: They know that Canada has as yet been of very little advantage to them, and therefore they are unwilling to enter into a war with us on account of those disputes. This makes them wish that their court would adjust all those disputes in an amicable manner and in that case they expect, that all the ships we have taken will be restored; but our seeming to take any step for appropriating those ships to the capture, will put an end to that expectation, and raise among them a general indignation, which will enable their ministers to reject any terms of accommodation we can propose, and the consequence of this must be an open war.

I therefore concur in opinion, Sir, with the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, that the late conduct of the court of France is rather to be called prudence than patience: They have political and wise reasons for holding such a conduct; but those reasons I have shewn to be very different from what the Hon. gentleman was pleased to suggest. They are waiting till we take some such step as may raise a general resentment among their own people, and give their allies good reason to look upon us as the aggressors in the war, both of which would, in my opinion, be the effect of our agreeing to the motion now made to us; and the same effect would as certainly have been produced, had we declared war against France, or begun with a sudden and vigorous attack upon any of the French possessions in America, before convincing the several courts of Europe, as well as the people of France, that we were ready and willing to accept of any reasonable terms of accommodation: It would have united at least all the allies of France; if not all Europe against us; for in that case, the preservation of a balance of power at sea, might have had the same influence, and the same effect against this nation, as the preservation of a balance of power at land, had against France soon after the beginning of this century; which is all I shall say, and as much as I have

occasion to say, in justification of our late conduct, as it is not at present the subject of debate.

I shall therefore conclude, Sir, with this observation, that if the court of France had the direction of this house, they could not propose a step more agreeable to their schemes of politics, or that could tend more effectually towards enabling them to begin a war against this nation, with a high probability of success, than our ordering such a bill as is now proposed, to be brought in; and after having said this, I hope no gentleman will expect, that I should give my assent to the motion.

*The next that spoke was Sp. Ligustinus, whose Speech was to this Effect.*

*Mr. President,*

*Sir,*

WITH respect to the motion now under our consideration, I must confess, I have met with a double disappointment, for, when I heard the intended contents of the bill opened by the noble lord, who made the motion, and the Hon. gentleman who seconded the motion, and at the same time considered the circumstances we are in at present, I little expected that any opposition would have been made to the motion for leave to bring in such a bill, whatever might have been made to the bill itself after being brought in, and read a second and third time. I recollected that, in the session of 1737-8, much the same sort of bill was moved for in this house, by the noble lord's father, and, tho' our circumstances with regard to Spain had not then near such a warlike aspect as our circumstances now have with regard to France, our then minister had too much sense to oppose the bill's being brought in: He even allowed it to go the length of being engrossed, but, as he had then always a dead majority at his beck, he had it thrown out upon the third reading; and as we now seem to copy that minister in every step of his conduct, I expected that we should likewise have copied him in this.

The other disappointment I have met with, Sir, is with regard to the arguments made use of against the motion. If any opposition should appear, I expected that the opposers would endeavour to shew, that pressing was no way inconvenient, or that the bill proposed would not in the least remedy any of the inconveniences which our seamen are thereby exposed to.

S—R—Ly—.

H 1

Some



Some faint attempts have indeed been made, to palliate the inconvenience of pressing; but every one knows, that the exercise of that power is always attended with numberless irregularities, and often with acts of cruel oppression. No man can look into a tender, where pressed men are confined, without pitying those who have the misfortune of being shut up in such noisome dungeons; and it is certain, that many of them die there, or are afterwards destroyed by the diseases there contracted. Besides the violence often committed by our press-gangs themselves, do not we know, that often, and in many places, a gang of loose fellows associate themselves together, assume the character of a press-gang, and raise contributions upon every passenger, under pretence of pressing him into the sea service? I myself know of a very new sort of irregularity, that was, this last summer, committed by a press-gang, at a village in the west of England: In that village they have one certain bell, which is called the fire-bell, because it is never rung but when a fire happens in the village, and therefore, as soon as it begins to ring, the people all assemble, and run to assist in extinguishing the fire, and removing the people's goods: A press-gang having been informed of the use made of this bell, they came into the village and began to ring the bell, whereupon the people all assembled as usual, and three or four of them, that were known to be seamen, were pressed: The stratagem was in itself innocent enough, but it was attended with a consequence that was fatal to one family, and might have been fatal to the whole village; for a fire soon after happening, the bell was as usual rung, but the people, instead of assembling, shut themselves up in their houses, and the family where the fire began, for want of assistance in time, had not only their house, but most of their goods destroyed.

In short, Sir, our method of pressing seamen into the government's service, is always attended with so many irregularities, and is, in its own nature, so oppressive upon that sort of men, whom of all others we ought to take the most tender care of, that I am surprized to find a bill opposed, which so evidently tends to encourage seamen to enter voluntarily into the king's service; for by a bare inspection of the law now subsisting, we must see, that no seaman can have the least pretence to a share of any prize taken before a declaration of war, even tho' such prize should be condemned and sold, either as soon as taken, or after the war has been declared.

That law can therefore give no encouragement to enter into the king's service till after a declaration of war, and how can any man, much less any seaman, know that war will ever be declared; for his majesty may carry on all sorts of hostilities, as long as he pleases, without ever declaring war, and may even order the prizes to be condemned and sold, as soon as brought in, without any declaration of war: Nay, I am surprized, that all the trading ships already taken, were not condemned and sold as soon, or very soon after they were brought into any British port; for supposing they were taken by way of reprisal, it is the constant practice of all nations to have the ship and cargo so taken condemned and sold to the highest bidder, as soon as brought into port; which practice is founded upon a most solid reason, because many sorts of merchandizes are spoilt by keeping, and every sort of merchandize suffers in its value, if not carried in due time to its proper market; and this reason we shall find fully confirmed by the effect of our not having followed this practice, with regard to the ships we have lately taken; for, as the cargoes of many of them consist in fish, they will, in a few months, be so spoilt as to be good for nothing, and the cargoes of the rest will suffer greatly in their value, by not having been carried, in due time, to their proper market.

To pretend, Sir, that these ships have not been disposed of, because they are to be restored upon the French court's agreeing to a reasonable accommodation, is a ridiculous pretence, because to expect, that either the court or people of France will be satisfied with a restitution of the ships themselves with their cargoes, is a ridiculous expectation. The people, at least the trading people of France, may perhaps be averse to a war; but I am sure, that they neither expect nor desire a restitution of the ships themselves with their cargoes: They desire to have an indemnification, equal to the value or price which the ships and cargoes might have been sold for at the time they were taken by us, and they expect that their court will procure them this indemnification from us, or make it good to them in some other way; therefore, our not disposing of every ship and cargo as soon as brought in, will only add to the difficulty of our coming to an amicable settlement of the difference between the two nations.

It is equally ridiculous, Sir, to suppose, that our having condemned and sold these

these ships and cargoes by way of reprisal, as soon as brought in, would have raised the indignation of the people, or hurt or engaged the honour of the court of France, more than our having seized them. Can any one be so wrong-headed as to imagine, that a man's selling my property is a greater insult upon me than his taking it by violence from me? It is the violence that is the insult, the sale is only a damage, which I am to compel him to make good, if I can, or, by agreement, allow him to retain the whole or part of what he sold it for, by way of compensation for some damage I had before done to him, after having forgiven the insult, which, by the violence, he put upon me. But if he had allowed what he thus took, by violence, to perish, our agreement would become much more difficult, because he could then have nothing to retain by way of compensation, and I must forgive the loss as well as the insult I suffered by his violence. Thus, if all the ships and cargoes we have taken had been sold to the highest bidder, as soon as brought in, we should have had something to retain by way of compensation for the expence we have been put to by the French incroachments, and if there had been any surplus, we should have had something to restore towards that indemnification, which the people of France expect for the loss they have suffered. But if we allow all those ships and cargoes to perish in our hands, we shall have nothing to retain by way of compensation, and the French, if they come to any agreement with us, must forgive the loss as well as the insult they have suffered by our seizing their ships. Consequently I must conclude, that our not having condemned and sold those ships as soon as brought in, tends rather towards making a war unavoidable, than towards facilitating any accommodation; and if a war should ensue, it will furnish a better pretence to every court in Europe for charging us with having been the authors of the war.

Now, Sir, as to the disposal of the produce by the sale of the ships, it is the same thing, to the nation in general, whether that produce be appropriated to, and lodged in the hands of the captors, or appropriated to, and lodged in the hands of those who have the custody of the public treasure: In either case the nation is possessed of and benefited by the capture; and if, upon balancing accounts, a surplus had appeared to have been due to France, the nation could not have grudged making

good that surplus out of the next supplies to be granted by parliament, in case the whole of the produce had been appropriated to the captors. I say, the nation could not have grudged this, after considering that such numbers of our people, and those who best deserved it, had been enriched by the produce, and that by the quantity of the produce we had prevented a dangerous and heavy war; for I must observe, that any surplus would have been a strong argument with the court of France for coming to an agreement with us, in order to get that surplus restored, and the larger that surplus had been, the more it would have inclined them to come to an agreement; therefore the only consideration we ought to have had, the only consideration we ought still to have, was, and still is, by what method such a surplus was, or is most certainly to be acquired and increased; and this method every one must allow to be that of appropriating all prizes to the captors, after declaring, in the most publick manner, that the ships taken, or to be taken, were only by way of reprisal, and that we were ready to account for and return the surplus, if any should arise, after deducting the expence we had been or should be put to, by the French incroachments upon us in America.

This I say, Sir, is the method we ought to have taken, since we resolved to begin with making reprisals for a publick injury; and therefore such a law as this now proposed, ought to have been passed before the end of last session; for if it had, I am convinced, that there would not have been near so great a necessity for pressing; and if every ship had been condemned and sold by publick auction as soon as brought in, no nation in Europe could from thence have found a just pretence for calling us the aggressors, after considering what the French have been doing against us in America, almost ever since the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. But, Sir, we have for many years given ourselves a much greater concern about what the other courts of Europe may think of our active, than about what they may think of our passive behaviour; and yet there is no nation in Europe that has less reason than we have, to be cautious of giving a jealousy to its neighbours; for they all know, that it is not the interest of this nation, nay, that it is absolutely inconsistent with our happiness as an island, to make any conquests upon the continent; therefore in our present disputes with France we should, in my opinion, have thought only of not giving

giving a just pretence to any nation in Europe to join with France in a war against us ; for if any nation is resolved to do so, no precaution of ours can prevent their finding a sham one ; and for this reason I join with my Hon. friend in thinking, that it was wrong in us to begin with reprisals against France. We should have begun with a declaration of war, and followed that declaration with as sudden and as vigorous an attack upon them in America as it was possible for us to make. Their behaviour towards us in Nova-Scotia would long since have justified such a proceeding ; and the forts they have lately built upon the lake Erie had left no nation in Europe any colour of reason for saying, that they were not the aggressors.

If we had begun the war in this manner, Sir, we might, long before the end of last summer, have been again in possession of the island of Cape-Breton ; and, after our having again recovered possession of that island, a strong Squadron, with a few small cruisers stationed at Louisbourg, and another strong Squadron, with a few small cruisers stationed at Jamaica, would have made it impossible for the French to have sent sufficient supplies or reinforcements, either to their colony in Canada, or to the colony which we, of late years, so tamely allowed them to establish at the mouth of the Mississippi, as every gentleman may see by a bare inspection of the Map. With regard to Canada every one knows, that, for four or five months of the year, all access to it is cut off by the ice, and, for the other months, which are the lightest, every ship must pass either by the Gut of Canso, or between Cape-Breton and Newfoundland, or by the Streights of Belle-Isle. The Gut of Canso is not above two or three miles over, and consequently one cruiser would prevent a single ship's passing that way : The passage between the easternmost point of Cape-Breton, and the westernmost point of Newfoundland, is not fifty miles over, and therefore four or five cruisers stationed there, would render it almost impossible for a single ship to pass ; and a fleet could not approach either of those passages without being discovered by some of our fishing vessels upon the banks, and intelligence thereof given to our Squadron at Louisbourg : The only passage then left is by the Streights of Belle-Isle, and that passage lies so far north, that it can never be attempted but in the height of summer ; and, during that time, a man of war or two, with a

small cruiser from Louisbourg stationed at the south-west end of those Streights, would probably intercept every ship that attempted to pass, as the Streights are not above ten miles over, but are above sixty in length.

Thus, Sir, we might, in two or three years time, by mere famine alone, reduce the French colony of Canada, especially if, at the same time, all supplies were in a great measure prevented from being sent to the colony of Mississippi, which might be easily done by a few small cruisers stationed upon the north side of the Bay of Mexico, under the protection of our Squadron at Jamaica ; for in that bay, the air is almost constantly so serene and clear, that no ship can pass within some miles of another, even in the night time, without being discovered ; and this colony too would soon be reduced to the utmost distress, if they had no supply of provisions from France, or of ammunition for enabling them to get provisions for themselves.

I therefore think it evident, Sir, from the very nature of things, that, if we had taken this method of beginning and prosecuting the war, we might, in two or three years, have so distressed their colonies upon the continent of North-America, that they would have been glad to have surrendered to us their colony of Canada, in order to save their colony of Mississippi and their Sugar Islands ; for these too would have been reduced to great distress, because our privateers would have swarmed so about them, that it would have been very difficult for them to get any supply of provisions or ammunition ; and thus we might, in a few years, have put a glorious end to the war, without any great expence, and without exposing our armies to the fatigue and danger of marching two or three hundred miles, by land, thro' a wild, desert, and impracticable country, to attack the forts which the French have lately built in America, and which, if reduced, could be of very little advantage to us, unless we likewise subdued the colony of Canada itself. But, by our reprisals, we have given the French the alarm, so that, by this time, I reckon, they have so well furnished all their colonies with troops, ammunition, and provisions, that we cannot propose to reduce any of them by famine ; and, I believe, we shall now find it both difficult and expensive to reduce any of them, especially Cape-Breton, by force of arms. This will, of course, make the French less willing to agree to any reasonable terms of peace

peace than they would otherwise have been ; from whence any one may foresee, without being a conjuror, that a war is not only unavoidable, but that it will be an expensive and a tedious war.

Thus we may see, Sir, what an unfortunate situation we have brought ourselves into, by shewing an extreme, and, I think, unnecessary concern, lest any of the allies of France should look upon us as the aggressors in the war ; and as, seamen will be so much wanted in the prosecution of the war, I shall not, for such a reason, be against doing, or for delaying to do, what will contribute towards encouraging seamen to enter into the government's service, or towards encouraging landmen to betake themselves to the sea service, both which will, I am convinced, be the effect of the bill proposed, and therefore I shall most heartily agree to the noble lord's motion.

[*This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.*]

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*Account of the SIEGE of ST. PHILIP'S FORT, in the Island of MINORCA.*  
*Continued from p. 5.*

**M**AY 12, in the morning, the French fleet came again in view. We slackened our fire upon Cape Mola for this day, and at night, hearing the enemy at work in the town, we continued a brisk firing upon it ; but the enemy opening a bomb battery from the Quay, we endeavoured to annoy them, till about 11, when opening another battery of the same weight of metal, our greatly exasperated men bent the fury of another fire upon that, which made this night the hottest of any we had hitherto seen, having exchanged upwards of 500 shells of different sorts with the enemy. In all this heat of action we had the good fortune to receive but little damage, one of our bombardiers, with three soldiers on the Queen's redoubt, being only wounded, and one of our gunners, who unhappily lost his leg by our mortars taking fire by some unweariness. We continued a constant firing on the 13th, when two of lord Effingham's regiment were wounded. At night the enemy continuing their attack, a soldier of the Royal Welch Fusiliers was killed by a splinter of a shell. On the 14th, in the morning, one of our centinels having wounded a French soldier brought him prisoner, who gave an account, that the enemy were then 15,000 strong, that transports had been

dispatched for a reinforcement of 600 more, with a farther supply of ammunition, and that it was a prevailing opinion among them, that the garrison must of necessity speedily surrender. It is no wonder that an enemy animated with such hopes should make one general effort for its completion, while a dejected party, closely pent up and valiantly assailed, saw no prospect of relief. To this account he added, that they had lost great numbers of their soldiers and subaltern officers ; that our execution on the preceding night was very considerable, on which night they had 34 gunners killed. There was a decrease of firing on both sides for this day, and but one man, of lord Effingham's regiment, wounded by a splinter of a shell. At night the assailants and assailed exerted greater vigour, keeping an incessant fire the whole night ; that of the enemy was but slow, however, from their batteries in town, occasioned by one of their mortars being broken by our shells ; but from Cape Mola they kept a vigorous and constant fire. Small parties of the enemy advancing near our western lunette, were soon repelled and driven back by the guards. On the 15th the attack was brisk in the afternoon, when one of the enemy's shells falling on the north-counter guard among the cartridgea and loaded shells, setting them on fire, blew up a large stone blind, broke one carriage, and buried two guns in the ruins. This unhappy accident disconcerted us greatly. We had one man, of lord Effingham's regiment, wounded in the shoulder by a splinter, and, during the night, we kept an incessant fire, which the enemy did not return with their usual smartness, being employed in raising a breastwork for erecting a battery opposite the principal barrier ; which however we perceived not until the morning. We also began to erect a battery near the drawbridge, adjacent to the north-west ravelin. On Sunday the 16th, in the morning, the French prisoner, wounded by the centinel, expired of his wounds ; and we had one of col. Rich's regiment, and one of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, wounded by the splinters of a shell. In the afternoon the enemy beat a parley, when an aid de camp, with a drummer, desired admittance, which he obtained, on the condition of being blind-folded, and being brought to the governor, he produced some pieces of lead bound with brass wire, which he asserted were fired from the garrison ; and declaiming upon the cruelty of such a practice among Christian powers, after some short space,

space, was conducted back in the same manner. It may be remarked, that however just this complaint, no nation under the sun are more apt to fall into this error than the French. At this time a soldier of colonel Cornwallis's regiment deserted to the enemy. The governor made all possible enquiry, offering a reward of 100 dollars to discover the person guilty of this unlawful procedure. No sooner was the officer returned to his camp, but the garrison received their fire, which continued very briskly the whole night. On the 17th early, the enemy began to play their five-gun battery, newly erected opposite the principal barrier, and not above 200 yards from our palisades. They continued firing from this battery, with unusual briskness, for the whole day, besides shells; they also opened a battery at Stanhope's Tower, whence they played with equal briskness. The garrison observing that the assailants began to open their batteries very fast, increased their firing with great diligence; and it may be truly said there was no intermission, save one short intermediate space, in which Mr. Boyd went to the enemy's camp with a message from the governor, at whose return both sides renewed their firing till the enemy beat a parley again, when an officer, with a drummer, came to the principal barrier, but was refused admittance, because he would not submit to be hoodwinked as the former were: He had some conference with our officers, and upon his dismissal the cannon, &c. began to play again on both sides. Upon this day we had again the mortification of a shell's falling among our cartridges, which, with two barrels of powder, blew up, but happily we received no other damage by the explosion. We lost two men by this day's action, and had nine wounded; but night approaching, and the enemy's fire continuing, we sustained more damage than we had hitherto done from all their efforts; by the recoiling of a bomb from Stanhope's Tower into a place underneath the north-west ravelin, otherwise vacant than as the habitation of the cooper and a few others, where burning, it set fire to some powder, blew up part of the ravelin, killed the cooper's wife, and almost suffocated the rest, who, by Divine Providence, and the diligence of the soldiers, were preserved. Two men were killed on this night at the work. On the 18th, in the morning, our officers viewing the breach, perceived a smoke issuing at several windows from a large store-room adjoining this ruin, which, being on fire,

when opened, the flame by a vent of air ragged with great fury; but by the diligence and agility of the soldiers was soon extinguished. The smoke, however, not escaping the enemy's observation, they kept a perpetual firing at this place, killed one man, and a successive shell bursting instantaneously, tore away three men's legs, and wounded several others. There was no abatement of vigour on either side during this whole afternoon, when we had four men wounded. The garrison made a brisk firing from Anstruther's Fort all this afternoon, imagining, as it afterwards proved, the enemy were erecting a new battery in the town; for having fired a 32 pounder, which beat down part of a garden wall, we discovered the work almost finished, when Mr. Boyd visiting this quarter, and beholding the enemy's new erecting battery thro' the chasm, orders were given to keep a continual fire upon it with four 32 pounders, which had so good an effect, that they abandoned the work for that time; however, a little before day, they opened another battery. On the 19th, the enemy threw a thirteen inch shell, which falling in the castle square, made way into an apartment, the lodgment of some sailors, by which five were unhappily buried under the ruins, and two were wounded. A regular firing was continued on both sides, and again, unhappily, a shell from the enemy fell in the midst of two barrels of powder, and a few cartridges on the south counter guard, which blew up, without any other loss however than that of one carriage. We had a sergeant belonging to the artillery, and a sailor wounded, both by the splinters of a shell. This afternoon the garrison were in high spirits, in full expectation of relief upon seeing the English fleet arrive from the westward, under the command of the admirals Byng and West, who, firing three guns to leeward, as a signal of friendship, gave no farther proof of their being friends, nor were they of any service to us; whence we reasonably conjectured it was only the effect of French policy to alarm us, as they had sufficient reason to conclude the garrison was very weak: When our brave governor, impatient to hear, but could have no account from the admiral, determined at all events to send a boat off, and accordingly sent Mr. Boyd with other officers in the evening, who, in their passage from St. Stephen's Cove, were discovered by the enemy, who began to fire their field-pieces and small arms at them from Tuck's Mount, but fortunately without

without injury to any ; but, contrary to expectation, and to the surprize of every body, the fleet, instead of lying too, made sail and went off to sea ; and two Tartans belonging to the enemy chased the boat into the harbour, neither seeing or hearing more of the fleet. We had one man wounded this night, while working at the battery near the draw-bridge. On May 10, both sides kept a slow firing all the forenoon, but in the afternoon a brisker action was commenced, when we greatly damaged one of the enemy's batteries, which was erected near a windmill, by one of our largest shells falling into it, which burnt part of it, tho' all possible means were used to prevent it ; the garrison keeping a very brisk and constant fire, upon that quarter, from our cannon, mortars, and small arms, prevented the enemy, effectually, from extinguishing the fire ; and abandoning the battery, they betook themselves to their small arms, and fired with excessive fury at our men at the palisadoes, but providentially to very little effect. Another of our shells falling into one of their magazines, made a great explosion, and quite destroyed it. We had two marines and a woman wounded this day. At night the enemy opened a bomb battery upon Turk's Mount, where they annoyed us all night, without doing us greater damage however, than wounding two soldiers. We could hear the enemy all this night drawing carriages from Malton into the upper part of the town. On the 11th, a constant firing as usual was kept on both sides, and two men were wounded. In the morning the French fleet came in sight, and steering the same course which admiral Byng took, we soon lost sight of them again. Upon this day two deserters entered the garrison, bringing their arms with them ; from these, and not before, we had the confirmation of its being the English fleet, which we had seen on the 10th. They likewise gave us information of the frequent consultations held in the camp, in order to storm the garrison, which design was only suspended, thro' disagreement, about the manner of execution ; their final resolution, he added, was to divide their army into three columns, that if one were destroyed by our mines, force, or stratagem, they might make a fresh attack, in the same place, by another column. The night coming on, the rigour of war seemed to slacken a little, by a slow firing on both sides, till about midnight, when one of our shells falling into a carpenter's yard, and setting

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a parcel of timber on fire, the enemy attempted to extinguish the flame, which the garrison beholding, snatched the occasion, and fired with great eagerness all the residue of the night, when only one man was wounded. On the 22d, a brisk fire was continued all the forenoon. The deserters acquainted our officers, that upwards of 400 had been killed in the camp, as many wounded, and a great number were sick of various disorders. This day we heard great rejoicings in the French camp, upon account of a victory, as we afterwards learned, which the French admiral pretended he had obtained over the British fleet. We had a sailor killed in the castle, by a splinter of a shell, and four men wounded ; two women were also wounded in the castle by splinters of a shell, and at night one soldier received a wound. On the 23d, both sides continued their firing the whole day ; a shell from the enemy falling at the door of our oil magazine, rolled down the steps and burst, without doing any other damage than breaking a cask of oil, tho' there were a considerable number of men then there, who waited to be served with their wine, whose preservation was owing to the place being of good cover. This day we had one man wounded : On the 24th, one of the fusiliers was wounded also by the splinter of a shell. Towards night both sides fired but very slowly, the enemy not throwing above twenty shells, and no great shot at all : But on the 25th, in the morning, a very brisk fire began on both sides, which continued till noon, then slackened till about four, when both sides began with incredible fury : During this incessant firing, one of the enemy's shells fell into a barrack-door upon the main ditch, and butting, providentially did no damage, tho' the place was crowded with men, women, and children. We had otherwise, on this day, one killed, and two wounded. On the 26th, a brisk and continual firing was kept up on both sides, on which there fell a greater number of the enemy's shells into the castle square, than had done for the four preceding days. Nothing more remarkable happened this day, save that one woman was wounded by a splinter. At night we had one wounded at the works, and one was wounded by our sentinel, thro' the following mistake. The captain of the Marlborough guard, had sent a corporal, with four men, to patrol upon the outside of the palisadoes, in order to detect any enemy lurking near, when, upon their return

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return to the gate, one of the centinels mistaking them for the enemy, not knowing of the detachment, fired upon them, and wounded this unhappy friend in the thigh. On the 17th, as usual, a continual fire was briskly kept up on both sides. A shell from the enemy unhappily coming down a chimney in the artillery barrack, and bursting, destroyed every thing in the house except the people. During this night, the garrison kept a very brisk, and the enemy a very slow fire. On the 18th, a brisk fire was continued on both sides, when the serjeant-major of the artillery died of his wounds, and one man was bruised at night, by the fall of some stones, as he was at work, but nothing more remarkable happened this day. On the 19th, in the morning, the enemy's fleet bore towards the harbour, when two of them coming, as we imagined, within reach of our guns, the captain of the Anstruther guard ordered two 32 pounders to be fired at them from the Royal Battery, upon which they tacked about, and stood off to sea. This was the only time we fired at their fleet. The enemy continued a slow, and the garrison a brisk fire, which dismounted two of their guns at the Windmill battery, and one of our shells also blew up a small magazine. One of their shells falling into the main ditch, set it on fire, which, however, by the assiduity of the soldiers, was soon extinguished, which else, being contiguous to the grand powder magazine under the castle, might have proved of very fatal consequence. On the 30th, in the morning, we observed the enemy had opened a three gun battery from Turk's Mount. A continual fire was kept on both sides all the forenoon, then ceased till almost night, when it was renewed on both sides, for some time, with great vigour, and then ceased for the night. Much about this time we finished the battery near the draw-bridge. On the 31st, a regular fire was continued on both sides, during the forenoon; in the afternoon each party exerted great vigour; we received, however, but little damage, having only one man wounded. This night was remarkable for the desertion of two grenadiers, whom we had reason to imagine did us great damage, considering our then situation. Both sides continued their fire till morning; this night we had one man torn to pieces in a most miserable manner by a shell. On June the 1st, the cannon and mortars played with unusual briskness, which con-

tinued till night, when one soldier was mortally wounded in the head by a splinter of a shell. Night approaching, the enemy slackened their fire, being busy in erecting a new battery between the Tennis-Court and Stanhope's Tower, upon an eminence which commanded the garrison, at which we kept a constant fire to no purpose. This night we fired our small arms from the West-Lunette, that being most contiguous to their new battery. On the 2d, we discovered a breast-work, which they had thrown up for cover in erecting this battery. The garrison still continued their fire with little success, but in hopes to dislodge them; their loss of men proved no impediment to finishing the work they had begun, and they were very brisk in their attack for the whole day. One soldier was wounded by a splinter of a shell, and one by a musket-ball; two additional gunners were mortally wounded by the explosion of some powder, as they were loading a gun to which they were stationed. This night brought no decrease of firing, during which one man was lost by the splinter of a shell. On the 3d, our fire still continuing very fierce, in the afternoon the enemy opened part of their battery at Stanhope's Tower, when orders were given to prepare the vessel, from Genoa, if it were possible, to slip by the French fleet, and get to Gibraltar, with information of the condition of the garrison; but this design was laid aside, upon a supposition that the two deserters, before-mentioned, had acquainted the enemy with it; for one vessel, or more of the French fleet, never quitted that station afterwards. One man was this day wounded by a splinter of a shell, and at night another had the like misfortune. On the 4th, we had one killed and two wounded. On the 5th, in the morning, the enemy opened the remaining part of the battery near Stanhope's Tower; and from thence, as well as all the rest, kept an incessant fire, assailing us with their utmost efforts, and indeed, doing us greater damage than we had hitherto sustained. The brave garrison was nothing behind hand in their return. We had killed and wounded on this day 30 men; among the wounded was lieut. Armstrong, of lord Effingham's regiment, who received his wound by a splinter of a shell, as he was viewing the enemy's battery, and died in a few days after. Night closing this unfortunate day, the enemy slackened their gun-battery, but kept up a constant fire from.

from their mortars. The garrison likewise kept a constant fire, from both cannon and mortars, till morning. On this night our flag was shot away, and staff damaged; we had five men wounded, before the termination of this unhappy night, which, with the preceding day, were very fatal to a number of brave men, many of whom afterwards expired of their wounds. On the 6th, with the dawn, we hoisted a new flag on a short staff; the vehemence of firing renewed with the day, and lasted, without any abatement, until night, with less execution among our men, but greater injury to the castle, than the preceding day, especially on the west, where their new battery played. Two of our wounded died this day; and we had four men, and two women wounded, before night came on, when we kept as brisk an attack on both sides, as by day. We had one man killed by a cannon-ball at the new stone battery, and another by the splinter of a shell. On the 7th, in the morning, we opened the new battery, near the draw-bridge, but abandoned it before night, as insignificant, chiefly owing to its being erected in the night, and the constant fire of the enemy so impeding the work, as to render it insufficient. The firing continued, without any abatement of its usual smartness on either side. On this day Mr. Harvey, a volunteer, had his head shot off by a cannon-ball. One man was killed upon the Queen's-redoubt by a cannon-ball also, and twelve were wounded. In the afternoon the enemy opened a five gun battery at the lower end of the town, which bore upon the Argyle and Anstruther batteries, and now having erected many batteries, and all open upon the garrison, they kept so brisk a fire from them, that we were compelled, thro' caution, to slacken our fire, which was still however kept up with as much vigour as possible. This night the embrasure of our new battery were demolished, and most of the carriages broken; we had but one man wounded this night. On the 8th, we kept an incessant fire for the whole day, and dismounted three of their guns on the Windmill battery; they also dismounted two of ours. We now again suffered a great loss of men, having two killed, and 11 wounded. On the 9th, our shattered garrison now wore a dismal aspect, more especially the Anstruther, and covered way of the Argyle batteries, which were so damaged, that our gunners could scarcely stand to their guns. We had eight killed

and wounded this day, chiefly on the covered way of the Argyle, two of which number were killed by one cannon-ball, by taking off one's head, and shattering the other all to pieces. A shell from the enemy falling into a carriage shed of the west counter guard, blew it up, but providentially did no other damage; and a constant fire was kept up, on both sides, till morning, but with very little loss to us. On the 10th, in the morning, the enemy opened an eight gun battery, at a piece of land in the middle of the harbour, called Philopel, almost opposite the castle. This battery played upon the Anstruther angle, and Queen's-redoubt, continually, save a few random shot at the castle. The fire slackened a little on both sides, which it had done for some time. We received very little damage, save that three men were wounded. On the 11th, the enemy set fire to our new battery, by the bursting of a shell, which however was soon extinguished by the soldiers, who always exerted themselves upon every occasion. We had three wounded this day: By night one man wounded. On the 12th, we had a corporal killed by a musket-ball upon the West Lunette. At night we had one killed and four wounded. On the 13th, our guards parading in an under ground gallery for safety, where, in the centre, was a hole for the uses of light, and receiving wood from a neighbouring magazine; thro' this hole a thirteen inch shell making way, burst among the guards, without the least hurt to one man; and a ten inch shell fell into a barrack, the habitation of captain Lind, in the castle, breaking every thing before it, forcing its way thro' the floor, and burst, without touching one body, tho' a piece of the shell even alighted upon the bed, on which captain Lind and his lady then lay. This day we had four men wounded. At night the fire continued very warmly, when we had one man killed, and one wounded. A deserter coming over from the enemy, gave an account, that upwards of 1000 men had been killed and wounded in the camp; also that they were erecting a twelve gun battery in the centre of the town, having had fresh supplies of men, with an expectation of more; and also that they had a design of beating a parley, to invite the garrison to surrender. On the 14th, in the morning, the enemy opened another bomb battery on the right of Stanhope's Tower. One of the enemy was made prisoner as he was bathing, at the upper end



end of St. Stephen's Cove, by lieut. Atkinson, of the Marlborough guard, who issuing out of the fort, brought him naked into the garrison. We had one man killed and one wounded. This night a very brisk fire continued on both sides, and we had four men wounded. A Spaniard, who worked in the cattle, was torn to pieces by the fall of a dead shell, and was indeed the only Spaniard who was either killed or wounded during the whole siege. On the 15th, the firing continued as usual, with much greater damage to the castle than to the garrison, the shattered condition of which the enemy observing, they played their ten gun battery with greater violence than usual from Stanhope's Tower. Our embrasures were in so ruinous a condition, that we were obliged to strengthen them behind in the best manner we were able, part of the castle wall being so weakened that it could not bear any repair in the old places. This night one man was killed and two wounded. On the 16th, the weakness of the garrison occasioned the loss of a great number of our best soldiers. A shell from the enemy falling into a store-room where an officer resided, burst to the demolition of every thing there; but the officer, who was then there, providentially escaped. We had two officers wounded this day, with a great many soldiers. A bombardier was killed by a cannon-ball. At night one man lost his leg by a splinter of a shell. On the 17th, the incessant firing of the enemy from their five gun battery in the lower end of the town, obliged us to abandon the Anstruther battery for some time, several of the guns and carriages being broken, and the others of no effectual service. We had unhappily this day four soldiers killed and seven wounded. The approach of night concluding this fatal day, the cannons, mortars, and small arms, were employed, with all possible diligence, till morning, during which time we had three men wounded. On the 18th, a soldier sitting at his barrack door was killed by a cannon-ball, and two were wounded. At night, endeavouring to hoist a new flag and flag-staff, we were prevented by the violence of the enemy's fire; having one killed and two wounded; and intimidated the more by having two killed and one wounded before upon this unhappy night. On the 19th, in the morning, we repaired the embrasures on the Anstruther, and brought four 32 pounders from the Royal Battery, to replace those rendered useless by the enemy. The enemy playing so warmly from

their five gun battery, destroyed and broke down all our embrasures, dismounted one of our guns, and broke another to pieces; so that our gunners were compelled to abandon the battery for that day. Upon this day our allowance of wine was reduced to half a pint a man for the day; and also the aquadent, which usually and duly used to be served to those on duty, was entirely taken away, the brave general intending to maintain the garrison while either liquor or provision lasted. We had one man killed and six wounded this day. A continual fire was kept up on both sides for the whole night, during which we had two men and a boy killed, and one wounded. On the 20th, we had one killed and two wounded. In the night five were wounded. On the 21st, by the fierceness of the enemy's fire, which indeed was not inferior to any former day, we concluded they had a design to storm the garrison, this being the pretender's birth-day. One of our shells set a five gun battery on fire, which, however, the enemy soon extinguished, although we kept a continual fire upon them. We had one wounded, and this day capt. Hobby was unhappily killed, being torn by a shell in a most terrible manner. This shell falling into the castle, broke through a parcel of timber which covered a door, which made a passage into the main ditch where the officers used to assemble. This night a continual fire was kept on both sides, in which we set fire to some fascines and houses in town, which the enemy endeavouring to extinguish, we made great havoc among them, with great and small shot, for the space of two hours while the flame continued. We happily escaped having any either killed or wounded this night. On the 22d, the enemy played with great fury on the south-west in ward ravellins, which our soldiers wantonly called the devil's battery, where, destroying the embrasures and carriages, we were obliged to abandon it for some time. We let the Windmill battery on fire, which they at length extinguished, after it had burned for some time with great fury, notwithstanding our continual fire upon them; so regardless was the French general of the lives of his soldiers. We had one man killed, and one died of his wounds. During the night the enemy did greater damage to our works than our men, which could not possibly be again repaired, tho' nothing was left undone for putting them in a posture of future defence; being as constantly beat down by the enemy as repaired.

paired, which occasioned the loss of many men. This night the enemy threw a shell into the north-west ravelin, which bursting among some cartridges and shells, set them on fire, without any further damage. We had one man wounded; and now again our apprehension of their intent to storm was renewed. The officers and soldiers very cheerfully received and obeyed the order of being very alert, and cautious of being surprised. On the 23d, the enemy slackened their fire till about 10, when they began again with their usual briskness, which we returned as well as possible. The enemy had now pulled down several houses to open a passage for their battery in town, which we expected to be opened every hour of the garrison, where it was well our courage did not diminish with our works. We had one killed and five wounded. This night the enemy kept a brisk fire, when the garrison were obliged to slacken theirs, the works being so damaged, that we were obliged to abandon the Anstruther fort; the cannon, carriages, and works, being almost destroyed, without possibility of repairing them, thro' the continual fire of the enemy upon that place; all others we continued diligently to keep up as well as our unhappy situation would allow. This night two were killed and seven wounded, and Sir Hugh Williams received a slight wound on the piquet. On the 24th, in the morning, the enemy opened part of their battery in town, whence they kept a very brisk fire, at the same time keeping a continual fire from all their other batteries, which damaged our works more than ever, when our gunners were again obliged to abandon their stations. This day part of the embrasures on the Kane Lunette were set on fire, they having been repaired by fascines when the stone work was destroyed. The fire was soon extinguished. We had two men killed this day, and four wounded. At night we set fire to some of the enemy's fascines in the town, which burnt a long time with great fury, but were at length extinguished, altho' we played upon them with our great and small arms, shot and shells. This night a small party of the enemy came, in bravado, almost to the palisadoes, and sent two of their party, upon their hands and knees, to alarm our centinels, but who, upon being fired at, thought proper to retire, as did likewise the whole party, with what loss we could not discover, excessive darkness then prevailing. We had one man wounded in this short skirmish, which

terminated the occurrences of the night. On the 25th, the enemy kept a constant fire for the whole day, which obliged us to abandon our shattered batteries again, and consequently made a slow fire on our side from our cannon, but our mortars were briskly employed for the whole day. We had two killed and 12 wounded. This night the enemy kept a constant fire from their gun batteries, which they had neglected to do for some time, while our poor garrison looked with a horrid aspect. A party of the enemy, under the command of an officer, advanced almost to the Kane Lunette, yet avoided firing; but our centinels observing them, fired upon them, and, being excessive dark, we could only distinguish by their groans that many had been killed and wounded. We had five wounded this night. On the 26th, the brave governor issued orders that the gunners should keep, as much as possible, under cover, and fire when opportunity offered, owing, as was said, to the captain of the artillery's having acquainted him with the impossibility of their standing to their guns: Our mortars, nevertheless, played constantly upon them. This day five were wounded. At night we had four wounded. On the 27th, major Godfrey, with five others, were wounded by the burst of one shell which fell in the main ditch. A dark night approaching, the enemy began to play upon us from all their batteries, with their cannon, mortars, shells, and small arms, with greater fury than they had hitherto done. We continued our fire upon them with all our cannon and mortars, of every denomination, which continued on both sides until a sudden silence reigned in the enemy's camp, who, however, rushing impetuously, like a torrent, from the town, made their way upon the Anstruther, to the amount of about 3000; our centinels espying them as they passed the Quay guard-house, began to fire, and our guards catching the alarm, formed themselves for their reception, gave them a discharge, and fell back to load again, then mounting the banquette gave them two more. They on their part kept a terrible fire upon us, and we continued ours upon them until they came close to the palisadoes; we being only 20 in number, with one officer for the guard of that place, were compelled to retire in the best manner we were able to our captain of the guard, who had nobly maintained his post, and ordering us into the left of his guard, gave the enemy another volley or two; but being at length forced to retreat before

before such unequal numbers, they became masters of the covered way of the Anstruther, and also the Argyle. By this time the whole garrison was alarmed, who hastened to their alarm posts, whence they continued a terrible fire upon them, and more especially from the fusileers, who killed numbers of them; and thus the brave garrison prevented their advancing farther in this part of the garrison. The enemy were, by this time, got into the ditch of the Queen's-redoubt, and became masters of that fort. The Queen's-redoubt being taken, with the loss of lieut. Whitehead and several others, the rest retired into the subterraneous passages to guard them. In that part of the garrison who stopped the enemy from advancing, Kane's Lunette guard did wonders, and maintained their post against the most powerful efforts of the enemy to dislodge them. By this time we sprung five mines, three of which were to little effect; but the other two destroyed numbers of them, particularly the mine near the Argyle fort. The enemy having attacked the west part of the garrison in a spanner equal to the north, they were more exposed to our fire, because of the remoteness of the garrison from town: Here they attacked the West Lunette, which was also defended with great bravery. The enemy, however, in the midst of fire and smoke, regardless of the loss of men, made themselves masters of a four gun battery, but were obliged to abandon it again with infinite loss; a constant fire being made from the princess Carolina's Lunette, sustained by some of our piquets. The survivors fled with great precipitation over the palisades, and flew back to the town. With such exalted courage and exerted bravery did this farrighted part of the garrison maintain their ground against unequal numbers, each officer and soldier anxious of glory. Lieut. col. Jefferys was made prisoner in this attack, and major Cunningham was wounded. On the south side of the garrison the enemy came in boats, one of them laden with scaling ladders, and attacked the garrison on that side, but were soon repulsed; the boat with scaling ladders was taken, and others sunk. This post was maintained by very few men, but such was the courage which now displayed itself, that some of the sick and wounded came out of the hospital to join in defence of this quarter. At this time the Marlborough fort was attacked by 700 men, led on by a prince of the blood, who were repulsed with great loss. It is needless to say more to the honour of

this fort, than that it was defended by a captain and 50 men. When the day appeared, the enemy, fatigued with the night's encounter, beat a parley, when our men forbore their firing with such reluctance, that our officers were obliged to stop them, with menaces, sword in hand. We had about 40 killed and wounded, and the enemy 1500. Four regiments and one company of artillery thus maintained the garrison against such numbers of the enemy by sea and land, for such a length of time, and with a gallantry perhaps scarce paralleled in history. It is not to be wondered then that we were bore down by such an army, supported by such a fleet, to whom we were, comparatively speaking, but an handful. Amidst our distresses, so harassed, shattered, and neglected, upon what honourable terms the fort was at last surrendered, the articles of capitulation best will speak. (See our last volume, p. 310.)

*A List of the Killed, Wounded, and such as died of their Wounds, with those who died of Disorders, and such as were missing, &c.*

## REGIMENTS, &amp;c.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Died of their Wounds.	Died of Disorders.	Missing.
Comp. of artillery	8	22	3		1
King's regiment	16	70	5	3	
R. Welch fusileers	17	76	4	2	6
Col. Cornwallis's	8	52	3	3	4
Lord Effingham's	16	71	7	2	4
Capt. Scroop's men	6	10	3	0	3
Total	71	301	25	10	17

Lieut. Armstrong dead of his wounds.—Lieut. Francis lost his arm.—Lieut. Young wounded in the heel.—Capt. Hobby killed.—Capt. Sir Hugh Williams slightly wounded.—Major Godfrey wounded by a shell.—Lieut. Whitehead killed by a small ball.—Major Cunningham wounded by a sword in the hand.

*The Strength of the four Regiments at the Beginning of the Siege.*

King's regiment	—	610
Royal Welch fusileers	—	608
Col. Cornwallis's	—	603
Lord Effingham's	—	617
Total	—	2460

*Abstract*

*Abstract of all the Ammunition expended in the Siege, from the 30th of April, to the 30th of June, 1756.*

Shells.	Inches.
1972	12½
2385	7½
2551	6½
5738	5½
26572	4½
1032 Hand grenades	
28250 Total	

	Inches.	Number.
Carcasses of	12½	73
Ditto of	10	41
Fire-balls		86
Total		200

ROUND SHOT.		GRAPE SHOT.	
Weight.	Number.	Weight.	Number.
32 Pounds	4001	32 Pounds	490
24	2061	18	171
18	17600	12	19
12	6059	9	37
9	1940	6	148
6	489	4	13
4	556	3	28
		1½	53
Total	32706	Total	959

DOUBLE-HEADED SHOT.		Barrels of Powder expended.	
Weight.	Number.	Barrels.	Lb. Oz.
32 Pounds	152	3157	49: 13.
18	255		
12	3	Reduced into Pounds make	
9	13	353639 Pounds, and F	
3	9	13 Ounces.	
Total	332		

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 19.

THE next colony we are to give an account of, is that now called New-Jersey, which was originally a part of Nova-Belgia, and contained in the grant, made by king Charles the Second, to his brother the duke of York, dated March 12, 1663-4. He again made a grant of that part of Nova-Belgia, now called Nova-Cesarea, or New-Jersey, to Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, and Sir George Carteret, on the 24th of June, 1664; which grant contained all the country from Hudson's river to Delaware river, and up the latter, to a station point at 41

deg. 40 min. north latitude, and up the former, to a station point at 41 deg. 20 min. north latitude; so that upon the east and west it is bounded by these two rivers, upon the south by the ocean, and upon the north by a line drawn from one of

A these station points to the other. As this country, as well as New-York, had been first planted by the Swedes, or, as some think, the Danes, and afterwards the Dutch; there were many planters in it when we retook it from the Dutch, and therefore the lord Berkeley, and Sir George

B Carteret, sent over Philip Carteret, Esq. as governor under them, soon after they got the grant; and as lands might be had here for nothing, and free even from quit-rent, for six or seven years, a good many people, especially dissenters of all denominations, went from England to settle

C here. By this means the inhabitants became a strange mixture of people, Swedes, Danes, Dutch, English, Lutherans, Calvinists, Church of England, Presbyterians, Independents, Quakers, &c. from whence we may believe, that it was not easy to govern them without a standing army of

D mercenary troops, which the proprietors could not afford. However, they continued pretty quiet till the year 1670, when the quit-rents became payable; but then, upon the governor's demanding payment of the quit-rents, they mutinied, expelled the governor, and established a govern-

E ment of their own, which government, or rather anarchy, continued till they were subdued by the Dutch in 1673; and as this country was the next year restored to us by the treaty of peace, Mr. Carteret returned governor with some new concessions from the proprietors, which kept the people quiet for some time. But the lord

F Berkeley had, in the mean time, sold and assigned his right to the famous William Pen, and three other assignees, and these assignees had agreed with Sir George Carteret upon a partition of the province, by drawing a line from the south-east point of Little Egg harbour almost directly north, by which the province was divided into two equal parts, the easternmost of which was assigned, by the assignees, to Sir George Carteret, which was therefore called East New-Jersey, and Sir George assigned the westernmost to the assignees, which was therefore called West New-Jersey, so that these two continued, for several years, generally under distinct governments.

Upon Sir George Carteret's death his trustees sold and assigned East New-Jersey to

to William Pen, and 11 other assignees, by a deed, dated February 2, 1681-2; and they again, soon after, sold and assigned one moiety of their right to the earl of Perth, created duke by king James after his abdication, and 11 other assignees. These divisions and subdivisions introduced such confusion with respect to the rights, which the respective planters had to their estates, that it has not to this time been cleared up: For, 1. Some of them hold their lands as general, or original proprietors, under the duke of York's grant. 2. Some of them as purchasers from these or some of these proprietors, under the quit-rent mentioned and reserved in the purchase deeds. 3. Some of them as heirs, or assignees, of the first settlers, who had by patent, from the general proprietors, under a certain quit-rent per acre, what they call head-lands, that is to say, a certain number of acres allowed to the first settlers for themselves and every person they brought over with them: And, 4. Some hold their lands as the heirs or assignees of purchasers from the Indians, which sort of purchases was at first allowed by the instructions to their governors, but is now forbid by law, and some doubts are still remaining as to their validity.

As this confusion was very great at first, it made the people very uneasy, and as a people that are made uneasy in their circumstances, will always be mutinous, unless restrained by a military force; this, with the variety of their sects of religion, and difference of original, occasioned, for many years, such mobs, tumults, and popular revolutions in the government of both the Jerseys, that at last, in the year 1702, the general proprietors of both surrendered the government of the country to the crown, but reserved to themselves all their other rights, and, at the same time, they took care to stipulate some privileges in favour of the people, which were to be given as instructions to all future governors that should be appointed by the crown.

Upon this the lord Cornbury, then governor of New-York, was by queen Anne appointed governor likewise of the two Jerseys, from which time they continued to be under the same governor with New-York, until the year 1736, but always had, and still have a different council and house of representatives, and as to the supreme court of law, each of the Jerseys has still a distinct one of its

own, that of East-Jersey being held at Perth-Amboy, and that for West-Jersey at Burlington. But in 1736, upon the death of col. Cosby, and no new governor being named, the government of New-York, and the government of New-Jersey, devolved upon the two presidents of their respective councils, and the modern maxim of splitting all great places into different hands, in order to give salaries or rather pensions, to a greater number of persons, having spread thro' the whole of our constitution, George Clarke, Esq; president of the council of New-York, was appointed governor of that colony, and the before-mentioned Lewis Morris, Esq; the chief justice of New-York, was appointed governor of New-Jersey, where he died governor in 1746, and Jonathan Belcher, Esq; who had been governor of Massachusetts Bay and New-Hampshire, was appointed and now continues governor of New-Jersey; but no proper care has been taken about settling the old disputes about the property in the lands of that colony, which always has prevented, and still must prevent its thriving, as it might otherwise do, considering the fertility of the soil, and its security against any attack from the Indians; to which it lies no way exposed but upon the north side, and there it hath always been defended by the long and faithful friendship of the six nations: How long this Friendship may continue no one can tell, as we have for above 30 years, allowed the French to encroach upon their territories, and often prevented, even by menaces, their resisting their encroachments, as they would otherwise have done.

This security, in which the inhabitants have lived, prevents our having any thing to add with regard to their military history, except that they have always furnished their quota of men to our general military expeditions on that side of the globe; and, notwithstanding the long and frequent disputes among themselves, the colony now seems to be in a prosperous way, as appears from the following state of their imports and exports, from June 24, 1750, to June 24, 1751.

#### Exported.

Flour	—	6424 Barrels.
Bread	—	168500 Weight.
Beef and pork	—	314 Barrels.
Grain	—	17941 Bushels.
Hemp	—	14000 Weight.
Some firkins of butter, some hams, beer, flax-seed, bar-iron, and lumber.		

#### Imported.

	Imported.	
Rum	—	39670 Gallons.
Melasses	—	31600 Gallons.
Sugar	—	2089 Weight.
Fish, tar, and tur-	}	537 Barrels.
pentine		
Wines	—	123 Pipes.
Salt	—	12759 Bushels.

And the country is now divided into the following counties, each of which sends two members to the house of representatives, besides two from the city of Perth Amboy, and two from that of Burlington; and each pays the following proportions to each 1000l. tax, viz.

East-Jersey.		West-Jersey.	
l.	s.	l.	s.
Somerset	39	Cape-May	31
Monmouth	169 10	Salom	144
Middlesex	105	Gloucester	86
Essex	136	Burlington	123 10
Bergen	82	Hunterdon	74
	<hr/> 541 10		<hr/> 451 10

Beside these, there are two new counties divided and marked out, to wit, Morris county, and Trent county, but they are as yet so thinly peopled, that they send no members to the house of representatives, nor pay the publick tax, that is to say, a tax something in the nature of our land tax, but much more equally imposed.

Having now given as full an account of New-Jersey, as our designed brevity would admit, we shall next proceed to give an account of the colony of Pennsylvania, which country was by the Dutch reckoned a part of Nova-Belgia, and was probably at first, supposed to be included, tho' perhaps not particularly described, in the grant made by king Charles the Second, to his brother the duke of York, when the design was set on foot for regaining that part of the English territories in North-America from the Dutch, who had fraudulently, and by stealth, got possession of it as before mentioned.

But when William Pen, Esq; first projected the settling a colony in this country, for the benefit of his own sect of religion, the quakers, it is plain, that it was not then supposed to be included in the aforesaid grant, for this reason he obtained a patent from king Charles the Second, dated, March 4, 1680-1, of the upper part of the country, soon after which he obtained, from the duke of York, a grant of the town of Newcastle, then called Delaware; with a district of 22 miles

February, 1757.

round it; which was dated August 24, 1683; and presently after he obtained another grant, from his royal highness, of a track of land, from 12 miles south of Newcastle, to Cape Henlopen; and as there were then a great many Swedish, Dutch, and English families, settled in the country contained within these last two grants, they chose to remain under a distinct jurisdiction of their own, but do still belong to the same proprietor, and have always been under the same governor, with the upper part of the country, the latter of which is called the province, and the former its territories; and in both it is one of their fundamental regulations, that none who believe in one Almighty God, and live peaceably, shall be molested in their religious persuasions, or compelled to frequent or maintain any religious worship contrary to their mind; and that all persons who profess to believe in Jesus Christ, shall be capable of serving the government in any capacity, they solemnly promising, when required, allegiance to the crown, and fidelity to the proprietor and governor.

As soon as Mr. Pen had obtained his patent and two grants, he engaged as many adventurers as he could, most of whom were quakers, and with them he went over himself to his new acquired country. But tho' he had got from the crown a right to a large extent of country, which then belonged to, and was possessed by the native Indians, he was so just as not to pretend to take possession, or to assign and parcel out any part of it to his adventurers, until he had bought it of the Indians; and he made an agreement with all the nations of Indians within his grant, that none of them should sell any part of their lands to any but his agents, at the same time laying it down as a rule for his agents, that none of them should enter upon, or authorize the entering upon any lands, until after they had bought them of the Indians. This prevented any such confusions as had happened in the Jerseys, and, at the same time, recommended him so strongly to the favour and good opinion of the Indians, that, before the present war, none of them ever attempted to make war upon the people of Pennsylvania.

During the two years that Mr. Pen staid there, he planned out such a form of government, as has since invited more foreigners to go and settle in that country, than in any other of the British territories in America; and he laid an excellent plan

K

plan for building the city of Philadelphia, which has been pursued ever since; and which has rendered it one of the most pleasant and regular cities in the world, tho' some complaints are made of its being unhealthy, by reason of its low and moist situation, at the conflux of the Delaware and Schuyl-kill rivers. He likewise bought from the Indians, and laid out among his adventurers, such a large track of country, that it was divided into three counties, and that part of the country contained in his grant from the duke of York, he also divided into three counties; so that the province consisted, for many years, of three counties only, called Philadelphia, Buckingham, and Chester; and the territory still consists of three counties, called Sussex, Kent, and Newcastle; but as large tracks have been since purchased from the Indians, and settled, three more counties have been, of late years, added to the province, and called Lancaster, York, and Cumberland; of these six provincial counties, the first three send eight members each, the fourth sends four, and the two last but two members each, to the house of representatives; and to these are added two from the city of Philadelphia. Then, as to the three territorial counties, they send six members each, to their house of representatives; and we must observe, with respect to the legislature of Pennsylvania, that tho' the governor has a council, yet that council has no share in the legislative power, which is wholly lodged in the governor and house of representatives.

The climate and soil of this country being extremely proper for producing all sorts of corn, and the people very industrious, they not only supply themselves, but export large quantities, besides several other sorts of commodities, so that they now carry on a very extensive trade, as we may judge from the following list of trading vessels entered inwards, and cleared outwards at the Custom-house of Philadelphia, from March 2, 1748-9, to

December 25, 1749.

Entered inwards.		Cleared out.	
Ships	62	Ships	64
Brigs	72	Brigs	68
Snows	25	Snows	26
Schooners	25	Schooners	21
Sloops	129	Sloops	112
	303		291

And when this account was made out, there were remaining in the harbour, 19

ships, nine snows, eight brigs, two schooners, and one sloop. In all 394. Most of which were, perhaps, in a few days after entered out, as the river is generally frozen up, and the navigation stopt, during the months of January and February, yearly.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE following surprising relation, which was first published near 60 years ago, and caused much wonder, I desire you to republish for the observation of the curious in electrical experiments and discoveries. It has not been made publick since, that I know of, but has lain buried amongst a very large collection of curious memoirs, which, at my leisure, may, now and then, be made serviceable to your useful and entertaining Magazine.

I am, &c.

FERDINAND Charles, count de Thun, kinsman, and great huntsman to John Ernest, archbishop of Saltzburg, prince of the empire, and legate of the holy apostolical see, &c. being a person of a lively, but somewhat delicate constitution, in the flower of his age, of a quick and stirring genius, and lofty thoughts; in March, 1692, as he was following his game, chanced to take cold in his feet, whereby the pores being contracted, the spirits were detained, and compelled, as it were, to regurgitate upon the brain. From this time forth, for some three or four years, he felt a heaviness in his head, as if it had been filled with lead; found himself indisposed for reading and writing; even so much as a letter to a friend; was troubled with watchings a nights, and paroxysms of dizziness very often, if not daily returning; complained of a burning heat about the region of the diaphragm, and was very much disturbed with wind; tho in all other respects he was in perfect health.

But about the latter end of December, 1696, having too much exposed himself to the piercing cold of the Alps, he was seized with a rheum, and a hoarseness, almost to the total loss of his voice; on which he returned to court. This same night, and some following days, he made use of a remedy ordered by Dr. Löfflicher, physician to the archbishop and court. About a day or two after, he, together

together with his brother count George, were dining at the house of count de Wolkenstein, with whom, at that time, there was a certain English physician, who perceiving the count de Thun desirous to entertain the company with discourse in his turn, but unable to do it, and sympathizing with him, took occasion to tell, how, with a certain remedy, he used in Italy, to restore several of the lent preachers, and of the eunuchs belonging to the stage; who, after a violent vocal exercise, not having carefully guarded themselves from the injuries of the cold, had either almost, or altogether lost their speech, and yet lay under a necessity of being cured against the next day, otherwise, to the great disappointment and damage of many, the expected performances must have undoubtedly failed. The remedy he used, was a certain ointment, whose composition he also described; wherewith he caused the soles of their feet to be anointed hot, at going to bed; and in the morning the patient did always infallibly recover his voice; which without this, to several has frequently been irreparably lost.

The count, who all this time had listened with great attention, no sooner went home, but forthwith he caused to prepare the ointment; and that very night, at going to bed, applied it, after the prescribed method; which, in a manner, violently entering the soles of his feet, and with a very sensible heat of the parts, did so unlock the closed pores, that against morning, he had not only completely regained his voice, but was moreover perfectly set at liberty from all the other troublesome symptoms, wherewith, for some years, he had formerly been afflicted: Yea, as he often afterwards proved, he felt no hurtful cold in his feet, tho', for whole days together, hunting in the snow. But next evening, being threatened with the return of the fluxion, the court physicians ordered a remedy, made up with spermaceti, &c. enjoining him to continue it for some days.

Upon the second night after the use of this ointment, as his groom of the chamber was undressing the count to bed, there appeared a very wonderful and amazing light; for, as he was drawing off his lord's stockings, there fell from them live sparks of fire, visible, and sensible, with such a crackling noise, as salt makes, when thrown on burning coals, which did even really scorch his hands; and afterwards, as he was shaking them, whether acci-

dentally, or for the greater conveniency of folding, there proceeded from them a flame, in a very large and violent flash. About the very same time, prince Sigismund Ignatius, count de Wolkenstein, bishop of Chiempsee, and suffragan of A. Saltsburg, a near relation of our count, having departed this life at Inspruck, it was reported, over all the town, that the deceased person had obtained leave from the powers of the other world, to visit his living friend, and thus to wish him a good night; which passed for an undoubted truth among the generality there.

B It was not only this night that this extraordinary phenomenon was to be seen; it continued for the space of ten or twelve weeks: And whatsoever stockings the count did wear, who changed them five times in fifteen days for a trial, the same effect still succeeded, provided, by being C twice or thrice upon him, they were but once sufficiently charged with the effluvia from his body.

Some there were, who, to diminish the strangeness of the thing, alleged, that the dust of a phosphorus, or lucid shining substance, had been sprinkled upon the count's stockings, whereby himself and others might be imposed on. But there were several circumstances in this matter, that did manifestly evince the vanity of such a thought. For, first, This light was never to be seen, without the agitation or shaking of that from whence it appeared to proceed; whereas to that of a phosphorus, no such thing is required. Secondly, This was kindled of a sudden, and no less quickly disappeared, like a flash of a fulminating powder: But the phosphorus shines always, with one tenor of light, when not overpowered by a greater. Thirdly, This was accom- F panied with a noise, each sparkle making a sensible explosion; but that, as little attended with any sound, as the light of the moon, shining in the silent midnight. And, last of all, it was not possible, that so many illustrious and learned persons, G of all qualities and degrees, could be any manner of way imposed upon, in a matter of sense and sight, into which they had carefully examined: For from the very beginning, this had been seen by princes, archbishops, counts, bishops, philosophers, and physicians, all whom H were satisfied, that there was no deception therein.

There remain yet two remarkable circumstances, that ought not to be omitted: One is, that the woollen stocking, that was

K 2



was next to his leg, when agitated, did not send forth a flame so plentiful, nor nigh so many sparkles, or so loudly crackling, as the outmost one that was of silk. The other is, that this flashing or sparkling quality, would remain in them for a day or two, yea, several days after using; so that, whatever might be the cause thereof, it was sufficiently tenacious, not immediately to vanish into the air.

Thus did the count enjoy the advantageous effects of the opening of the obstructed pores of his feet, procured by the use of the ointment, to the no small encrease of his health, and benefit of all his body; and yet not without some detriment to these parts to which it had been applied. For, when on a time he had, for the greatest part of a day, violently exercised himself in running after his game, the uppermost stocking, which was the third from his skin, was so thoroughly impregnated with that flashing matter, that all three being taken off together, and, after lying some days, forcibly pulled one from another, a great flash was excited, and with a considerable noise. But forasmuch as the soles of his feet, did, after the manner of serpents, in large quantities cast of the scarf-skin, in the place of which another, much more tender and delicate, but not so commodious for the exercise of hunting, did succeed: The count not brooking this, tho' often forewarned by the English physician, to beware of water, caused to prepare a warm bath, wherein he washed his feet; by which two large handfuls, of such scaly matter, as is to be seen in the head of many, were fetched off. From this time forward, the sparkles and flame were never more to be seen; and his visage, that, during their appearance, was round and plump, became now, as formerly, more oval and slender: So that he found by experience, that he had recovered strength in his feet, at the expence of that of his head. That these things proceeded from a suppression of some effluvia, seems probable from hence, that for several weeks after, he was troubled with an itching in those parts, the sulphureous particles offering themselves at the pores of the skin, being there detained, because of their contraction.

This relation, was extracted from a letter addressed to the archbishop of Saltzburgh, wherein the author pretends philosophically to account for this surprizing phenomenon; but I will content myself for this time, with having narrated

matter of fact, leaving the curious to their own conjectures about the cause.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

BY inserting what I have here sent you, in your next Magazine, you will greatly oblige me, and benefit the church, as is hoped by, Yours, unknown.

To all H—DS and F—LL—WS of C—ll—ges in both our Universities, and to all others concerned in giving TESTIMONIALS.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is a very grievous thing to see the notorious abuse of testimonials: For it is owing to this abuse (in a great measure at least, as will appear from the quotation below) that we have so many unworthy cl—rgymen amongst us. Such cl—rgymen as bring a disgrace upon the church, by giving those occasion (who indeed seek occasion) to blaspheme and spread an evil report of the truth and excellency of the Christian religion, which their own corrupt, worldly-minded hearts will not suffer them to believe and practice. Such cl—rgymen as are the cause (in part at least) why many of our well disposed, yet weak and misguided brethren are so easily drawn away from the church, and consequently why we are now crumbling into so many sects and parties. For I have often heard the scandalous lives of our clergy, together with the present fashionable, yet most anti-scriptural way of preaching, alleged as the reason of their leaving the church, and going to hear and attend preachers (as they call them) of this or that sort; for, say they, these men preach Christ to us. And it must be confessed, and that too with great sorrow and grief of soul, that what these men deliver (some of them at least) is more agreeable to the doctrines of the gospel and (blessed be God, for such is their harmony and agreement) to the doctrines of the church of England, than what is in general preached, (strange to tell!) even by the cl—rgy of the church of England themselves. But, God be praised, there are not those wanting who do preach the doctrines of the church of England, and may God, in compassion to this his distressed Zion, increase their number. But tho' these men preach what is the word of God, will that make their preaching, without the authority and leave of those whose peculiar office it is to ordain, right and agreeable to the good of God? My

surely

surely. And let it be seriously considered, by these invaders of the sacred office, that no one has a right to preach except he be sent, and that Christ himself did not preach till he was commissioned by God himself. These growing evils, gentlemen, it is greatly in your power to put a stop to. Very few are admitted into holy orders without first applying to you for testimonials. And, indeed, very few whom you have not had under your care for three or four years, to instruct and qualify for the sacred office. How this time has been employed of late, the present mournful state of our clergy, and the mischiefs here complained of, in consequence of it, are too plain and too melancholy proofs to be enlarged upon. What we see and feel should make us more active and diligent, in order to make things better: And therefore these matters I recommend, gentlemen, to your most serious consideration, and beg you, and all others who shall be concerned in giving testimonials, as you value the welfare of the universities, of the church of England, nay, as you value Christ and your own souls, and as you hope to have a conscience void of offence at the great day of account, to attend to what the following quotation suggests to you, for the good of your church—the church of England—and I wish you good luck in the name of the Lord.

“One is to intreat you (says a bishop of Rochester, Sprm, I believe, in the course of his charge delivered to his clergy in the year 1691) that you would be exceeding watchful, and indeed religiously scrupulous for whom you give certificates and testimonials. For what some of you, perhaps out of good nature, or good neighbourhood, or an easiness, and not being able to resist importunity, may, at first, think to be only a matter of form, is not so to me. I have scarce any other way possible of being rightly informed, from without, of the good lives, or sufficient endowment of the persons, but only by yours and the like testimonies. The law of the land appoints that method to me, and almost confines me to it. Whereas if you make this only a business of private favour or partiality, not of public judgment and conscience, I may chance to be led into very mischievous, and sometimes very irreparable mistakes only by that, which you may esteem but as a piece of bashfulness and good breeding. I may be induced to lay hands on the ignorant and unworthy, merely by the au-

thority of your names, the subscribing of which you might think to be only an office of common humanity and modesty.”

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS the time for looking into the Flower Garden is now coming on, it may be agreeable to some of your readers, to give the following extract from a discourse on the specific differences of Plants, presented to the Royal Society, Dec. 17, 1674, by the famous Mr. Ray, and lately published in the History of that Society, by Thomas Birch, D. D. their Secretary.

I am, &c.

MR. Ray, after some curious remarks upon the varieties of flowers and fruits, goes on as follows: “But, because these variety of flowers, for their beauty and rarity, are highly prized and desired by the curious; and those of fruits do no less gratify the palate than these the eye, it were desirable to know certainly, how such varieties might be produced. First, one means to advance plants from single to double flowers is by frequent removals. Laurembergius saith \*, that he hath often tried in july-flowers, and found, that single ones, by being removed first in the spring, then in the autumn, and afterwards again in the spring following, and not permitted to flower in the mean time, have all come to bear double flowers. Secondly, one means to diversify the colour of the flower is, by watering them only with water deeply tinged with the colour you would have the flower to be of. Laurembergius, in several places of his book de Hortical. inculcates this experiment, lib. i. cap. 31. §. 5. Item, cap. 19. §. 10. and cap. 14. §. 6. he thus prescribes the manner of making it: Fill a vessel of what size or fashion you please with very fat earth, dried in the sun or sifted, and therein plant a slip or branch of a plant, bearing a white flower (for such only can be tinged) use no other water to water it with, but such as is tinged with red, if you desire red flowers, with green, if green, &c. With such coloured water, water it twice a day, morning and evening, removing it into a house by night, so that it drink not of the morning or evening dew for three weeks space. You shall (saith he) experience, that it will produce flowers tinged, not altogether with that colour, wherewith

\* Hortical. Lib. i. cap. xxviii. §. 3.

herewith you watered it, but partly with that, partly with the natural.

The most sure and facile way to get plants different, either in colour or multiplicity of flower, is to sow the seeds of those plants, of which you desire such varieties, in a rich soil, or one different from what is natural to such plants when wild. For, if you sow the seed, for example, of a single july-flower in a good ground, among many that bear single flowers, it shall give you some roots, that yield double, and some of different colours, from the mother plant, which you may afterward propagate by the slip. The plants that are most apt to be thus diversified by sowing, are july-flowers, anemonies, larkspurs, columbines, bear-ears, stocks, and wall-flowers, primroses, and cowslips, tulips, crocuses, blue-bottles, daisies, hepaticas, and violets.

*AN ESSAY on the JEWS. By M. de VOLTAIRE.*

**Y**OU desire me to give you a faithful representation of the genius and history of the Jews: Without entering into the ineffable ways of Providence you endeavour to find, in the manners of that people, the source of those events which Providence hath brought to pass.

It is certain the Jews are the most singular nation that ever existed. And though it be the most contemptible in the eyes of a statesman, it is in many respects the just object of a philosopher's attention.

The Guebri, the Banians, and the Jews, are the only nations who have not been extinguished by dispersion, and who have perpetuated themselves in the midst of foreign nations, without contracting any alliance with them, and always remaining a distinct people from the rest of the world.

The Guebri were formerly much more considerable than the Jews, being the remains of the antient Persians, to whom the Jews were subject. But they are only to be found now, scattered in a small part of the east.

The Banians, who are descended from those antient nations from whom Pythagoras drew his philosophy, are to be met with only in India and Persia: But the Jews are dispersed all over the face of the earth; and were they all to assemble, would be found much more numerous than they ever were during their short possession of the sovereignty of Palestine. Almost all who have wrote the history of their origin, have endeavoured to heighten it by prodigies. Every thing relating to

them is miraculous. Their oracles predicted to them nothing but conquests: And those who actually became conquerors easily believed those antient oracles that were justified by the event. What distinguishes the Jews from other nations is, that, in their oracles alone, is truth to be found: Of this we are not permitted to doubt. These oracles, which they understand only in the literal sense, foretold an hundred times that they should be masters of the world: Nevertheless they have never possessed but a small corner of land, and that only for a few years: At present they have not the property of a single village. They ought therefore to believe, and in fact they do believe, that their predictions are still to be one day fulfilled, and that they shall have the empire of the world.

**C** They are considered as the last of all people, both among Mussulmen and Christians, and yet they think themselves the first. This pride in the midst of their abasement is justified by an unanswerable reason, namely, that they are the fathers both of the Christians and Mussulmen. **D** The Christian and Mahometan religions acknowledge the Jewish religion for their mother; and by a very odd contradiction, she is the object both of their respect and abhorrence.

I shall pass over that continued series of prodigies which astonishes the imagination, and exercises faith. I shall only mention events purely historical, stripped of the celestial concurrence, and of those miracles which the Almighty so long vouchsafed to operate in favour of this people.

**F** We find in Egypt a family, at first consisting only of seventy persons, producing, at the end of 215 years, a nation that counted 600,000 fighting men; which with the old men, women, and children, make upwards of two millions of souls. There is no other example of such prodigious increase. This multitude, leaving Egypt, sojourned forty years in the deserts of Arabia Petraea, in which miserable country their number greatly diminished.

What remained of them advanced a little to the north of those deserts. It should seem that they had the same principles with the modern inhabitants of Arabia Petraea, and Arabia Deserta, massacring, without pity, the inhabitants of the villages which they could overpower, reserving only the young women. Increase of their numbers hath ever been the principal object of both those nations. We find, that when the Arabs conquered Spain the

they

they imposed was to be paid in marriage-able young women : And, at this day, the Arabs never make a treaty without stipulating for some young women and presents.

The Jews came into a sandy country, interspersed with hills, where there were some villages inhabited by a small nation called Midianites. They took in one camp of the Midianites, 675,000 sheep, 72,000 oxen, 61,000 asses, and 32,000 maids that had not known man. All the men, women, and male children, were put to the sword ; the young women and the booty were divided among the people and the priests.

They afterwards made themselves masters of Jericho in the same country ; but having devoted all its inhabitants to destruction, they did not spare even the maids, saving alive only a courtesan named Rahab, who assisted them in surprizing the city.

It hath been a question among the learned, Whether the Jews, like so many other nations, offered human sacrifices ? This is a dispute about words : Those whom they devoted to death were not slain upon an altar with religious rites, but they were nevertheless immolated, and not one spared. The 29th verse of the xxviii chapter of Leviticus, expressly forbids the redeeming of any persons devoted : It says, *they shall surely be put to death*. It was by virtue of this law that Jephtha devoted to death, and cut the throat of his daughter ; that Saul wanted to kill his son, and that the prophet Samuel cut in pieces king Agag, Saul's prisoner. It is very certain, that God is master of the lives of all men ; and that it doth not belong to us to examine his laws : We ought to confine ourselves to the belief of these facts, and respect in silence the designs of God who hath permitted them.

It is also asked, What right strangers, as the Jews were, had to the land of Canaan ? To which it is answered, that they had the right which God gave them.

No sooner had they taken Jericho and Ai, than a civil war broke out among them, in which the tribe of Benjamin was almost exterminated, man, woman, and child ; there remained only 600 males : But the people being unwilling that one of the tribes should be extinguished, destroyed with fire and sword, a city of the tribe of H Manasseh, and slew all the inhabitants, old men and children, married women, and widows, sparing only 600 virgins, whom they gave to the 600 surviving Benjamites, to recruit their tribe, that the

number of the 12 tribes might be kept up.

However, the Phenicians, a powerful people, settled, from time immemorial, on the coasts, alarmed at the depredations and cruelties of these new-comers, often chastised them : The neighbouring princes, also leagued against them, and they were seven times reduced to slavery in the space of about 200 years.

At last they set up a king, whom they chose by lot : This king could not be very powerful, for the first battle that the Jews fought under him, against the Philistines, their masters, they had not, in their whole army, but one sword and lance, and not one instrument of iron. However David, their second king, made war with advantage. He took the city of Salem, so famous since under the name of Jerusalem ; and then the Jews began to make some figure in the neighbourhood of Syria.

Their government and their religion assumed a more venerable form : Hitherto they had not been able to build temples, like the neighbouring nations. Solomon built a very magnificent one, and ruled over this people 40 years.

Solomon's reign was the best days of the Jews ; all the kings of the earth together could not shew a treasure equal to that of this prince.

King David, whose predecessor had not even iron, left, in ready money, to his son Solomon 25648,000,000 livres of the present money : His fleets, which went to Ophir, brought back yearly 70 millions in pure gold, besides silver and precious stones. He had 40,000 stalls for horses of his chariots, and 12,000 horsemen, 700 wives, and 300 concubines. Nevertheless he had no wood or workmen to build his palace and his temple. He borrowed them from Hiram king of Tyre, who furnished even the gold, and Solomon gave him in return 20 towns. Commentators have acknowledged that these facts want explanation, and suspect that the copyists, who alone could err, have made some mistake in a figure.

[To be continued in our next.]

The CENTINEL, No 4.

—*Cypreumque jubasque  
Divini assimulat capitis dat inania verba,  
Dat sine mente sonum, gressusque chingit  
cantis.* VIRG.

TO impede virtue by misrepresentation, and blacken innocence by calumny, has been the clandestine employment of vice in every age and nation ; and tho' the hand of time hath endeavoured to denude the forgeries

forgeries of falsehood, and the pen of satire hath been drawn in the cause of truth and integrity, yet have their united forces proved insufficient to retard the celerity of scandal, or to stop the current of detraction. One would almost be inclined to imagine, that there was an evil principle in our nature, exciting every man to consider his neighbour's wisdom as a reproach of his own folly, and his neighbour's exaltation as an obstacle to his own happiness. Hence arise the burnings of envy, the malice of comparison, and the bickerings of animosity; to this we must, in a great measure, attribute the supplantation of merit, the progress of folly, and the retrogression of wisdom and knowledge. The celebrity of one writer draws after it the abuse and aspersions of a thousand, and the beauty of one distinguished female calls forth all the arrows of censure, and gives vent to all the poison of malevolence; the perspicacious eye of envy is continually looking thro' the wrong end of the perspective, to magnify every blemish, and diminish every perfection: No incitements are left to animate languor, or encourage virtue, to disentangle sophistry, or investigate truth; whilst the great and good are only rendered more miserable by their accomplishments, and incur a punishment where they had deserved a reward.

Such were my last night's meditations on the hard lot of mankind, when, sitting in my elbow-chair, I indulged the dark suggestions of melancholy, and gave ear to the dictates of experience, lamenting evils which I could not remove, and probing wounds which I could not heal; when that sleep, which I had long in vain solicited, at length insensibly stole upon me, and conveyed me, in a moment, to those ideal regions, where imagination wanders without restraint, and reason resigns her sceptre into the hands of fancy. I found myself on a sudden transplanted to a fair and spacious plain, where I saw, at a distance, two armies, who seemed prepared for action, and on the point of engagement with each other; for a while I stood undetermined whether I should proceed to the field of battle, or retire to some place of safety, when a celestial form, with looks of sweetness and complacency, approached towards me: "Brother Centinel, said he, and smiled, I read your uncertainty, and know your doubts; behold in me the genius of instruction, I am come to calm thy fears and to remove thy ignorance; know then, the place thou seest before thee, is the spot appointed to determine the fate of mankind

in this decisive day, between the rival powers of Truth and Falshood, who have been long contending for the empire of the world; come with me to yonder eminence, whence thou mayst view the conflict unhurt and undiscovered; follow me, and be safe." I obeyed with chearfulness the commands of my heavenly guide, who conducted me to the promised asylum, which hung immediately over the field of battle, whence I could with ease perceive the disposition of the armies, and be an eye-witness of every motion.

The forces of Truth were commanded by those illustrious generals, Merit, Learning, and Time, who were joined by two powerful female allies, Modesty and Beauty: Those of Falshood were led on by Calumny, Ignorance, and Malice; Envy and Detraction were employed as aid de camps, and were, as I afterwards found, of infinite service in the engagement; and now

together rush'd

Both battles main, with ruinous assault And unextinguishable rage. The first attack which I beheld was Falshood's right wing, under the conduct of Calumny, bearing down on the left wing of Truth, commanded by Merit, who, by dint of courage and conduct, kept the field for some time, and seemed but to imbibe fresh spirit from the spears of the enemy that fell blunted to the ground, which Calumny observing, by the advice of Experience, changed her weapons, and ordered her troops to make use of poisoned arrows, which fell in such frequent and irresistible showers, that they were forced to give way and yield to superior force. Time, who was in the rear, advanced immediately to the assistance of Merit, and endeavoured to rally his distressed friends, but was too slow in his motions to counteract the vigilance and activity of his adversary.

I could not but observe upon this occasion, that the success of Falshood was, in a great measure, owing to the assistance of Ridicule, who, from a subaltern in the service of Calumny, had lately raised himself by art and chicanery to a distinguished rank in the army: His troops also, like those of his general, made use of poisoned arrows; which they shot in the manner of the Parthians, so that they seemed to fly from the enemy while they attacked him.

In the midst of the battle I remarked, with a mixture of surprize and indignation, a warrior who, by the splendor of his dress, and the gaiety of his appearance, seemed no inconsiderable personage; who several times, to my great astonishment, deserted from

from Truth to Falshood, and again from Falshood to truth, shifting side, almost every moment, and who yet was received by each with an equal degree of satisfaction; the name of this Swift-like hero I found, on enquiry, to be Wit: I soon learned that he had more of Therites than of Ajax in his composition, and served rather to divert and entertain both armies, than to be of any real consequence or importance to either.

From this ridiculous object my attention was now called off to another part of the field, to mark the bold and successful attacks of Learning on Ignorance, whom he would have put to flight with the utmost facility, but that he listened to the dictates of Pride, and pushed his victory too far; the fatal consequences of which was, that ambushes were laid for him by the enemy, which he fell into with precipitation, and could not escape from, without difficulty and danger.

Tho' the two amazons, Modesty and Beauty, most heartily engaged in the defence of their beloved monarch, I could not help observing that the former was greatly deficient in conduct, and the latter failed in point of courage; so that their forces were easily subdued by Impudence and Malice; their defeat had indeed gone nigh to bring on a general overthrow, and determined the Victory in favour of Falshood, had not Virtue arrived most seasonably to the relief of Truth with a considerable reinforcement. At his approach every cheek was flushed with confidence, and every eye sparkled with delight; Merit rallied his scattered troops, even Modesty grew bold under his auspices, Beauty smiled with fresh charms, and Learning took the field once more with reanimated vigour. Integrity, who had the first command under this new ally, had brought with him a quantity of shields, proof against the fears of Malice, and impenetrable by the arrows of Calumny; with these the army of Truth was soon equipped and renewed the battle with fresh ardour and redoubled courage. Falshood began now, in her turn, to despair, her forces retreated on every side, and Victory was just on the point of declaring herself the patroness of Truth, when the half-subdued combatant, by the advice of Cunning, whom she always consulted, took a dangerous and desperate resolution, which proved but too successful. She clothed herself in the habit of Truth, assuming her air, gesture and discourse, and coming to the enemy's camp insinuated herself into the hearts of the soldiery, and seduced the whole army over to her own territories, where it was some time

February, 1757.

before the captives discovered the fraud, and found themselves the deluded victims of Treachery and Dissimulation. The cries made by the unhappy prisoners on a sudden awaked me, to lament, once more, the undeserved fate of Truth, thus doomed to fall a sacrifice to the stratagems of Falshood, who has the insolence to boast her perpetual triumphs over the united efforts of Learning, Merit and Virtue.

### To the AUTHOR.

SIR,

FOR sixty years past the legislature have been promoting the growth of corn, by a bounty on exportation, and encouraging the making of spirits from grain, for the sending of which abroad, there is likewise a drawback of the whole duty, which is upwards of 19l. per ton. The consequence hath been, that altho' in one year, four million quarters of corn were exported, we have felt no want of it for sixteen years, till this present winter, the landholder sowing annually more as the demand increased.

I am no advocate for distiller or brewer, but for the community; and, as the evil is temporary, would apply a remedy adequate. The landed interest is a lasting interest, and must not be hurt; the revenue on spirits hath been increased by gradually charging them with 15l. per tun, more than was paid twelve years ago, but the consumption is reduced as eleven is to seven, within that space of time.

From what is advanced above, I infer, that the free importation of corn, the permission of prize flour being used here, and a restraint on the distillery from the use of wheat, for a limited time, would answer all the purposes wanted; the alarm of such restraint having already reduced wheat 4s. per quarter. The brewery object to this partial prohibition, and say it should extend to barley and malt, or they should be subject to great inconveniences, by the dearth of those articles. But begging those gentlemen pardon, I know no trade that can so well bear a few difficulties as theirs; to prove what I say, take the following fact: The London brewery did, in the years, 1755, and 1756, throw away yest to the amount of 18,000l. every house that had agreed to the yest scheme (as they called it) willingly suffering a proportionable loss of the said sum. Add to this, that malt for three years past hath been at a medium, from 18s. to 22s. per quarter, and great stocks brewed on those

those easy terms. The profits of a trade should be calculated for many years, and not a few months, which is the present case.

Another affair which should be known, is the shameful abuse of the poor, in setting the affize. I mean no reflexion on the court of aldermen; but would expose the mealmen and bakers, who frequently give 4s. per quarter more for one parcel of wheat than it is worth, and have it abated in another, that the affize may be fixed at the highest price. This fact hath lately been proved before an honourable committee, and, I dare say, will be prevented.

I am, Sir, Yours,  
W. W.

Feb. 4, 1757.

From the CITIZEN.

**D**URING a few days since at the Ship in Ivy-Lane, I had the pleasure of falling into conversation with a country clergyman, who soon convinced me his talents were not confined to religious matters. The present dearth of bread, and the consequences to our industrious poor, were our chief topics, in which he earnestly recommended the use of barley-bread, as more heartening, and infinitely more wholesome, than wheat-bread, and assured me, that Dr. Hales had acquainted him, he had tried experiments upon bread, from a very considerable number of bakers in this town, and had extracted a quantity of allum, hardly to be believed, even from a twopenny loaf; and that the doctor imagined the chief of the disorders children were afflicted with, proceeded from the above pernicious custom\*. This gentleman likewise recommended the more general use of grey peas as very heartening food, and a good substitute for bread; and, just at parting, related an extraordinary affair which had happened in his own knowledge within these few days, viz. A man who had lain some time in an apopleckick fit, and to all appearance quite dead; a woman happening to come in, ordered a handful of salt to be brought her, which she put into a pint of cold water, and with great diffi-

culty (the patient's teeth being strongly clenched) forced down his throat; who immediately came to himself, to the great surprize of the spectators. The woman assured them she had this receipt from an Arabian, which may probably be well known to the learned in physick; but I think ought to be made as publick as possible, for the general utility of mankind.

I am, &c. W. W.

P. S. To confirm the above account, a gentlewoman, whose veracity I can well rely upon, assured me the same remedy was administered to her, and with success, upon her being taken up senseless by a fall down stairs.

*Extracts from the HISTORY of the VOYAGES of SCARMENTADO; a Satire of M. VOLTAIRE'S, lately printed in the Geneva Edition of his Works.*

**"M**Y name is Scarmentado, my father was governor of the city of Candia, where I came into the world in 1600." "I went to France in the reign of Lewis, surnamed The Just; the first thing I was asked was, whether I chose to breakfast with a bit of the marshal d'Ancre, whose body the publick had roasted, and which was distributed very cheap to those who desired to taste it. This nation was at that time, a perpetual prey to civil wars, occasioned now for a place in council, then for two pages of controversy, and those intestine broils, some times lesser, at others greater, had, for the space of forty years, infected that charming country. Such were the liberties of the Gallican church: The French, said I, are naturally wise: What makes them deviate from that character? They are much given to bantering and pleasantry, and yet they commit a St. Bartholomew, happy that age wherein they will do nothing but rally and banter.

From hence I set out for England, the some fanatical temper, excited here the same furious zeal, a set of devout Roman Catholics, had resolved, for the good of the church, to blow up the king, the royal family, and the parliament, with gunpowder, and thereby free the nation from

\* The reason given for putting allum in bread is, that the poor people will not buy it unless it be more white than they can make it without. But the true reason is, that it rubbers bread made of bad flour with bad water. As allum is a very great astringent and styptic, an habitual use of it, in ever so small quantities, must necessarily contract the lacteal vessels, which convey the chyle from the intestines into the blood, and when it gets into the blood, must cause obstructions in the vital organs, which must be productive of all sorts of chronic distempers, and immature death. Adult people will sooner or later feel the effects of it but children much more, as it will curdle the milk on their stomachs, besides the disadvantages mentioned above.

from those hereticks. I was shewn the spot, where the blessed queen Mary, daughter to Harry the Eighth, had caused above five hundred of her subjects to be burned. A pious Hibernian priest assured me, it was a very laudable action, first, because those that were burned were English; and, secondly, because they never took any holy water, nor did they believe in St. Patrick. He wondered particularly, that Queen Mary was not yet canonized which he hoped, nevertheless, would take place as soon as the cardinal nephew was at leisure.

I went to Holland, in hopes of finding more peace and tranquillity, with a more dogmatical people. At my arrival at the Hague, I was entertained with the beheading of a venerable old patriot. It was the prime minister Barneveldt, the most deserving man in the republick. Struck with pity at the sight, I asked what his crime was, and whether he had betrayed the state; he has done worse, replied a preacher with a black cloak, that man believes, we can be saved by good works, as by faith. You are sensible, that were such systems suffered to prevail or gain ground, the commonwealth could not long subsist, and that a severe law is indispensably necessary to check and refuse such scandalous horrors. A deep Dutch politician told me, with a sigh, alas, Sir, such commendable actions will not last for ever: Our people's character bends naturally towards the abominable dogma of toleration; some day or other they will adopt it; I shudder at the thought: Believe me, Sir, (pursued he) it is a mere chance you actually find them so laudably and zealously inclined, to cut off the heads of their fellow-creatures, for the sake of religion. Such were the lamentable words of the Dutchman; for my own part, I thought proper to abandon a country, whose rigour and severity had no compensation, and therefore embarked for Spain.

I arrived at Seville in the finest season of the year. The court was there, the galleons were arrived, and all seemed to proclaim joy, abundance and profusion. I spied at the end of a beautiful alley, full of orange and lemon-trees, a vast concourse round an amphitheatre richly adorned, the king, the queen, the infants, and infantas, were seated under a stately canopy, and, overagainst that august family, another throne, higher and more magnificent, had been erected. I told one of my travelling companions, that unless that throne was reserved for God, I

could not see the use of it; but these indiscreet words being over-heard by a grave Spaniard, I paid dear for having uttered them. In the mean time I imagined we were to be diverted with a carousel, wrestling, bull-baiting, or something of that nature, when I perceived the grand inquisitor ascend that throne, and bestow his blessing upon the king and people. Then appeared an army of monks, filing off, two by two, some were white, others black, grey, brown, shod, bare footed with a beard and without, with a cowl and without. Then came the executioner, followed by about forty wretches, guarded by a world of grandees and alguazils, and covered with garments, upon which were planted flames and devils. These fellows were Jews, who would not altogether be compelled to abandon the law of Moses, and Christians who had married their god-mothers, or perhaps refused to worship Nuestra Dama de Atocha, or to part with their money in favour of the brothers Hyeronymians. Prayers were said very devoutly, after which all those wretches were tortured and burnt, which concluded the ceremony, to the great edification of the royal family.

The same night, whilst I was going to bed, two messengers from the inquisition came to my lodgings with the St. Hermandad. They embraced me tenderly, and without speaking a word, carried me out of the house, and conducted me into a pretty cool dungeon, adorned with a curious crucifix, and a mat instead of a bed: I was there six weeks, at the end whereof, the reverend father inquisitor sent his complements, and desired I would go and speak to him: I obeyed the summons: He received me with open arms, and after having embraced me with more than paternal fondness, told me, he was very sorry they had put me in so bad a lodging, but that all the apartments happening to be full, it was impossible to give me a better, adding, however, that he hoped that I should be better taken care of another time. Then he asked me very lovingly, whether I knew why I was put in here. I told the reverend father, I supposed it was for my sins. Well, my dear child, replied he, but for what sin? Make me your confidant, speak. I did all I could to bethink myself of some misdemeanor, but in vain; upon which, he made me recollect my imprudent words: In short, I recovered my liberty, after having undergone a severe discipline, and paid thirty thousand reals. I went to take



take leave of the grand inquisitor: He was a very polite man, and asked me, how I relished the little feast they had given me? I told him it was delightful, and at the same time went to press my companions to quit this enchanting country. They had had time enough, during my confinement, to learn all the great achievements of the Spaniards, for the sake of religion. They had read the memoirs of the famous bishop of Chiapa, by which it appears, that ten millions of Infidels were murdered, burnt, or drowned, in America, to convert the rest. I imagined that bishop might exaggerate a little, but suppose the victims were but half that number, the whole is still admirable.

Notwithstanding the disagreeable adventures I had met with in my travels, I determined to finish my tour, and accordingly embarked for Turkey, fully resolved never more to intermeddle with other people's affairs, nor give my advice about the feasts I might see. Those Turks, said I, to my companions, are a set of unbaptized miscreants, and of course more cruel than the reverend P. P. of the inquisition. Let us be silent among the Mahometans.

I arrived at Constantinople, where I was strangely surprized to see more christian churches than in Candia; but much more so, to see also a numerous train of Monks, permitted to offer their prayers freely to the Virgin Mary, and curse Mahomet, some in Greek, others in Latin, and some in Armenian. How reasonable are the Turks! (exclaimed I) whilst the christian world stain a spotless religion with all the horrors of a fanatical spirit, and serve a God of peace, with blood and plunder, the infidels tolerate a dogma, foreign to their hearts, without molestation or inhumanity. The Grecian and Latin Christians were at mortal enmity in Constantinople, and like dogs that quarrel in the streets, persecuted each other with the utmost violence. The Grand Vizier protected the Greeks, whose patriarch accused me before him to have supped with the Latins, and I was most charitably condemned, by the divan, to receive 100 blows with a lash, upon the sole of my feet, with permission, however, to be excused for 500 sequins. The next day the Grand Vizier was strangled; and the day following, his successor, who was for the Latin party, and who was not strangled till a month after, condemned me to the same punishment, for having supped with the Grecian patriarch; and, in short, I was

reduced to the sad necessity to frequent neither the Latin nor the Grecian church. To make myself amends, I determined to keep a mistress, and pitched upon a young Turkey, who was as tender and lewd *tête à tête*, as she was pious and devout at the mosque. One night, in the soft transports of her love, she embraced me passionately, calling out, *alla, illa, alla*. These are the sacramental words of the Turks, I took them to be those of love, and therefore cried out, in my turn, *alla, illa, alla*; upon which, the said, heaven be praised! You are Turk. I told her I blessed heaven to have given me their strength, with which I thought myself happy. In the morning the Imam came to circumcise me, but as I made some difficulty, the Cadi of our quarters, a loyal gentleman, very kindly told me he proposed to impale me, I saved my forekin, and my backside with 1000 sequins, and flew into Persia, firmly resolved never to go to the Latin or Grecian mafs in Turkey, nor ever more to say, *alla, illa, alla*, at a rendezvous."

"I had not yet seen Africa; but whilst I was debating with myself, whether it was better to satisfy this last inclination or sail for Italy, my ship was taken by the Negroes, and I was of course carried there. Our captain railed bitterly against the captors, asking them the reason, why they thus outrageously violated the laws of nations? They replied, your nose is long, and ours is flat; your hair are straight, and our wool is curled; you are white, and we are black; consequently ought we, according to the sacred, and unalterable laws of nature to be ever enemies. You buy us on the coast of Guinea, as if we were no human creatures; then treat us like beasts, and with repeated blows compel us to an eternal digging into the mountains, in order to find a sort of ridiculous yellow dust, if no intrinsic value, and not worth far a good Egyptian onion; therefore when we meet with you, and are the strongest, we make you our slaves and force you to till our ground or else, we cut off your noses and ears. We had nothing to say against so wise a discourse. I was employed to till the ground of an old negroe woman, having no inclination to lose either my nose or my ears, and, after a twelve month's slavery, I was redeemed by some friends I had wrote to for that purpose.

Having thus seen the world, and all that is great, good, and admirable in it, I resolved to return to Candia, where I married

married a little after my arrival, I was soon a cuckold, but plainly perceived it to be the most harmless, and tolerable situation in life."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

*Nobilitas sola est atque unica, VIRTUS.*  
JUVENAL.

S I R,

UPON perusing, some time ago, a passage in lord Orrery's Remarks on Dr. Swift's Life and Writings, and finding since, that some *petit maitres* in criticism (of the fashionable tribe of infidels I take for granted) have been observed to sport with and pervert it, as tho' it furnished them with an argument against the plain scripture doctrine of a future state: I thought it was but merely doing justice to the name of so good, learned and worthy a nobleman, (one whom all wise and good men will hold in the greatest esteem while living, and lament when dead) to endeavour to explain his lordship's meaning of this passage, and to rescue it out of the hands of such *pious and orthodox interpreters*.—The passage runs thus, at p. 175, and 6, of his Remarks.—"No person in his senses can voluntarily prefer death to life; our desires of existence are strong and prevalent—they are born with us—and our ideas of a future state are not sufficiently clear to make us fond of hurrying into eternity; especially as eternity must for ever remain incomprehensible to finite beings."—It is universally agreed with this noble and admirable writer, that our desires of existence are very strong, and indeed inextinguishable; such desires are for good reasons wisely implanted in our nature by that wonderful being who framed it, and therefore it would be needless to explain what is so easy to apprehend.—By death here, then, his lordship undoubtedly means, not an extinction of being, but a translation of the soul from this frail and troublesome state of existence to a new and much happier one: Such an one as our holy scriptures assure us, the righteous enter into thro' the gate of death; on which account death is gain to such persons, by introducing them into a state infinitely happy:—Hence (according to his lordship's supposition) no man, who thinks seriously and rationally, would violently eject the *spiritual tenant* from its earthly tabernacle, *i. e.* No one, who thinks rightly, would be guilty of self-murder, but would much rather chuse to

wait his call to leave the world, who sent him into it, and who only has authority to release him, and therefore, as Job says, "All the days of his appointed time every wise and good man will wait till his change comes."—To proceed.—His lordship observes, that "our ideas of a future state are not sufficiently clear to make us fond of hurrying into eternity."—Now here I am persuaded, that so worthy and religious a man had in his eye, when he was writing this, that passage (among many others representing the imperfection of our faculties, in things relating to a future state) of St. Paul's, in the 13th chapter of his first epistle to the Corinthians:—"For now (in this obscure, imperfect state of mortality) we see thro' a glass darkly, (or in the more emphatical original *in ainyuans* *enigmatically*, or, as in a riddle) but then (at the day of the resurrection) face to face," *i. e.* with the utmost perspicuity and satisfaction; (a phrase borrowed from the Septuagint translators, (vide *Numbers* xii. 8. and *Exodus* xxxiii. 11.) so that his lordship's meaning is this: That tho' it is impossible for us, in this imperfect state, to have a just conception of the happiness which the blessed saints enjoy in heaven; yet we have the best reason to believe, as we are infallibly assured, that the righteous will be perfectly happy after death.—And it may not be amiss to observe, that his lordship's words tacitly imply, at the same time, (tho' very unfortunately for these *nice and penetrating critics*) that it is an argument of the most consummate folly, as well as impiety, to be possessed with a rash desire to leave this world, in order to try an unknown, eternal state, merely thro' impatience under the troubles of this life; because this plainly argues the utmost want of faith in the wisdom and goodness of God, and shows that such a person has not that persuasion which he ought to have, that all things are ordered for the best by him who made us.—And now, Sir, in what part of this passage can any sober-minded man conceive, that his lordship offers the least appearance of any thing which militates against the holy scriptures in regard to a future state, but quite the contrary?—The words of the noble writer here, only implying the imperfection of our faculties in the comprehension of such a state; at the same time obliquely glancing at the absurdity and impiety of those *desical sophists* who, in St. Paul's emphatical phrase, "professing themselves wise are become fools:"—And, as St. Peter says, with a prophetic

prophetic elegance,—"But these, as natural brute beasts, made to be taken and destroyed, speak evil of the things they do not (*i. e.* will not) understand; for while they promise them (*i. e.* their disciples) liberty, they themselves are the servants of corruption."—Let these *sons of A* *pride and ignorance* know, Sir, that they as far fall short of his lordship's ingenuity and solid learning, as of the probity of his life and conversation.—Would to God! that all in his high station had the same due and awful reverence for the Lord Almighty, and the same just state of religion, which he plainly shows by his writings!—*O si se omnes!* (instead of astonishing the world with their *prodigious* and *amazing abilities* about poor *GEES* and *TURKIES*, from which they scarce seem to differ themselves) What a glorious and happy nation would this be once more! "Mercy and truth would then again meet together; righteousness and peace would kiss each other."—Your sensible and worthy readers, I hope, will excuse me while I detain them a little longer with a few serious thoughts upon *true nobility and* *false*.

1.  
Not all, who are accounted great,  
Deserve to bear that name:  
The wicked, tho' in highest seat,  
To greatness have no claim.

2.  
The *star* which shines on guilty breast,  
Or an illustrious pearl,  
May decorate the outward vest,  
And tell us *there's an earl*.

3.  
But strip him of the brilliant coat,  
And show the real man;  
And when the borrowed light is out  
Admire him if you can.

4.  
A servile world may cringe and bow,  
And homage pay to *names*;  
A servile world we can't but know  
Are mean in all their aims.

5.  
'Tis goodness solid worth imparts,  
And dignifies the *peer*;  
Ye nobles then prepare your hearts,  
And graft true goodness there!

6.  
Let *true religion* be your *star*,  
By virtue's dictates live;  
You'll then have honour, greater far  
Than gaudy titles give.

7.  
And when this visionary fort  
Of empty greatness dies,

You will in heaven's glorious court  
To endless honour rise.

I am, Sir,  
Norwich, St. Stephens, Yours, &c.  
Nov. 22, 1756. PHILAGATHUS.

*From the MONITOR.*

**B**Y the present duty on tea, the consumer, who drinks it daily, does not pay less than nine shillings; and few less than eighteen shillings excise per annum: The dealer is harassed by excisemen, the revenue is loaded with officers: And many thousands, who might be made good subjects, are tempted, by the advantages of smuggling, to desert the interest of their country, and to join our national enemies. These grievances are proposed to be remedied by a moderate tax of five shillings per ann. on the consumer. So that by advancing to the government about the eighth part of a penny per day, the subject will be relieved from the present extraordinary duty upon teas of all sorts, and from all the circumstances which have occasioned the numerous laws and officers for preventing frauds in that branch of trade; and produce above double the supply to the publick stock.

By the salt duty the burthen at present lies upon those, that are least able to pay it: The poor manufacturer, that keeps four apprentices or servants, pays four times as much as the gentleman, that lives in town and keeps a dozen servants. And yet this duty does not answer the great ends for which it was laid on. Therefore a rate of two shillings per ann. on the consumer, will release the poor from a tax of three shillings and four pence per bushel, and, at the same time, enable the state to protect us from the insults of our enemies, and to carry our manufactures cheaper to market.

A scheme thus stated without any selfish views, gives relief to the subject, as well as strength to the crown: And disbands an army of hirelings, who have for many years been the drudges of corruption, at the expence of the publick: And, when adopted, is the most probable means of getting rid of those leeches of the state, the money-jobbers, by raising the supplies within the year; and of bearing down all opposition to our happy constitution in church and state, by convincing our enemies that they have no longer to deal with a ministry, whose wisdom could not, or whose selfish views would not, let them see the true interest of their country: But with a powerful rich and united nation, governed

governed by wise, undaunted, uncorrupted, and disembarassed councils; which as much disdain the little intrigues of a cabal, temporary expedients and unconstitutional aid of a standing army of mercenaries of any kind, to support their interest with their king and country, as they have little reason to fear the attempts of an enemy, which never succeeded but by the cowardice or treachery of our own people.

TO the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE present scarcity is owing to an evil, many years felt by the industrious husbandman, who has in very many places in this kingdom, seen all his care, labour, and industry sacrificed to the caprice and humour of those, who have set their affections so much on the game; that many of them think the game laws ought to be made capital. Numberless are the places and parishes of this kingdom, which have at least one third part of their wheat crop devoured and eat up by hares. This has been

repeated year after year, for these 10 years past and upwards; and was the corn which has been destroyed by hares and other game now in the poor farmer's possession, it would be sufficient to reduce the prices near one third. If therefore the game laws were all repealed, and the proprietors of land whereon any game is, left to their action, in which it should be sufficient to prove the trespass and thereon to recover damages, and though never so small, to be entitled to costs, I believe it would contribute greatly to make B corn plenty; and I am certain it would be attended with the utmost advantage to the nation, if it was for nothing else but to learn the country fellows to handle a gun without fear. (See p. 47.) Was this repeal of the game law to take place and the distillers prohibited from making C use of any wheat in their distillery, unless what was bad, and at a certain low price, I am certain the like scarcity might, with the blessing of God, be prevented for the future, which is what is most sincerely desired by every man of any humanity and tenderness.

I am, &c.

*A general State of the Receipts and Payments of the Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of exposed and deserted young Children, from Oct. 17, 1739, (the Date of his Majesty's Royal Charter) to Dec. 31, 1752.*

RECEIVED.				£.	s.	d.
By general benefactions	—	—	—	28419	2	6
Annual subscriptions	—	—	—	6441	5	6
From the charity-boxes, exclusive of those set apart for the chapel	—	—	—	2388	17	0
For legacies	—	—	—	32798	5	3
Interest on stocks, rents received, &c.	—	—	—	7439	15	2
Of the parents of four children claimed and returned	—	—	—	9	18	0
For the clear produce of the children's work	—	—	—	287	13	5
They besides make up the linen, &c. for all the children in the hospital, and in the country, and for household use.						
Profits on the sale of stocks purchased and re-fold, as occasion required	—	—	—	624	16	3
For the building of the chapel, as particularly appropriated thereto by the subscribers and benefactors	—	—	—	6106	5	3
				Total received		
				24515	19	4

PAID.						
For clothing for the children	—	—	—	2090	3	5
Necessary furniture	—	—	—	1384	14	0
All the pictures and ornaments are presents to the Hospital.						
General expences in town	—	—	—	16782	14	6
General expences in the country	—	—	—	11343	9	4
Charges of building the hospital, and out-buildings	—	—	—	22072	2	2
Charges of building the chapel to Dec. 31, 1752	—	—	—	5659	10	2
An annuity of 50l. a year, payable out of a sum given to the hospital, which was paid for a year and a half	—	—	—	75	0	0
				Total paid		
				59407	13	7

The Balance of this Account on Dec. 31, 1752, consisted of the following

Particulars.		£.	s.	d.
19,000 <i>l.</i> consolidated 3 per cent. Bank annuities, which cost	—	16996	7	6
The lands and houses purchased of the earl of Salisbury, which, except the site of the hospital, are let to tenants, and cost, including	—			
34 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> laid out in repairs	—	7341	14	10
Laid out in lasting improvements on the houses belonging to the hospital, which are let to tenants	—	389	10	11
Cash in the hands of the inspectors, treasurer, &c	—	380	12	9
Total balance		25108	5	9

### Account of the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

**T**HE first children received by this charity were received at their houses hired in Hatton-Garden, on March 25, 1741; but the governors and guardians being soon enabled to build a west wing of A their hospital in Lamb's Conduit-Fields, which was executed with surprizing expedition, their receptions soon became more frequent than they could allow of, in that confined situation. The west wing being finished, and provision made for building the chapel, the governors were encouraged by Thomas Emerson, Esq; a late worthy governor, to undertake the east wing, in which the girls are all kept separate from the boys; who, at his decease, left the residue of his estate, amounting to upwards of 11,000*l.* to this hospital: And by the diligence and bounty C of the governors, the whole of this great work, in which proper provision is made, as well for the employment, as the habitation of the children, is completed.

From March 25, 1741; to December 31, 1752, the number of children received into the hospital, is 1040; of which D have been claimed and returned to their parents, on proper security given for their maintenance and education 4

Of the boys, three apprenticed to the sea service, and one to husbandry 4

Of the girls apprenticed as servants in small families 2

Alive in the country 403 } 559

In the hospital 156 }

Died in town and country 471

1040

The governors by careful observation, have found that fewer of the children brought up by hand have lived, than of those nursed at the breast. They therefore have long since put out all that are taken into the hospital, to wet-nurses in the country.

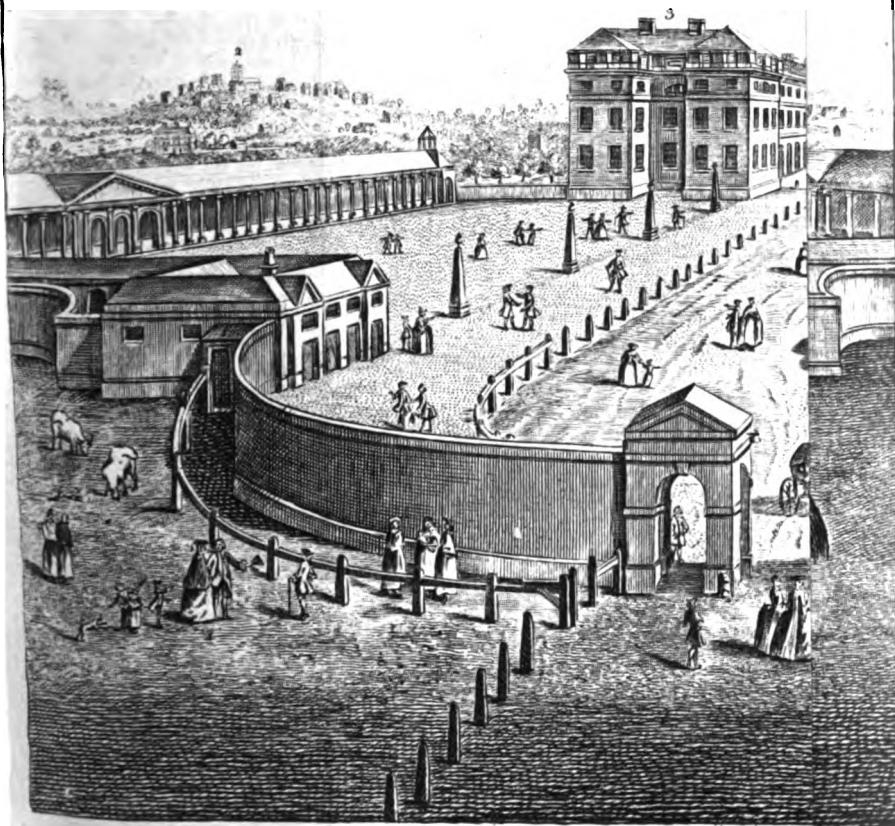
At the age of three years. or there-

abouts, all the children who had not the small pox in the natural way, were inoculated, and only one died; and its death was supposed to proceed from another distemper.

It may not be unnecessary to observe, that the hospital-must unavoidably, appear to be inferior in point of numbers, to the sick, lame, &c. who find relief in divers other hospitals: The objects there relieved are soon returned useful members to the community, by the frequency of the discharge of them, whereas the abandoned infants, preserved to the nation by this charity, must remain a charge and an expence to the hospital, until they are of a sufficient age to be placed out. But, in process of time, a regular succession of children taken in and put out, will render the good effects of this hospital, more conspicuous to the publick.

It is as yet thought proper principally to put out the boys to sea, or husbandry, and the girls to be servants; and in the mean time to employ them in spinning of twine, making of nets for the British Fishery, making of purses, &c.

The amount of the annual subscriptions, rents of the estate, and interest of the funds belonging to this charity, were very insufficient to answer the necessary expences; which amounted to upwards of 5000*l.* a year, exclusive of the buildings: And as the supply of the rest depended on casual benefactions, the governors thought it prudential, considering the circumstances of the hospital, to limit the number of the children taken in. However, as the good consequences which must accrue to the publick by taking in greater numbers, were so apparent, the wisdom of parliament gave their generous assistance, to enable this hospital to be a general receptacle of all children, which may be abandoned and deserted. (See our last vol. p. 248, 297.) Before this, children, who were brought to be received, had their fortunes determined by



*The Foundlin*



lot, to prevent any partiality in their admittance.

Experience has shewn, that distressed and helpless objects are very numerous; and that many thousand lives may be preserved for national utility, if persons of fortune will extend their compassion, humanity, and publick spirit, to so desirable an end.

A subscription-roll for donations to this hospital, after the decease of any persons charitably inclined to assist it, is in the keeping of the steward of the hospital, in Lamb's Conduit-Fields; as also a book for annual subscriptions.

#### A LIST of the capital PAINTINGS in the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

**O**VER the altar of the chapel is a fine painting of the wise men's offering, by And. Cassali.

*In the Dining-Room.*

A fine sea-piece, by Baroking.—Over the chimney-piece is the head of Mr. Emerson, who gave upwards of fifteen thousand pounds to this charity. At the further end of the room is a fine sea-piece, by Monamy.

*In the Court-Room.*

The representation of Moses being brought before Pharoah's daughter, by Hogarth, Exod. ii. 10.—The mother of Moses receiving her child from Pharoah's daughter, to nurse it, by F. Hayman, Exod. ii. 8, 9.—A representation of Industry, carved on marble, by Devall.—The representation of the angel appearing to Hagar, by Jos. Highmore, Gen. xxi. 17.—The representation of the little children before our Saviour, by James Wills, St. Mark x. 14.

*In the next Room behind.*

Justice Milliner, at length, by Hudson.

—Dr. Mead, at length, by Allan Ramsay.—Jacobson, Esq; by Hudson.

—Capt. Coram, by Hogarth.—A fine painting of the march of the guards towards Finchley, by Hogarth.

#### REFERENCES to the beautiful Engraving of the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

No 1. The place of reception.—No 2. Pancras church.—No 3. The dwelling place for the boys.—No 4. The chapel.—No 5. The dwelling place for the girls.—No 6. Islington church.

*Extract from A View of the Manner in which Trade and Civil Liberty support each other, &c. One of the two Dissertations on that Subject, which obtained the Prizes at Cambridge, in the Year 1755. By William Hazeland, M. A.*

**I**T is a maxim, the author observes, which nothing but scepticism ever controverted, "That power must always follow property. Who ever thought of so much as a legal establishment, where the sovereign was the only proprietor? You must give the subject his focus and penates, something that he may call his own, before he can be inspired with zeal for his country, or can understand a constitution. Wealth in the subject, is the natural poize against arbitrary power in the state; but wealth is the peculiar gift of trade: The benefits of trade are immediately conferred on the industrious, who are the more indigent part of every community. Among these it erects a moneyed interest, a new species of property intirely its own creation, and lifts the humble vassal within sight of his haughty lord, and, by dispersing among numbers the means of power, gives the people a taste and an ability to be free. Meanwhile the great take no alarm at this growing rival, but pleased with those refinements and elegancies of fashionable life, introduced by trade, and enriched by it in their turn, thro' the increase of their rents, which must ensue on the improvement of native commodities, they encourage and support the friend of liberty, which in the end must prove fatal to their power. A continual addition of wealth, communicated alike thro' all the various stations of civil life, must hasten the several heaps to a level; must bring the fortunes of fellow citizens towards that unattainable limit of equality near which all the safe guards of freedom lie.

**C**ommerce precludes the avenues of foreign conquest and domestick usurpation. For by its vast augmentation of the national wealth, and the multitude of laborious hands it employs, that are always ready to be turned to the publick service, it affords the surest barrier against hostilities from abroad; and it is also vitally concerned to nourish and support an habit of industry, a disposition the most tenacious of its rights and jealous of tyranny. This effect of commerce furnishes a very strong objection against monopolies, which by confining to a few the vast profits of an extensive trade, tend to destroy that equilibrium of property, which commerce is particularly circumstanced for promoting. This is more especially a grievance, because, as that enormous wealth is amassed

M

only



only in consequence of the exclusive power with which these societies are armed by the government, they will probably be ready, on all emergencies, to unhoard their immense treasures in behalf of their supporters: So that, under this management, trade becomes a dangerous engine of state policy, directly pointed against liberty. Such establishments are, in the monied interest, something like those Gothick institutions in the property of land which prevail in most parts of Europe: By which a large inheritance is confined to a succession of single heirs, exclusive perhaps of a numerous race of relations, who are thereby left destitute and dependent on the great lord of the family. While a free and open trade, like a Kentish yeomanry, distributing the patrimony alike among all its children, enriches a whole posterity, and gives none of them an opportunity to oppress and ruin the rest."

LIST of SHIPS taken from the French,  
*continued from our last Volume, p. 603.*

L'Amiable Catherine	}	from Martinico, taken by several cruisers.
Bon Ame		
Centaure		
Le Prometheé		
Prometheane	}	from St. Domingo, by several cruisers.
Helene Olympee		
Astree		
Marie Esther		
L'Amiable Julie	}	from Africa, by several cruisers.
Marianne		
Pacifique		
Mars, with 700 slaves		
Renomeé, with 280 slaves	}	
Another, with 230 slaves		

A vessel laden with iron.

Two vessels laden with timber.

A vessel with provisions, for Cape-Breton,

A snow from Leogan.

L'Heureuse Marie, laden with salt.

Dorotheé, from St. Martins, with salt.

St. Jean, for Canada, with wine, brandy,  
and oil.

L'Amiable Anne	}	from Cape Fran- çois
Pacifique		

Three Dutch ships with stores.

A Spanish ship of 180 tons with stores,

A Danish ship laden with salt.

A privateer of 22 guns, and 250 men.

Ditto of 12 guns, and 120 men.

By thus classing the ships, we shall be able, at the conclusion of our list, to give a pretty exact estimate of their value, on both sides.

[To be continued in our next.]

LIST of SHIPS taken by the French:

The Warwick man of war of 50 guns.

Endeavour, Arran, for

Ostend

John and Nancy, for

Africa

Petronella, Janfon, for

Hamburg

Charming Betty, for

Bremen

Eagle, Wilson, from Rotterdam, for Peter-  
burgh.

B Isabel, Corrie

Tho. and Eliz. Redey

James and Rachel

Robert, Waton

—, Roxburgh

Robert and Thomas, Garwood, from  
Millford-haven, for London.

C Cornwall, Daniel, from Gallipoly, for  
Bristol.

Dover, Robinson, from Smyrna, for Lon-  
don.

Sally, Truelove, from Cagliari, for the  
Baltick.

Elizabeth and Anne, from Ancona, for  
London.

Seven Sisters, Whitewood, from Figuera,  
for Falmouth.

Katherine, Waldron, from New-York,  
for Amsterdam.

Polly, Bordman, from Carolina, for ditto.

Anderby, Staniforth, from Majorca, with  
234 hogheads of oil.

E Somerset, Lewis, from Honduras, for  
Falmouth.

A ship with logwood, from ditto, for  
London.

Francis, Butterfield, from Georgia, for  
St. Croix.

F Hawke privateer of Dover.

Friendship, Turnbull, with salt.

Kings-fisher, Cheeseman, from Virginia,  
for Hull.

A small ship with fish, for Hamburg.

Best in Christendom, Codd, from Leg-  
horn, for London.

G Kent, Lowe, from Sardinia, for Villa  
Franca.

Industry, Browne, from Tunis, to Leghorn,

Mary, Wilkinfon

Hampshire, Browne

Essex, Rudere

Four other vessels

Coasters,

H A sloop

Elizab. Brocklebank

Prince, Burlinson

These were all taken by single men of  
war, or privateers.

[To be continued in our next.]

Gay Damon long study'd my heart to obtain, The prettiest young  
shepherd that pipes on the plain, I'd hear his soft tale, then de-  
clare 'twas amiss, And I'd often say no, often say no, when I long'd to  
say yes, And I'd often say no, often say no, when I long'd to say yes.

2.  
Left Valentine's day to our cottage he came,  
And brought me two lambkins to witness  
his flame; [their fleece!  
Oh take these, he cry'd, thou more fair then  
I cou'd hardly say no, tho' aham'd to say yes.

3.  
Soon after, one morning we sat in the grove,  
He press'd my hand hard, and in sighs breath'd  
his love;  
Then tenderly ask'd, if I'd grant him a kiss?  
I design'd to've said no, but mistook, and  
said yes.

4.  
At this, with delight his heart danc'd in his  
breast, [blest!  
Ye gods, he cry'd, Chloe will now make me  
Come let's to the church and share conjugal  
bliss; [yes.  
To prevent being teas'd I was forc'd to say

5.  
I ne'er was so pleas'd with a word in my life,  
I ne'er was so happy as since I'm a wife;  
Then take, ye young damsels, my counsel in  
this, [yes.  
You must all die old maids, if you will not say

## A NEW COUNTRY DANCE.

Irish Hero, or Blakeney for ever.

First couple cast off, lead thro' the third couple and cast up, cast up again to the top and  
turn, cross over and turn right and left.

M s

ELEGY

ELEGY, *written at the Convent of HAUT VILLERS, in Champagne, 1754.*  
By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Esq;

SILENT and clear, thro' yonder peaceful vale [mazy way,  
While Marne's slow waters weave their  
See, to th'exulting sun, and soft'ring gale,  
What boundless treasures his rich banks  
display !

Fast by the stream, and at the mountain's base,  
The lowing herds thro' living pastures rove;  
Wide waving harvests crowd the rising space;  
And still superior nods the viny grove.

High on the top, as guardian of the scene,  
Imperial Sylvan spreads his umbrage wide.  
Nor wants there many a cot, and spire be-  
tween,

Or in the vale, or on the mountain's side,  
To mark that man, as tenant of the whole,  
Claims the just tribute of his cult'ring care,  
Yet pays to heaven, in gratitude of soul,  
The boon, which heaven accepts, of praise  
and prayer.

O dire effects of war ! the time has been  
When desolation vaunted here her reign ;  
One ravag'd desert was yon beauteous scene,  
And Marne ran purple to the frighted Seine.

Oft at his work, the toilsome day to cheat,  
The swain still talks of those disastrous times  
When Guise's pride, and Condé's ill-star'd heat  
Taught Christian zeal to authorize their  
crimes.

Oft to his children, sportive on the grass,  
Does dreadful tales of worn tradition tell,  
Oft points to Eprenay's ill-fated pass  
Where force thrice triumph'd, and where  
Biron fell.

O dire effects of war !—may ever more  
Thro' this sweet vale the voice of discord  
cease !

A British bard to Gallia's fertile shore  
Can wish the blessings of eternal peace.

Yet say, ye monks, (beneath whose moss-  
grown seat, [muse  
Within whose cloister'd cells th' indebted  
Awhile sojourns, for meditation meet,  
And these loose thoughts in pensive strain  
pursues)

Avails it aught, that war's rude tumults spare  
Yon cluster'd vineyard, or yon golden field,  
If niggards to yourselves, and fond of care,  
You slight the joys their copious treasures  
yield ?

Avails it aught, that nature's liberal hand,  
With ev'ry blessing grateful man can know,  
Cloaths the rich bosom of yon smiling land,  
The mountain's sloping side, or pendant  
brow,

If meagre famine paint your pallid cheek,  
If breaks the midnight bell your hours of rest,  
If 'midst heart-chilling damps, and winter  
bleak, [feast !  
You shun the chearful bowl, and moderate

Look forth and be convinc'd ! 'tis nature pleads,  
Her ample volume opens on your view ;  
The simple-minded swain, who running reads,  
Feels the glad truth, and is it hid from you ?  
Look forth and be convinc'd. Yon prospects  
wide

To reason's ear how forcibly they speak,  
Compar'd with those how dull is letter'd pride,  
And Austin's babbling eloquence how  
weak !

Temp'rance, not abstinence, in every bliss  
Is man's true joy, and therefore heaven's  
command ;

The wretch who riots thanks his God amidst,  
Who starves, rejects the bounties of his hand.  
Mark, while the Marne in yon full channel  
glides, [around !

How smooth his course, how nature smiles  
But should impetuous torrents swell his tides,  
The fairy landkip sinks, in oceans drown'd.

Nor less disastrous, should his thrifty urn  
Neglected leave the once well-water'd land ;  
To dreary wastes yon paradise would turn,  
Polluted ooze, or heaps of barren land.

ODE to the TIBER, on entering the Cam-  
pania of ROMÆ at Otricoli, 1755.  
By the same.

1.

HAIL sacred stream, whose waters roll  
Immortal thro' the classic page !

To thee the muse-devoted soul,  
Tho' destin'd to a later age  
And less indulgent clime, to thee,  
Nor thou disdain, in runic lays  
Weak mimic of true harmony,  
His grateful homage pays.  
Far other strains thine elder ear  
With pleas'd attention wont to hear,  
When he who strung the Latian lyre,  
And he who led th' Aonian quire  
From Mantua's reedy lakes with osiers  
crown'd, [to refund.

Taught echo from thy banks with transport  
Thy banks ?—alas, is this the boasted scene,  
This dreary, wide, uncultivated plain,  
Where sick'ning nature wears a fainter green,  
And desolation spreads her torpid reign ?  
Is this the scene where freedom breath'd,  
Her copious horn, where plenty wreath'd,  
And health at op'ning day  
Bade all her roseate breezes fly  
To wake the sons of industry,  
And make their fields more gay ?

2.

Where is the villa's rural pride,  
The swelling dome's imperial gleam,  
Which lov'd to grace thy verdant side,  
And tremble in thy golden stream ?  
Where are the bold, the busy throngs,  
That rush'd impatient to the war,  
Or tun'd to peace triumphal songs,  
And hail'd the passing car ?  
Along the solitary \* road,  
Th' eternal flint by consuls trod,  
We muse, and mark the sad decays  
Of mighty works, and mighty days !

For

For these vile wastes, we cry, had fate decreed,  
 That Veli's sons should strive, for these Ca-  
 Did here, in after-times of Roman pride,  
 The musing shepherd from Sora's height  
 See towns extend where'er thy waters glide,  
 And temples rise, and peopled farms unite?  
 They did. For this deserted plain  
 The hero strove, nor strove in vain;  
 And here the shepherd saw  
 Unnumber'd towns and temples spread,  
 While Rome majestic rear'd her head,  
 And gave the nations law.

3.  
 Yes, thou and Latium once were great,  
 And still, ye first of human things,  
 Beyond the grasp of time or fate,  
 Her fame and thine triumphant springs.  
 What tho' the mould'ring columns fall,  
 And strow the desert earth beneath,  
 Tho' ivy round each nodding wall  
 Entwine its fatal wreath,  
 Yet say, can Rhine or Danube boast  
 The num'rous glories thou hast lost?  
 Can ev'n Euphrates' palmy shore,  
 Or Nile, with all his mystic lore,  
 Produce from old records of genuine fame  
 Such heroes, poets, kings, or emulate thy  
 name? [here;  
 Ev'n now the muse, the conscious muse is  
 From every ruin's formidable shade  
 Eternal music breathes on fancy's ear,  
 And wakes to more than form th' illustrious  
 dead.  
 Thy Cæsar, Scipio, Cato rise,  
 The great, the virtuous, and the wise,  
 In solemn state advance!  
 They fix the philosophic eye,  
 Or trail the robe, or lift on high  
 The light'ning of the lance.

4.  
 But chief that humbler, happier train  
 Who knew those virtues to reward,  
 Beyond the reach of chance or pain  
 Secure, th' historian and the bard.  
 By them the hero's gen'rous rage  
 Still warm in youth immortal lives;  
 And in their adamant page  
 Thy glory still survives.  
 Thro' deep Savannas wild and vast,  
 Unheard, unknown thro' ages past,  
 Beneath the sun's directer beams  
 What copious torrents pour their streams!  
 No fame have they, no fond pretence to mourn,  
 No annals swell their pride, or grace their stor-  
 ried urn. [join'd,  
 Whilst thou, with Rome's exalted genius  
 Her spear yet list'd, and her corslet brac'd,  
 Can't tell the waves, can't tell the passing  
 wind [waste.  
 Thy wond'rous tale, and cheer the list'ning  
 Tho' from his caves th' unfeeling north  
 Pour'd all his legion'd tempests forth,  
 Yet still thy laurels bloom;  
 One deathless glory still remains,  
 Thy stream has roll'd thro' Latian plains,  
 Has wash'd the walls of Rome,

## VOLTAIRE au Roi de PRUSSE.

O Solomon du nord ! O philosophe roi !  
 Dont l'univers longtemps contemplot la sa-  
 gesse,

Et trouvoit dans ta cour le sage de la Grèce,  
 La terre en t'admirant se taisoit devant toi ;  
 Et Berlin a ta voix, sortant de la poussière  
 A l'égal de Paris levait sa tête altière.

A l'ombre des lauriers moissonnés a Mohonitz,  
 Appelés sur tes bords des rives de la Seine  
 Les arts enconragés desfrichaient ton pays,  
 Sur tes feins transplantés, cultivés et nourris :  
 Le palmier de Parnasse et l'olivier d'Athènes  
 S'élevaient sous tes yeux, encharnés & surpris.

La cicane à tes pieds avoit mordu la terre,  
 Et le monstre chassé du palais de Themis  
 Du timide Orphelin n'excitoit plus les cris,  
 Ton bras avoit dompté le démon de la guerre,  
 Son temple étoit fermé, tes états aggrandis,  
 Et tu mettois Bourbon au rang de tes amis.

Mais perjure à la France, ami de l'Angleterre,  
 Que deviendra le fruit de tes nobles travaux ?  
 L'Europe retentit du bruit de ton tonnerre,  
 Ta main de la discorde allume des flambeaux,  
 Et déjà de Leipzig tu fais briser les portes :  
 Infernè, sous tes pas tu creuses des tombeaux,  
 Tout frémait à l'aspect de tes fiers cohortes,  
 Tu viens de provoquer des dangereux rivaux.

Le fer est épuisé, la flamme toute prête,  
 Et la foudre en éclat va tomber sur ta tête,  
 Tu vecu trop d'un jour, monarque infortuné,  
 Tu perds en un moment ta sagesse et ta gloire :  
 Tu n'es plus le héros, le sage couronné,  
 Entourré des beaux arts, suivi de la victoire ;  
 Je ne vois plus en toi qu'un guerrier effrené,  
 Qui la flamme à la main se fraie un passage,  
 Désole les cités, les pille & les ravage,  
 Foule les droits sacrés des peuples, & des roys,  
 Offense la nature, & fait taire les loix.

## VOLTAIRE to the King of Prussia.

O thou, whom genius and fair science own!  
 Supreme on wisdom's as on Prussia's  
 throne,

By learning's sons in ev'ry clime ador'd,  
 By arts approv'd their universal lord,  
 Whose echo'd praise consenting millions ring,  
 Warrior and wit, philosopher and king ;  
 Rais'd from the dust, by thy creating voice,  
 Amaz'd we saw thy Berlin's tow'rs rejoice ;  
 Saw her with large and haughty strides ad-  
 vance

To emulate the power of rising France ;  
 From Seine's proud banks, transplanted by  
 thy care,  
 The buds of science blossom'd full and fair ;  
 Cherish'd by thee, and thy protecting hand,  
 They fled from us to grace thy happier land ;  
 Beneath thy shades Parnassian laurels grew,  
 And Greece beheld her olives bloom for you ;  
 Aw'd by thy frown imposture trembling fled,  
 And mean chican'ry hung the drooping head ;  
 Driven from thy courts oppression saw no more  
 The helpless orphan weeping at her door,  
 Whilst fast, by thee in iron shackles bound,  
 Injustice shook her chains, and bit the ground.

But

But France's perjurd foe, and England's friend,

Now, all thy virtues all thy glories end :  
Late have we seen thy faithless hand prepare  
To light the torch of discord and of war ;  
O'er Leipzig's walls to force thy lawless way,  
And seize on guiltless nations as thy prey ;  
In Europe's blood to glut thy savage mind,  
Enslave new realms, and plunder half mankind.

[know,  
But, ere thou brave thy fate, fond madman  
The paths of falsehood are the paths of woe ;  
Weak to attack, and impotent to save,  
Each step thou tread'st but opens to thy grave ;

The sword is sharpen'd, and the arrow sped,  
Fraught with due vengeance on thy guilty head.

[fate,  
When thou, unhappy prince, shalt meet thy  
How wilt thou with thy life of shorter date !  
How wilt thou with thou hadst not liv'd to see  
Thy virtues sunk in vile obscurity !

The sister-arts, incens'd, no longer now,  
Shall twine fresh wreaths for thy victorious brow,

No longer now we view the sage approv'd,  
The hero courted, and the king belov'd ;  
But a mad murth'rer, whose detested name  
Fair truth hath blotted from the rolls of fame ;  
Born but to fight in wild ambition's cause,  
Lay nations waste, and trample on the laws ;  
Prompt to deceive, and eager to destroy,  
To plunder cities with malignant joy ;  
To act whatever pride or folly can,  
The foe profess of nature and of man \*

ONE TURN MORE. (See *OTHER TURN*, p. 40.)

**A**N ear, if thou hast one, *Sir Gutling*, O lend,  
And take the advice of a very small friend ;  
If with turning so oft thou'st not yet got enough,

The very next turn, turn thy laureat off ;  
Chuse a champion that's blest with a little more brains,

[grains :  
Or else both be as mute as a sow at her  
For truly, *Sir Gutling*, this sad silly elf,  
Is worse, if it's possible, worse than *thyself*.

THE CONCILIATION TO PHILOMUSE.  
(See p. 38.)

**J**OY to my new-adopted friend,  
Long may the league endure ;  
Then here let all dissensions end,  
I'm satisfy'd if you are.  
The cloud is past, the welkin fair,  
The sun appears agen ;  
You say the peace-concluding *pray'r*,  
And I pronounce Amen.

☞ The ingenious gentleman, author of a *Word to an Author, the Conciliation*, and many other pieces that do honour to our Magazine, would be glad to know how to address *Philomuse* ; which we do not think ourselves at liberty to inform him in, without *Philomuse's* consent.

FOR OUR COUNTRY, an ODE, to the Tune of,  
When Britain first at Heaven's Command.

**A**S Liberty, from out the sky,  
Held o'er our isle her scepter'd hand,  
Griev'd was the goddess, breath'd a sigh,  
And thus bespoke the sinking land :  
Shame ! inglorious race grow wise,  
And Antigallicans arise.

In ancient times your fires renown'd,  
With honest heart and surly face,  
Fought well their battles, gain'd their ground,  
And scorn'd the puny Gallic race :  
Shame ! inglorious sons grow wise,  
And Antigallicans arise.

No fopp'ries then were ap'd from France ;

Their language was as plain as dress :  
Think on their honours, Oh, advance !  
And heav'n shall your endeavours bless :  
Hence victorious reign, and wife,  
And Antigallicans arise.

Ye sacred few ! who boast the name,  
Whose bosoms burn with patriot fire,  
Hail friends of freedom ! dear to fame,  
And grac'd with all that gods admire !  
You're transcendent, great, and wise,  
Who Antigallicans arise.

'Tis yours to bid fair Science smile,  
To welcome Commerce to our shore ;  
Teach Arts to flourish round the isle,  
And Britain to itself restore :  
You're transcendent, great, and wise,  
Who Antigallicans arise.

Again shou'd curst rebellion glow,  
Or bold invasion spread its wing,  
Then arm'd, revengeful on the foe,  
To save their country and their king,  
All-courageous ! gen'rous, wise !  
The Antigallicans shall rise.

And when this globe shall melt away,  
The temples sink, the columns fall,  
Then shall, distinguish'd as the day,  
The beams of glory crown them all ;  
And imperial in the skies,  
The Antigallicans shall rise.

MARRIAGE, a DIALOGUE.

*Sbe.* IN the sweet month of May (the dear  
May of our love)

My Damon wou'd languishing say :  
" Old Time sure has borrow'd the wings of  
a dove, [rove  
" As from one thing to t'other we wantonly  
" Each month seems, alas ! but a day.

Like a frost came possession ! and nipt in its  
prime

Ev'ry hope of a bud-lavish spring—  
Again he arraigns poor old innocent Time ;  
And what think you now is the capital crime ?  
Why, because he is not on the wing.

All nature was rish'd to lay at my feet,  
Yet all was too short of compare ;  
Pinks, roses and lillies no longer were sweet,  
No longer the snow was a simile meet  
For a bosom so soft and so fair !

With

\* We had not inserted this scandalous, mean, and false invective of *Voltaire*, against his old patron ; but to show that resentment may be indulged so far, even by a son of science, as to justify all the generous motions of humanity and justice.

With earth not content, my fond Damon  
would fly

Ev'n to heav'n, nor deem'd it too far :  
If I blush'd, 'twas the blush of a sun-setting sky,  
And then, to be sure, if I sparkl'd my eye,  
'Twas the lustre at least of a star !

Ha. When, dazzl'd with beauty, your greatest  
of charms,

The charms of your mind, were conceal'd ;  
I dreamt of no rapture but that in your arms,  
A face only then gave my passion alarms,  
'Twas all that my Daphne reveal'd.

On worth more exalted, on thoughts more  
refin'd,

Your Damon is ever employ'd ; [mind ?  
Faint beauty ! what are you compar'd to the  
There fancy for ever fresh matter can find,  
Still charming as still more enjoy'd.

Let sops then, who buzz but in beauty's false  
glare, [fellows ;

Toast your charms o'er a glass with their  
While your mind still affords me such delicate  
fare, [swear,

With pleasure I'll hear all they say and they  
For trust me I'll never be jealous.

She. Ah Damon ! yet keep up a little love's fire,  
Tho' raptures perhaps are no more ;

The world shall my wit and my prudence  
admire, [desire,

The world all the day still my mind shall  
So you love but my face as before.

#### A WHIM.

JENNY, bright as the day, and as bux-  
om as May, [say,  
I happen'd to kiss—when the angry did  
" What's the meaning of this ?—why  
these freedom's I pray ?" }

Dear Jenny I need no apology use,  
Your charms for my crime are sufficient excuse,  
Sure lips 'twas as these were for kissing de-  
creed—

Cry'd she—" Very fine ! very pretty indeed !"

Repeating this strain, then again and again  
I kiss'd her, and press'd her still more to  
obtain, [over the plain. }

Till she sprung from my arms and flew  
Like Daphne she strove my embrace to elude,  
Like Phœbus I quicken'd my pace and pur-  
su'd— [said,

What follow'd, young lovers, must never be  
But 'twas all very fine, very pretty indeed.

#### EPIGRAM.

HOW finely friend *Grizzle* and *Gripus* are  
met,

The one has got money, the other has wit ;  
*Jokes Gripus*, pays *Grizzle* ; now where is  
the wonder,

If *Grizzle* and *Gripus* are seldom afunder ?

EPITAPH in STEPNY Church-Yard.

HERE lyeth interred the body of dame  
Rebecca Berry, the wife of Thomas  
Elton, Stratford Bow, gent. who departed  
this life, April the 26th, 1696, aged 53.

Come ladies, ye that would appear  
Like angels fair, come dress you here ;  
Come dress you at this marble stone,  
And make that humble grace your own,  
Which once adorn'd as fair a mind  
As e'er yet lodg'd in womankind :  
So she was dress'd ; whose humble life  
Was free from pride, was free from strife ;  
Free from all envious brawls and jars,  
Of human life the civil wars :  
These ne'er disturb'd her peaceful mind,  
Which still was gentle, still was kind :  
Her very looks, her garb, her mien,  
Disclos'd the humble soul within :  
Trace her thro' ev'ry scene of life,  
View her as widow, virgin, wife ;  
Still the same, humble she appears,  
The same in youth, the same in years ;  
The same in high and low estate,  
Ne'er vex'd with this, ne'er mov'd with that.  
Go ladies now, and if you'd be  
As fair, as great, as good as she,  
Go learn of her humility. }

EPITAPH at ST. LEONARD'S, Foster-  
Lane.

ROBERT Trappis, goldsmith, 1526.

When the bells be merely rounc,  
And the masse devoutly founc,  
And the meate merely eaten,  
Then fall Robert Trappis, his wyffe and  
chyl dren be forgotten.

Werfor, Jesu, that of Mary sprung,  
Let their soulys thy saynts among,  
Though it be undeserv'd on ther syde,  
Yet, good lord, let them evermore thy mercy  
abide,

And of your cheritie  
For ther soulys say a Paternoster and an Ave.

*Sancta Trinitas, unus Deus, miserere nobis,*

*Et Ancillis tuis sperantibus in Te.*

*O mater Dei, memento mei.*

Jesu mercy, lady help.

EPITAPH at SNOTELAND, in the Diocese  
of Rochester.

HERE lyeth . . . . Palmer, of Otford,  
Esquire . . . .

Palmers all our saders were,  
I a Palmer livyd here,  
And trauid still, till worn wyth age,  
I ended this worlds pygramage,  
On the blyst Assention day  
In the cherful month of May ;  
A showland wyth fowr handryd seuen,  
And took my jorney hense to heven.

On a Gravestone in the Ruins of an old Church  
near BOUGHTON - GREEN, by NOR-  
THAMPTON.

TIME was I stood where thou dost  
now,  
And view'd the dead as thou dost me ;  
Ere long thou'lt lie as low as I,  
And others stand and look on thee.

T H E

# Monthly Chronologer.

SHERIFFS appointed by his MAJESTY  
in Council for the Year 1757.



**B**ERKS, William Reynolds, Esq;—Bedf. John Capon, Esq;—Bucks, Richard Lane, Esq;—Cumb. Edw. Stephenson, Esq;—Chefh. William Robinson, Esq;—Camb. and Hunt. Thomas Dixon, Esq;—Cornw. John Luke, Esq;—Devon. John Quick, Esq;—Dorset. John Gannett, jun. Esq;—Derb. Thomas Rivett, Esq;—Essex, Humphry Bellamy, Esq;—Glouc. Reginald Pindar Lygon, Esq;—Herts. Jacob Houblon, Esq;—Heref. Robert Minors Gouge, Esq;—Kent, William Glanville Evelyn, Esq;—Leicest. Joshua Grundy, Esq;—Linc. Bennet Langton, Esq;—Monm. John Lewis, Esq;—Northumb. Sir Edward Blacket, Bart. —Northampt. John Creed, Esq;—Norf. Isaac Long, Esq;—Notting. John Hall, Esq;—Oxfordsh. Sir Francis Knollys, Bart. —Rutl. John Digby, Esq;—Shrop. Saint John Charlton, Esq;—Som. John Collins, Esq;—Staff. Walter Acton Moseley, Esq;—Suff. Hen. Moore, Esq;—Southampt. John Chute, Esq;—Surry, Joseph Mawbey, Esq;—Suffex, James Ward, Esq;—Warwicksh. Edward Jordan, Esq;—Worc. Thomas Burch Savage, Esq;—Wilts. William Coles, Esq;—Yorksh. Henry Willoughby, Esq;—For South Wales : Brecon, Lewis Pryse, Esq;—Carm. Griffith Jones, Esq;—Card. John Griffiths, Esq;—Glam. Thomas Lewis, Esq;—Pemb. John Allen, Esq;—Radnor, John Evans, Esq;—For North Wales : Anglesea, John Rowlands, Esq;—Carm. Robert Wynne, Esq;—Denb. John Lloyd, Esq;—Flint, Robert Parry, Esq;—Merion. Peter Price, Esq;—Montgom. Jenkin Parry, Esq;

*A particular and true Account of the unfortunate Capt. WILLIAM DEATH, of the Terrible Privateer, which had 26 Carrage Guns, and 200 Men.*

On the 23d of December she engaged the Grand Alexander, from St. Domingo, bound to Nantz, a ship of 400 tons, 22 guns, and 100 men, and, after a smart fight of two hours and a half, in which capt. Death's brother, and 16 of his men, were killed, he took her, and put 40

hands on board. On Dec. 28, in conveying his prize (which was very valuable) to England, the Vengeance privateer, of St. Maloes, 36 guns, and 360 men, bore down upon her, and retook the prize; then the Vengeance and the prize both attacked the Terrible, she being between them, and shot away her main-mast the first broadside; and after the most desperate and bloody engagement ever known, (for one hour and a half, in which Monf. Bourdas, the French captain, his second, and two thirds of his crew; capt. Death, almost all his officers, and the major part of his crew, were all killed, to the amount of near 400 on both sides) the Terrible was taken and carried to St. Maloes in a shattered, frightful, and bloody condition, having no more than 26 of the crew left alive on board, 16 of whom had lost legs or arms, and the other 10 were mostly wounded.

[A subscription is set on foot for the support of the widow of this gallant officer, and of the surviving seamen of his crew, now prisoners in France.]

By a late court-martial at Plymouth, the captain of the Sheerness was unanimously acquitted of avoiding coming to action thro' negligence, disaffection, or cowardice, the court being unanimously of opinion, that he fell under no part of the 10th, 12th, or 13th articles of war; and were likewise unanimously of opinion, that he was prevented from coming to action by the general opinion of his officers, conceiving the enemy a ship greatly superior to the Sheerness, and laying too much stress upon his orders in carrying his intelligence to admiral Knowles, by which means he had fallen under the 36th article, and for that reason should be reprimanded by the president. Notwithstanding his acquittal, the captain appeared much dissatisfied with this reprimand, and seemed conscious of having done his best. Lord Colvil was president, and the captains Hanway, Collins, Biron, Routh, and seven or eight more captains, composed the court.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

A dreadful fire happened at Morton-Hampstead, in Devonshire, which spread so fast (most of the houses being thatched) that the inhabitants were terribly alarmed with

with the apprehension of the whole town being destroyed : But by the unwearied endeavours of the people in covering their houses with hides and other things, to prevent the flames catching the thatch, the fire was providentially extinguished, without more than six houses being entirely consumed.

SUNDAY, 30.

Adm. West failed, with the Squadron of men of war under his command, to the westward.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1.

The companies of Stationers, Skinners, and Sadlers, gave 100*l.* each to the Marine Society, to fit out poor boys for the sea. Several other companies of this city, as the Drapers, Merchant-tailors, &c. &c. had given each a like generous benefaction.

WEDNESDAY, 2.

Was held a general court of the South-sea company, when his majesty was chosen governor of that company, John Bristow, Esq; sub-governor, and Lewis Way, Esq; deputy-governor.

FRIDAY, 4.

About one o'clock, a fire broke out at Mrs. Binfield's, milliner, near Racquet-Court in Fleet-Street, and burnt about an hour and an half, with great violence. Mrs. Binfield's house was entirely consumed, and an oilman's, Mr. Adams's, a mathematical instrument maker, and Mr. Rutter's house backwards, were much damaged. A porter, belonging to the Union Fire-office, brought down 30*lb.* of gunpowder, out of the garret belonging to the oil-shop, while it was on fire.

By a proclamation, his majesty was pleased to prolong and extend, from the 10th instant to the 10th of next month inclusive, the bounties to seamen and land-men that shall enter themselves on board the royal navy, and likewise the pardon to such seamen as have deserted, and shall return into the service. (See p. 41.)

THURSDAY, 10.

At a court of common council, a scheme for the better preservation of the fishery of the river Thames was taken into consideration, and the court unanimously agreed, that a petition should be presented to parliament for a bill for that purpose. A petition from the company of scriveners was taken into consideration, praying the city to enable them to carry on the law-suit depending between the said company and the attorneys exercising the art and mystery of scriveners within this city ; when the court ordered the sum of 200*l.* to the company, to enable them, for the present to carry on the said prosecution

February, 1757.

FRIDAY, 11.

Being the day appointed for a general fast, it was observed with the greatest shew of devotion in all parts of this city and suburbs, and the places of publick worship were remarkably full.

TUESDAY, 15.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the bill for granting to his majesty a sum of money to be raised by way of lottery. To the bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters. To the bill for the more speedy and effectual recruiting his majesty's land forces and marines while on shore. To the bill to prohibit for a time limited the exportation of corn to the plantations. And to several other publick and private bills.

THURSDAY, 17.

The following message was delivered by the king to Mr. secretary Pitt, to be by him presented to the house of commons,

GEORGE R.

" It is always with reluctance that his majesty asks any extraordinary supply of his people ; but as the united councils and formidable preparations of France, and her allies threaten, with the most alarming consequences, Europe in general ; and as these most unjust and vindictive designs are particularly and immediately bent against his majesty's electoral dominions and those of his good ally the king of Prussia, his majesty confides in the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful commons, that they will chearfully assist him in forming and maintaining an army of observation for the just and necessary defence and preservation thereof, and enable his majesty to fulfil his engagements with the king of Prussia, for the security of the empire, against the irruption of foreign armies, and for the support of the common cause."

Four independent companies of invalids are to be directly raised in Ireland.

The clerks in the offices of the secretaries of state, and of the admiralty, are, by his majesty's command, making copies or extracts of all intelligence received, from January 1, 1755, to August 1, 1756, concerning the equipment of a fleet at Toulon, or any other port, and of the march of troops to the sea coasts of France, and of the designs of the French on Minorca.

The clerks of the admiralty have also been ordered to prepare lists of all the ships of war that were ready for sea, with copies of the sailing orders sent to their commanders, from August 1, 1755, to April 30, 1756 ; and likewise a state and

condition



condition of all the king's ships in the several ports of Great-Britain, when adm. Byng failed, and the number of men mustered on board them; copies of all instructions given to adm. Byng, and of the letters received from him; an account of the disposition of his majesty's ships, from October 1, 1755, to April 6, 1756; an account of the number of men that were taken from other ships to make up the complement of adm. Byng's ships. Orders have likewise been sent to the war-office and the board of ordnance, to prepare copies of all orders given, from August 30, 1755, to April 30, 1756, to any officers belonging to the regiments at Minorca, to repair to that island; and an account of the number of effective men, and of the quantity of provisions, and military stores, in fort St. Philip, on April 8, 1756.

The lords of the admiralty have ordered several gentlemen, to take an exact survey of Dover harbour, in order to make it commodious for the reception of small ships of war, to clean in and reit, for cruising in the narrow seas betwixt France and England: They are likewise ordered to consider and make report to their lordships, what mould or harbour can be made for large shipping at Deal. A survey and plan of an artificial harbour near Deal town beach was projected by an officer of the board of ordnance, at the request of the late duke of Montagu, about nine years ago; which was approved of by the Deal pilots and masters of the Trinity-house, London; as promising greater advantage to Great-Britain, than Dunkirk ever was, or can be of, to France.

Cambridge, Jan. 21. The hon. Mr. Finch and the hon. Mr. Townshend having proposed, to give two prizes, of 15 guineas each, to two senior batchelors of arts, and the like to two middle batchelors, who shall compose the best exercises in Latin prose, which are to be read publicly by them on a day hereafter to be appointed. The vice-chancellor has given notice, that the subjects for this year are, for the senior batchelors, *Utrum liceat civi bono republica in partes divisa, neutri se adjungere*; for the middle batchelors, *Utrum in historiis legentibus emendentur magis, an corrumpantur mores*.

Oxford, Feb. 12. Last Thursday morning, a most dreadful fire happened at the seat of Robert Needham, of Howberry, Esq; which almost destroyed the whole house, and all the furniture of value.

At Lamborne, in Berks, on the 24th of January, they had a prodigious flood,

occasioned by the sudden thaw and melting of the snow on the neighbouring hills, which came down in such a torrent, that the inhabitants of several houses (that stood most exposed, and which were afterwards washed down) with difficulty saved their lives: A malt-house was borne down, and three floors of malt entirely washed away: A carpenter had seven loads of timber, among which was one piece 55 feet long, carried by the current some hundred yards from the place where it lay: Mr. Hippeley's park pales were laid level with the ground, and other considerable damage done in the town and neighbourhood.

There lately happened the most remarkable flood known in the memory of man at Imber, in Wiltshire, occasioned by the melting of the snow, which entirely threw down two cottage-houses.

The gentlemen of Sunderland have raised a fund, by a voluntary subscription, for the relief of the wives, widows, children and indigent parents of such seamen, belonging to that port, as have entered or been impressed into his majesty's service since the commencement of the present war; whereby upwards of 350 families are comfortably subsisted, and will continue to be so, for five or six months, whilst the husbands, fathers or sons are bravely fighting, or have died, in defence of their king and country.

On the 15th of January, at Loftwithiel, a beautiful Cornish town, the top of the steeple was struck to the ground, the church windows shattered to pieces, the pews greatly damaged, and the organ entirely spoiled. Various are the opinions as to the cause, some attributing it to the shock of an earthquake, and others to lightning, as very large flashes succeeded each other instantaneously the night this misfortune happened. No part of the town besides received the least damage.

The Antigallican privateer has taken a second French East-India ship, of 1000 tons burthen, and carried her into Cadiz.

Edinburgh, Feb. 3. On the 18th ult. they had at Sanguhar a terrible storm of hail, accompanied with thunder and lightning. The lightning broke upon a large barn, a little way from the town, which it destroyed in an extraordinary manner, the walls being rent from top to bottom, the foundation stones of one of them tore out of the ground, and the whole contents reduced to ashes.

On the 13th of January, a spermaceti whale was cast ashore on the sands of Belhelvie, about six miles from Aberdeen.

deen. The length of this fish was 62 feet, 45 inches in circumference, and the breadth of her tail 16 feet : The under jaw measures in length nine feet and a half. They had a few days before at Aberdeen the most terrible storm of wind that has been known for many years : The storm began betwixt nine and ten at night, and continued with prodigious violence till about three in the morning, when it began to abate : Numbers of chimney tops were blown down, and most of the inhabitants, dreading to be buried in the ruins, forsook their houses, and retired either to the fields, or to such broad places in the town where they could remain in safety : The steeple of the town-house is so much bent to one side, that it is thought it cannot stand. In the morning there was a severe storm of hail, some of the stones being as large as hazle nuts.

Boston, Dec. 13. Capt. Bryant, from the bay of Honduras, informs us, that the Spaniards had demolished the fort we had built at the mouth of the river, and thrown the cannon (18 in number) into the sea : That they had fitted out a guarda costa of 12 guns, to take all vessels that had logwood on board, and that she had actually taken two vessels belonging to New-York.

New-York, Dec. 17. Letters from the bay of Honduras inform us, that, on the 13th of October, a craft arrived there from the Musketo shore, the skipper of which gave an account, that one capt. Garrison in a brig, and capt. Creamer in a sloop, were both taken a few days before, and carried into Port-Maho. The same skipper also reported, that a body of the Spaniards having landed at Bluefields, on the Musketo shore, were about erecting a fortification, when the Musketo Indians came upon them, and the Spaniards, apprehensive of being overpowered, beat a parley, which the Indians consented to ; but while they were parlying, the Spaniards treacherously endeavoured to surround them, and cut them off : The Indians, armed with their lances, and seeing death before them, resolutely fell upon the Spaniards, cut two thirds of them to pieces, and took three of their principals prisoners, putting the others to flight. The Indians afterwards towed the three prisoners across Bluefield river at the sterns of their canoes, and then tied them to trees, and shot at them with their blunt arrows, gradually to put them to death.

Albany, Oct. 13. This day I received a letter from fort Edward, dated Oct. 12, which says, that 15 French defenders have come to Fort-William-Henry, who give

out that the French army is in a starving condition, and dying by hundreds.

*Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated Nov. 19.*

“ Undoubtedly you have heard that all our operations against the enemy, for the season, are at an end ; and that our forces are going into winter quarters, certain intelligence having been received, that the French general has ordered his forces into quarters some weeks ago, the weather beginning to grow very sharp. Our fort Edward is rendered extremely strong, inasmuch that the 500 men left in garrison there, are thought sufficient to keep off any number of men, the enemy can bring against it. Fort-William-Henry is also well formed, and left garrisoned with 500 men more ; and such a communication is established between them, that, any attack made upon either, assistance from the other may be obtained in a trifle of time, and it is so ordered, that should the enemy come, they are sure of being engaged between two fires. We have heard of no late depredations of the enemy on our frontiers. General Johnson left this city a few days ago for the Onondago country. Lord Loudon is now here. We have a fine long range of barracks here, compleatly finished for the comfort of our soldiers.”

Philadelphia, Nov. 25. Friday last his honour the governor, with the gentlemen that accompanied him, returned from Easton, having concluded a peace with the Delaware Indians that live on Susquehanna.

The number of christenings in Paris, during the last year, is 19,412 ; burials 20,021 ; marriages 4,501 ; and foundling children 4273.

The French king is so well recovered of the wound given by Damien, the assassin (see p. 45.) that he has resumed the reins of government, which had been trusted in the hands of the dauphin, during his recess. It appears, that moniteur has been a servant in many houses in Paris, and turned out of every one of them for pilfering : His name is Robert Francis Damien ; he was born in 1714, at Arras : in 1738, he was married, and has a daughter by this marriage, who is in the 19th year of her age. His brother, who is a servant to M. Aubin, councillor of the parliament, is taken into custody. His father is still living, and in the 85th year of his age : He has another brother settled at St. Omer, and a sister at Arras. The particulars were gathered from his wife and daughter, who are confined in the Conciergerie.

ciergerie. The process against him was begun at Versailles, and many persons (it is presumed by his evidence, drawn from him by his tortures) have been sent to the Bastille and other prisons. He was brought from Versailles to Paris on the 18th of Jan. at three in the morning, in a coach, under a strong guard, orders being previously issued, that no person should stand on the road, or look out at a door or window to see him pass, on pain of being fired at by the guards, who had orders for that purpose. On his arrival, he was carried to the Conciergerie, where he is guarded and watched with the utmost attention, several detachments of the French guards doing duty alternately there, and some of the subaltern officers of that corps being continually present with him. An iron bed was prepared in this prison for him, constructed in such a manner, that it might serve alternately as a bed, and an elbow-chair : He is bound to this bed by the legs and arms, and the middle of his body, with strong chains. On his being asked, whether he did not expect all kinds of tortures for the execrable act he undertook ; he made answer, that he had sufficiently thought of it ; but what pained him most was the boiling oil poured into the incisions made in his arms and legs. It is said, that he has endeavoured to destroy himself, but is deprived of all means of doing it. The next day after his being brought to Paris, the peers of France went to the parliament, to assist in the process against him. The torture by fire which he was put to, produced such ulcers in one of his legs, as to threaten a mortification. By the last advices from Paris we have accounts, that he attempted to bite off his tongue, on which they had drawn out all his teeth. His brother is dead in the Bastille. Under all his tortures, of different kinds, he has supported himself with amazing courage and resolution, and seems to be possessed by a mixture of libertinism and fanaticism, which actuate him, by turns, to strange extravagancies of language and gesture. His punishment, in all probability, will be severely exemplary, and, if we may credit our latest accounts, very speedy, after which no doubt, we shall be able to gratify our readers curiosity, with a fuller account of every thing relating to this desperate wretch.

*Translation of the Letter from the Marshal Duke de Richlieu, with Voltaire's Letter to Admiral Byng, in which it was intimated, both which were sent to the Court-*

*Martial at Portsmouth, at the Time of his Trial.*

*Aux delices pres de Geneve, Jan. 3, 1757.*  
S I R,

**T**HO' I am almost unknown to you, I think it is my duty to send you the copy of the letter which I have just received from the marshal duke of Richlieu : Honour, humanity, and equity, order me to convey it into your hands. This noble and unexpected testimony from one of the most candid, as well as the most generous of my countrymen, makes me presume your judges will do you the same justice.

I am with respect, Sir, &c.

VOLTAIRE.

To the Hon. J. Byng, Esq;

S I R,

**I** AM very sensibly concerned for admiral Byng ; I do assure you, whatever I have seen or heard of him, does him honour. After having done all that man could reasonably expect from him, he ought not to be censured for suffering a defeat. When two commanders contend for victory, tho' both are equally men of honour, yet one must necessarily be worsted, and there is nothing against Mr. Byng but his being worsted, for his whole conduct was that of an able seaman, and is justly worthy of admiration. The strength of the two fleets was at least equal ; the English had 13 ships, and we 12, much better equipped, and much cleaner. Fortune that presides over all battles, and especially those that are fought at sea, was more favourable to us than to our adversaries, by sending our balls into their ships with greater execution. I am persuaded, and it is the generally received opinion, that if the English had obstinately continued the engagement, their whole fleet would have been destroyed.

In short, there can be no higher act of injustice than what is now attempted against admiral Byng, and all men of honour, and all gentlemen of the army, are particularly interested in the event.

RICHIEU.

*I received this letter from marshal duke de Richlieu, the 1st of January, 1757, in witness of which I have signed my name,*

VOLTAIRE.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Jan. 27. **G**EORGE Knowles, of Brentwood, Esq; was married to Miss Anne Norton.

Olive

Oliver Coghill, Esq; to Miss Anne Hucks, of Bloombury.

31. Mr. Woolley, to Miss Judith Clive, sister to the brave col. Clive, governor of St. David's fort, in the East-Indies.

Feb. 3. Right Hon. lord visc. Gage, to Miss Gideon, second daughter of Sampson Gideon, of Belvidere, in Kent, Esq;

Geo. Crafter, Esq; to Miss Sharpe, of Lincoln's-Inn Fields, with a fortune of 30,000l.

17. Andrew Pope, of Bristol, Esq; to Miss Coningham.

Hewar Exburgh, of Emneth, in Norfolk, Esq; to Miss Haseldin.

18. Richard Charlton, Esq; to Miss Radcliffe.

22. Montague Grover, Esq; to Miss Moody.

Jan. 31. Lady Charlotte Maddan, was delivered of a daughter.

Lady of Henry Compton, Esq; of a son.

Feb. 4. Countess of Dartmouth, of a son.

9. Lady of Arthur Onslow, jun. Esq; of a son.

14. Lady of Edward Deering, Esq; of a son.

17. Lady Cranstoun, of a son.

18. The lady of the primate of Ireland, of a daughter.

#### DEATHS.

Jan. 20. **R**EV. Mr. Robert Keith, at Boony-haugh, near Edinburgh, who was preceptor to the late earl marechal, and his brother, the famous veldt-marshal James Keith.

Isabel Darling, of Newcastle upon Tyne, aged 111, who has left a daughter aged 88.

The learned Mr. Thomas Ruddiman, of Edinburgh.

28. The wife of capt. Rodney, a daughter of the late Hon. Cha. Compton.

James Potter, of Warwickshire, Esq; at Bath.

William Anderson, of Tetbury, in Gloucestershire, Esq;

29. John Stokes, of Eye, in Suffolk, Esq; aged above 100 years.

Hon. Mr. Arundel, only son and heir of lord Arundel, of Wardour.

Capt. Edw. Spragge, of Greenwich, grandson of the brave admiral, Sir Edw. Spragge, killed in the last Dutch war.

31. Mr. John Hildyard, an eminent bookfeller at York.

Tho. Barrett, of Lee, in Kent, Esq;

Feb. 1. John Bromfield, of Gerrard-street, Esq; aged 80.

John Polhill, Esq; son of Charles Polhill, Esq; a commissioner of the Excise.

4. William Sharpley, of Knockall, in

the county of Roscommon, in Ireland, aged 138 years. He worked at lath-making till within six weeks of his death.

5. Right Hon. Horatio Walpole, lord Walpole, of Woolterton, in Norfolk, a teller of the Exchequer, auditor general of the plantations, a lord of the privy council, and F. R. S. brother to the late Sir Robert Walpole, earl of Orford. He is succeeded, in title and estate, by his eldest son, Horatio, now lord Walpole.

6. John Effingham, an old soldier, near Penryn, in Cornwall, aged 104.

9. Clement Dorrington, of Devonshire, Esq;

10. Hon. capt. William Montague, brother to the earl of Sandwich.

11. Mr. Robert Mohun, an eminent linen-draper in Cheap-side, and a common-council man of the ward of Farringdon within.

12. Rev. Dr. John Clarke, dean of Sarum, and prebendary of Norwich; younger brother to the late celebrated Dr. Samuel Clarke, of St. James's Westminster, aged 70.

Rev. Dr. Reeve, archdeacon of Huntingdon.

13. Mr. Richard Clements, an eminent bookfeller at Oxford.

Matthew Bacon, of the Temple, Esq; counsellor at law.

14. Thomas Bettlesworth, of the Inner-Temple, Esq;

James Wallis, of Great Ormond-street, Esq;

Joseph Musgrave, of Great Russell-street, Bloombury, Esq;

Major general Edward Richbell, colonel of a regiment of foot.

16. Dr. Schaw, an eminent physician, of Great Russell-street, Bloombury.

Charles French, Esq; at Port-Royal, in Jamaica.

Dr. Theophilus Metcalf, an eminent physician at Oxford.

Charles Fanshaw, Esq; a half-pay rear-admiral.

John Fenwick, of Burrow-hall, in Lancashire, Esq;

20. Thomas Beckford, Esq; uncle to the alderman.

The lady of Sir Lodowick Grant, Bart. Peter Descamp, of Mark-lane, Esq;

21. The relict of the late governor Matthew.

23. George Payne, of New Palace-yard, Esq;

At Paris, Jan. 9. Mr. Bernard le Bouges de Fontenelle, dean of the French academy, aged 99 years, 11 months, and 12 days. He was fellow of the Royal Society

Society of London, and of the Royal Academy at Berlin, and justly celebrated for his elegant writings.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Mr. Jonathan Yeates, was presented to the vicarage and parish church of Boulderby, in Bucks.—Samuel Knight, M. A. to the rectory of Stanwick, in Northamptonshire.—David Williams, M. A. to the rectory of Oferton, in Glamorganshire.—Hon. Mr. Sherrard, to a canonry of Salisbury.—Mr. Cumberland, to the vicarage of Fulham.—Mr. Samuel Rolt, jun. to the rectory of Croxtowe, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Tho. Dyer, to the vicarage of Adsome, in Norfolk.—John Rogers, B. A. to the vicarage and parish church of Binscome, in Nottinghamshire.—John Davidson, B. A. to the rectory of Windley, in Lincolnshire.—Thomas Dickins, M. A. to the vicarage of Halfstone, in Warwickshire.—Charles Mulgrave, M. A. was elected provost of Oriel college, Oxford, in the room of Dr. Hodges, deceased.—Mr. Oram, to the rectory of Northwold, in Norfolk.—Dr. Green, to the deanery of Salisbury.—Mr. Lawson, to the living of Throwley, in Kent.—Mr. Bostock, to a canonry of Windsor.—Mr. Lyttleton, to the vicarage of Yelton, in Devonshire.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable John Pitman, M. A. to hold the rectory of Poltimore, with the rectory of Elington, in Devonshire.—To enable William Delves, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Frank, with the rectory of Walden, in Suffex.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

##### From the LONDON GAZETTE.

**S**T. James's, Feb. 11. The king has appointed Thomas Pownall, Esq; (lieutenant-governor of the province of New-Jersey) to be governor of his majesty's province of the Massachusetts Bay in New-England, in the room of William Shirley, Esq;

Whitehall, Feb. 15. His majesty has been pleased to constitute and appoint col. Sir Rich. Lyttelton, knight of the Bath, lieutenant-col. Alexander Dury, col. Francis Leighton, col. Hedworth Lambton, col. lord Robert Manners, col. John Mostyn, col. Edward Pole, col. John Waldegrave, col. Peregrine Thomas Hopson, and col. Edward Cornwallis, to be majors general of his majesty's forces.

##### From the rest of the PAPERS.

Other promotions in the army. Second troop of horse-guards, Richard Bowles,

exempt and capt. Samuel Pocock, brig. and lieutenant. Rupert Clarke, sub-brig. and cornet.—Herbert's dragoon guards. Thomas Brudenell, lieutenant. Edward Brudenell, cornet.—Hawley's dragoons. Sir W. Manfell, Bart. cornet.—Campbell's dragoons. John Cambell, cornet.—Howard's foot. John Barford, capt.—York's foot. Robert Edmeston, lieutenant. Charles Mortimer, ensign.—Skelton's foot. John Vaniel, ensign.—Cornwallis's foot. — Cleland, lieutenant. — Weddeburn, John Tate, ensigns. Anstruther's foot. William Kerr, ensign.—Loudoun's foot. Thomas Dundas, ensign.—Lord Cha. Hay's foot. Charles Harvey, capt. John Gore, capt. lieutenant.—Stuart's foot. John Meilison, John M'Minn, Syngé Wareham, ensigns. William Stephenson, quar. master. Thomas Gilbert, adj.—Independent company at Sheernefs. — M<sup>c</sup>Glashon, lieutenant.—Lord Robert Manners's foot. Gervas Remington, major.—Promotions in the second troop of horse-guards, commanded by lord Cadogan, occasioned by the resignation of lieutenant-col. Henry Gore, viz. Benjamin Carpenter, lieutenant-col. Francis Demaratte, cornet and first major. Lewis Charles Montolieu, guidon and second major. Richard Bowles, exempt and capt. Samuel Pocock, brig. and lieutenant. Rupert Clarke, sub-brig. and cornet.—Stephen Comyn, Esq; appointed steward to the dean and chapter's court of St. Paul's, in the room of the Hon. John Talbot, deceased.—William Cochrane, Esq; judge advocate for Scotland.

#### B—K—R—T—S.

**I**SAAc Whitlock, of Cable-street, Middlesex, salesman. Joseph Joyce, of Denmark-street, gold chain maker. William Lake, of Newcastle upon Tyne, attorney. William Hepworth, of Brentwood, innholder. James Watton, of Watling-street, merchant. Robert Scott, of Twickenham, surgeon. James Callenon, of Birmingham, chapman. John Battison, of St. Bride's, hatter. Henry Aldwin, jun. and James Ouvry, jun. of the Tower liberty, weavers. Jos. Boyden, of Fetter-lane, stationer. Richardson Gale, of Fenchurch-street, victualler. Thomas Bingley, of Chester, grocer. Wm. Sharp, of St. Luke's, Middlesex, stable-keeper. Thomas Butler, of Clerkenwell, coffee-man. Roger Price and John Bates, of Westminster, linen-draper.

#### COURSE of EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 26, 1757.

Amsterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburgh	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Ufance	—	30 3-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.
		Madrid

Madrid	—	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	—	49
Lisbon	—	—	5s. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	—	5s. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	—	7 3-qrs.



THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE,  
for January and February, 1757.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **A**N Enquiry when the Resurrection of the Body was first inserted in the publick Creeds. By the late Dr. Sykes, pr. 1s. Millar.
2. A Paraphrase and Notes upon the Epistle to the Hebrews. By the late Dr. Sykes. Knapton.
3. A Discourse concerning the governing Providence of God. By Henry Stebbing, D. D. pr. 6d. Davis.
4. A Supplement to the first and second Volumes of a View of the Deistical Writers. By J. Leland, D. D. pr. 5s. Dod.
5. Remarks on Dr. Warburton's Account of the Sentiments of the early Jews concerning the Soul, pr. 1s. Cooper.
6. A Reply to St. Peter's Christian Apology, as set forth by Dr. Patten. By R. Heathcote, M. A. pr. 2s. Payne.
7. A Directory for the due Improvement of the Fast, pr. 6d. Griffiths.
8. Form of Prayer for the General Fast, pr. 6d. Basket.
9. The Second Volume of Dr. Lardner's Supplement to his Credibility of the Gospel History, pr. 5s. Noon.

PHYSIC and SURGERY.

10. A Dissertation on the malignant, ulcerous sore Throat. By J. Huxham, M. D. pr. 1s. Hinton.
11. An Account of a particular Kind of Rupture frequently attendant on new born Children. By Percivall Pott, pr. 1s. Hitch and Hawes.
12. A Letter to a Friend on the Subject of Inoculation. By D. Cox, M. D. pr. 1s. Meadows.

MISCELLANEOUS.

13. Wit's Magazine, N<sup>o</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, pr. 3d. Reason.
14. Thoughts on the pernicious Consequences of borrowing Money, pr. 6d. Waugh.
15. A friendly Attempt to remove some Mistakes in the Rev. Mr. Whitefield's Sermons, pr. 6d. Keith.
16. Considerations on the several Addresses to his Majesty, pr. 6d. Cooper.
17. The Italian Library; or an Ac-

count of the Lives and Works of the most valuable Authors of Italy. By G. Barretti, pr. 6s. Millar.

18. The Centinel. N<sup>o</sup> 1, pr. 2d. Cooper. (See p. 79.)

19. Twelve Plates of English Coins, and Observations thereon, pr. 6s. Withy.

20. Some particular Remarks upon the Affair of the Hanoverian Soldier. By E. Lancer, Esq; pr. 6d. Cooper.

21. Party Spirit, pr. 6d. Cooper.

22. The Protest, pr. 1s. Corbett.

23. A political Paper called the Constitution, N<sup>o</sup> 1, pr. 6d. Birt.

24. An Essay on the Nature and Use of the Militia, pr. 6d. Sandby.

25. A political Treatise on national Humour, pr. 6d. Withy.

26. An Alarm to the People of England, pr. 1s. Scott.

27. A Discourse on the Establishment of a national and constitutional Force in England, pr. 1s. Griffiths.

28. A Letter to a Member of Parliament, for the Amendment of the Laws against Foretellers, Ingrossers and Regraters, pr. 6d. Longman.

29. Proposals for carrying on the War with Vigour, pr. 1s. Cooper.

30. The Trial and Execution of Ravallac, pr. 1s. Owen. (See p. 5.)

31. The Equipoise; or Constitution balanced, pr. 6d. Woodfall.

32. Considerations on the Revenues of Ireland, pr. 1s. Cooper.

33. The Prussian System and Proceedings stated, pr. 1s. 6d. Hooper.

34. Bower and Tillemont compared, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

35. Mr. Bower's Answer to a new Charge brought against him, pr. 6d. Sandby.

36. A new English Dictionary. By J. Buchanan, pr. 5s. Millar.

37. A Remonstrance against Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy. By G. Anderson, pr. 5s. Hitch.

38. A Letter from a Merchant to the Rt. Hon. W— P—, Scott.

39. A Letter to Lord A—, pr. 1s. Bizett.

40. The irretrievable Abyss: Addressed to both Houses of Parliament, pr. 6d. Owen.

41. Two very singular Addresses to the People of England, pr. 6d. Scott.

42. The Trial of Admiral Byng, pr. 1s. Reason.

43. Minutes of Admiral Byng's Trial, pr. 1s. H. Owen.

44. Admiral Byng's genuine Defence, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

45. The

45. *The Trial of the Hon. Admiral Byng*, pr. 3s. Lacy.

46. *The Trial of the Hon. Admiral John Byng*, as taken by Mr. Charles Fearnie, Judge Advocate of the Fleet, pr. 6s. Manby. (See p. 51.)

47. *Some Queries on the Council of War*, held at Gibraltar, May 4, last, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

48. *A Scheme for a constitutional Militia*, pr. 6d. Pote.

49. *An Enquiry concerning a national Militia*. Cooper.

50. *Instructions for playing on the Guitar*, pr. 5s.

51. *The History of the Voyages of Scaramento* : A Satire, by Voltaire, pr. 6d. Vaillant. (See p. 82.)

52. *The Rhapsodist*, No 1, pr. 2d.

53. *The Fast* : An occasional Paper, pr. 2d. Wilkie.

54. *Les vrais Principes de la Langue Angloise*. Par V. J. Peyton, pr. 3s. 6d. Nourse.

55. *The second Part of Mr. Bower's Answer*, pr. 6d. Sandby.

56. *Bower vindicated*, pr. 6d. Doughty.

57. *Four Dissertations*. By David Hume, Esq; pr. 3s. Millar.

58. *A Letter to Bourchier Cleeve, Esq; concerning his Calculations of Taxes*, pr. 1s. T. Payne.

59. *A Letter to a Member of Parliament on the Importance of our American Colonies*, pr. 6d. Scott.

60. *Proposals for uniting the American Colonies*, pr. 1s. Wilkie.

61. *A State of the Case, and Narrative of the late Risings of the Weavers in Gloucestershire*, pr. 1s. Griffiths.

62. *Northern Revolutions*, pr. 2s. Cooper.

63. *Considerations on the present Dearness of Corn*, pr. 6d. Bizet.

64. *A List of Lent Preachers*, pr. 2d. Whifton.

65. *Lord Bolingbroke on the Power of the Prince and the Freedom of the People*, pr. 1s. Scott.

66. *The naked Truth ; or the Cast of Henry Govers*, pr. 2s.

67. *Four Pieces* : Being a full Reply of the Empress-Queen to the King of Prussia, pr. 2s. Owen.

#### HISTORY.

68. *Mr. Hume's History of Great-Britain*. Vol. II. 4to. pr. 14s. in Boards. Millar.

69. *The first Volume of Tindal's Rapin*, 8vo. in Boards, pr. 5s. Baldwin.

*In the list of sheriffs, p. 96. read, Glouc. William Mills, Esq; Linc. Charles Gore, Esq; Anglesea, Owen Pritchard, Esq;*

*[Foreign Affairs, the Remainder of the Catalogue of Books, and the Stocks, in our next.]*

70. *The History of the Royal Society*. By T. Birch, D. D. Vols. III. and IV. 4to. Millar. (See p. 77.)

71. *A new Translation of Sallust*. By W. Rofe, A. M. pr. 3s. Browne.

#### LAW.

72. *Modern Reports*. By Danby Pickering, Esq; 7 Vols. Folio, pr. 6l. 6s. Waller, &c.

#### ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

73. *Oriental Eclogues*, pr. 1s. Payne.

74. *The History of Miss Kitty N—*, pr. 3s. Noble.

75. *Dupleffis's Memoirs ; or Variety of Adventures*. In 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Reeve.

76. *The Evening's Walk* : A Poem proper for the present Times, pr. 4d. Lewis.

77. *A Collection of select and remarkable Epitaphs*. By J. Hackett. In 2 Vols. 12mo. pr. 6s. Osborne. (See p. 95.)

78. *A visionary Interview at the Shrine of Shakespear*. By H. Howard, pr. 6d. Withy.

79. *The Age of Dulness* : A Satire, pr. 1s. Brotherton.

80. *The Art of Conversation*, pr. 3s. Withy.

81. *The Revolutions of Modesty ; to which is added, the Reign of Pleasure*, pr. 2s. Cooper.

82. *Mr. Pope's universal Prayer ; in Latin and English*. By T. Sayer, M. A. pr. 1s. Owen.

83. *Orlando Furioso*. By Ariosto, With a Translation into English by W. Huggins, Esq; 2 Vols. 4to. pr. 1l. 11s. 6d. in Sheets. Rivington and Fletcher.

84. *Mr. Herve's Contemplations on the Night, done into blank Verse*, pr. 1s. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher.

85. *The Muse in moral Humour*, pr. 3s. Noble.

86. *The bubbled Knights ; or successful Contrivances*. 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Noble.

87. *The Reprisal ; or the Tars of old England, a Comedy of two Acts*, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

88. *Elegies ; with an Ode to the Timber*. By William Whitehead, Esq; pr. 1s. Doddsley. (See p. 92.)

89. *A Collection of pretty Poems, for Children six Feet high*, pr. 1s. Newberry.

90. *The World*. Vols. IV. V. and VI. in 12mo. Doddsley.

91. *An Epistle from Voltaire to the King of Prussia* : French and English, pr. 6d. Doddsley. (See p. 93.)

92. *The Author, a Comedy of two Acts*. By Mr. Foote, pr. 1s. Vaillant. (See p. 56.)

# The LONDON MAGAZINE :



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With elegant VIEWS of the Positions of the ENGLISH and FRENCH FLEETS, under Admiral BRUCE and Admiral GAUDEFROY, on May 20, 1756, curiously engraved on three Copper Plates.

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*We acknowledge the receipt of many more ingenious productions in prose and verse, and hope, next month, we shall oblige most of their authors, by inserting them. Mr. C. of Oxford's lines will be considered. The Account of America, and list of captures, will be continued in our next.*



T H E

# LONDON MAGAZINE.

For M A R C H, 1757.

*There has been lately published a very extraordinary Pamphlet, entitled, The Royal Navy Men's Advocate, wherein are fully set forth the corrupt Practices of Victualling the Royal Navy, &c. By William Thompson, Citizen, in Little Tower-Street, and late Inspecting Cooper of the Pickle-Yard of his Majesty's Victualling-Office, London.*



HE author prefixes a declaration, in confirmation of the truth of which, it seems, he received the sacrament, that all the material corrupt practices, mentioned in his pamphlet, were true, and matters of fact.

As we have no opportunity to examine, nor any authority to determine, whether the facts he mentions be true or false, we shall not presume to publish any of them, but from a paper presented by him to the commissioners, some time before his admission into the Victualling-office as inspecting cooper, he seems to have been a man who very well understood his business, which paper is entitled, *A Method to rectify some Mistakes in the Flesh Branch*, and is as follows: "Salters provided with larger packing cloths will prevent the dirt of their shoes mixing with the flesh; and when mistaken in their tale, by having sail-cloths to turn the flesh out upon, will prevent much nastiness being shovelled up with the flesh, as is the case when turned out upon a dirty floor.

Casks should be well made, and of good sound timber, and hoops free from mould, or putrid filthy stench; and when filled, should be placed under cover. For, by being kept dry, they will be hooped with less fatigue to the cooper, and will be less subject to leak, than when sodden with rain and snow, and besmeared with dirt, blood, and the excrements of oxen and hogs. What is still worse, many hundred casks being exposed to the

March, 1757.

weather, during the whole slaughtering season, and one, two, or three months, usually expiring before they are coopered and made tight, not only hurts the casks, but the flesh also: For as in strong winds and suns the casks shrink (the joints being then more open) the wind and sun more forcibly conveying themselves into the flesh, which dries up its juices, and makes it rusty; so when snow or rain falls, the wider the joints of the casks are, the faster the snow and rain will penetrate, and gradually render the flesh somewhat fresh by divesting it of its salt: This makes it soft and stibby, and hastens its decay.

It is necessary the labourers should take the casks to and from the coopers as they hoop them. This will be a means to enable the coopers to perform much more work with less fatigue, and will be a great step towards preventing the casks being exposed to the weather. It would be also advisable to set aside many superfluous hoops, several of them being not only useless, but a wasteful expence to the crown, and a loss of time to the cooper. A very material advantage will thereby accrue to the flesh, if as soon as the cooper has finished his cask, the labourer, on taking it immediately away, should draw the bung, and lay it down to drain. Then it will easily be perceived whether the cask has a clear vent; for if a piece of meat should lodge in the bung-hole (as it often does) the deficiency will be better known, and more readily rectified. Besides, every cask must, by so doing, be well drained; for ninety or one hundred of them being laid down together, it will be impossible to discover an accident of this sort. If the bung-holes should chance to be clear, yet the drains may be, and often are stopped, by the wells they discharge themselves into being full of stinking brine, which choaks up the bung-holes of many of them, the brine in the drains reaching thereto: And for want of air, casks are not half drained, some not at all, the labour

O 2

labourers leaving them without any farther care. Oftentimes labourers turn them up for pickling before they have lain long enough to drain, yet it is taken for a general rule, that when they are turned up, tho' with all the above faults, they are sufficiently prepared to be filled up with pickle. By these mistakes the bloody brine remains in the casks, and, in proportion to its quantity, flags, by its softer and raw juices, the strength of the pickle, and gives it a strong and rank smell, to the prejudice of the flesh. But they had better not be drained at all, than be wrought B up again out of stinking putrified receptacles, to be made pickle of, which no practice can prevent, but by having them well leaded, and emptying and cleaning the same once a week; because the timber of the wells are so impregnated with foul stench, as scarce ever to be radically extracted. Another reason for the unfitness of the pickle made out of these wells, and the cause of their intolerable stench, is the filth of pot-scummings, urine, and nastiness of various sorts flowing into them, and mixing with the brine: Add to this, the want of air to make these noxious smells evaporate. It is likewise observable, that pickle made of this brine, when boiled, produces a large and heavy scum, and if not carefully attended to, when the scum begins to rise, it suddenly falls and sets too, giving the pickle a smell like burnt milk: At the best, it is of a thick and whey colour, and has been known to stink in the backs before it was used (May 17, 1745;) being but fourteen days standing. Bing brine would be free from any inconveniences, was there a well made nearer. This brine being only composed of the entire juices of the flesh and salt, when boiled, rises with a light scum, is of a sweet smell, and quite transparent.

The stillings cleared every day, will prevent any cooper charging more work than he has performed; and for want of a due observance of the aforesaid methods, many more mistakes arise, such as pickled, unpickled, and undrained casks rolled away together, which, before stowed up for service, are examined, and if any casks are supposed to have lost their pickle, they are again filled up. Deficiencies of this sort are often judged leaks, but have too often been observed to be the neglect of pickling, and are often stowed up unpickled, without any due regard to their overights. Oftentimes casks that are pickled are left on the stillings, and thro' hurry, or a different set of men, have been laid down to drain a second time, with those that have not been drained at

all, to the loss of great quantities of the pickle.

Casks should be sent to the Red-House, according as the store-houses become full. They should also be always kept under cover; otherwise the sun and winds acting without, and the strength of the pickle within the casks, must compress the pores of the timber, and cause leaks, to the great waste of much pickle, and damage of the flesh; which last, by losing its nutriment, becomes dry and rusty, diminishes in weight, and is more unwholesome to the consumer. In short, the shell and salt of flesh must thereby occasion inveterate scorbutick disorders in the seamen belonging to the royal navy.

The offals should be taken out of the slaughter house as soon as the slaughter is over; for being suffered to remain till they stink, the purer air infected, infuses its morbid qualities into the fresh-killed carcasses of the oxen and hogs, the heat of which serving also to attract the corrupt air, the same remains lodged therein when they grow cold. This in part may be ascribed as one of the causes of the stinking of 1500 hogs in 1743. The yards of the slaughter-houses should likewise be kept clean, so much the more, as the blood and excrements of oxen and hogs not being cleared away in due time, produce abominable stench.

Labourers should be appointed to discharge particular sorts of work, which if any one of them neglected, or absented himself, it might easily be known who he was, by a slight view of those that were present on their appointed station. By this means, none would complain of doing more work than another, or screen himself from his duty, under the pretence of being elsewhere employed in private services of clerks, &c. to the great neglect of the king's business; but each in his province would do his duty, and know when it was done.

Hoops, twigs, &c. (lavishly and unnecessarily wasted) by proper measures might be prevented.

However, his services were not, it seems, agreeable to the commissioners, for in little more than half a year he was dismissed, on account of a complaint, that defective or bad pickle had been made use of in curing beef, which had been cured many months before he had been appointed inspecting cooper of the pickle-yard. And he applied first to the commissioners of the victualling office, and afterwards to the lords commissioners of the admiralty, for a hearing, in order to justify his conduct,

duſt, and to ſhew, that the complaint no way related to him, yet he never could obtain that favour, much leſs that of being reſtored.

*A new TRAGEDY, entitled, DOUGLAS, having been lately exhibited at Covent-Garden Theatre, and well received by the Town, we ſhall give our Readers a ſhort Account of it as follows. (See p. 139.)*

**I**T was written by the Rev. Mr. Hume, a miniſter of the Kirk of Scotland, and firſt exhibited at Edinburgh for ſeveral nights running with great applauſe. The perſons of the drama are

Lord Randolph, a great baron of the South of Scotland, by Mr. Ridout.—Glenalvon, his near kiſnman and next heir, by Mr. Smith.—Norval, ſuppoſed to be a farmer's ſon, but found to be the ſon of Matilda, by a younger brother of lord Douglas, to whom he had been firſt privately married, by Mr. Barry.—A ſtranger, by Mr. Sparks.—Servants, &c. Matilda, lady Randolph, by Mrs. Woffington.—Anna, her confidante, by Miſ. Vincent.

The ſcene thro' the firſt four acts is the court of a caſtle, ſurrounded with woods.

**Act I. Scene I.** Lady Randolph in a ſoliloquy diſcovers, that her ſorrow and tears, which had continued for ſo many years, were for her huſband Douglas, tho' ſhe had always pretended they were for her brother, who with him had been killed in a battle before her marriage with Randolph; upon Randolph's coming in ſhe ſtops, and is informed by him of an expected invaſion from the Danes, which ſhe wiſhes may be prevented by adverſe winds, but he wiſhes for their landing. **Whereupon ſhe ſays,**

War I deſt: but war with foreign foes,  
Whoſe manners, language, and whoſe looks are ſtrange,  
Is not ſo horrid, nor to me ſo hateful,  
As that which with our neighbours oft we wage.

A river here, there an ideal line  
By fancy drawn, divides the ſiſter kingdoms.  
On each ſide dwells a people ſimilar,  
As twins are to each other, valiant both,  
Both for their valour famous thro' the world.  
Yet will they not unite their kindred arms,  
And, if they muſt have war, wage diſtant

war,  
But with each other fight in cruel conflict.  
Gallant in ſtrife, and noble in their ire,  
The battle is their paſtime. They go forth  
Gay in the morning, as to ſummer ſport:  
When evening comes, the glory of the  
morn,

The youthful-warrior, is a cled of clay.  
Thus fall the prime of either hapleſs land;  
And ſuch the fruit of Scotch and Engliſh wars!

Upon lord Randolph's exit, Anna enters, to whom lady Randolph diſcovers the whole ſecret of her firſt marriage, and how it had happened, to wit, That there had long been an irreconcilable feud between her father's family and the family of Douglas; but a ſtrict friendſhip had accidentally been contracted between her brother and young Douglas. That the latter came under a borrowed name to pay a viſit to her brother, by which means they ſaw and fell deeply in love with one another, and as they could not expect her father's conſent, they were married privately in her brother's preſence. That in a few weeks after their marriage, both her brother and huſband, together with the prieſt that had married her, were killed in a battle. That in due time ſhe was privately brought to bed of a ſon, whom ſhe committed to the care of her nurſe, who ſet out with it that night, but that ſhe had never ſince heard either of the nurſe or the child; And that ſhe was afterwards compelled to wed Randolph, who had ſnatched her from a villain's arms.

After which, upon ſeeing Glenalvon approaching, ſhe retires, having firſt given him the character of a cunning, diſſembling knave; and he, after a ſhort dialogue with Anna, in a ſoliloquy diſcovers, that he was the villain unknown, from whoſe arms lord Randolph had ſnatched her, that he had even ſince her marriage made love to her, and that he was then meditating the death of lord Randolph.

**Act II. Scene I.** A ſtrange fellow comes running in, ſo frightened that he could not ſpeak, after which enter lord Randolph, and a young man, with their ſwords drawn and bloody, and lord Randolph tells his lady, that he had been attacked by four ruſſians who would have murdered him, if that young man had not come accidentally to his relief, by whom two of them had been killed, and the other two had fled. Then they aſk the young man his name, and what he was, whereupon he tells them, that his name was Norval, that his father fed his ſtokes upon the Grampian hills, that a few days before he had defeated a party of men who came to rob his father, and had killed their chief, whoſe arms he then wore, and with which he ſet out for the camp with only one ſervant, that trembling coward who ſerſook his maſter. **Scene II** Lady Randolph diſcovers to Anna

unaccountable fondness she had conceived for this young stranger, and declares her resolution to become his protectress against the malice and envy of Glenalvon; who enters and informs her, that he had ordered the wood to be surrounded, in order to prevent the two ruffians from making their escape, whilst search was making for them; and upon Anna's exit, she threatens him with discovering his treacherous love, if he attempted any thing against Norval. Scene III. Glenalvon in a soliloquy discovers, that he had hired the ruffians to murder Randolph, and that he was jealous of her being in love with Norval; and concludes the act thus: Infernal fiends, if any fiends there are More fierce than love, ambition, and revenge,

Rise up and fill my bosom with your fires  
And policy remorseless! Chance may spoil  
A single aim; but perseverance must  
Prosper at last. For chance and fate are words:

Persuasive wisdom is the fate of man.  
Darkly a project peers upon my mind,  
Like the red moon when rising in the east,  
Cross'd and divided by strange-colour'd clouds.

I'll seek the slave who came with Norval  
And for his cowardice was spurned from him.

I've known a follower's rankled bosom  
Venom most fatal to his heedless lord.

ACT III. Scene I. Anna enters wishing a sound sleep and pleasant dreams to her mistress, when a servant enters and tells her, they had seized one of the assassins in the wood, who denied what he was charged with, but they had found some rich jewels in the most secret places of his garment, which she carries to her lady, who is supposed to know them to be the jewels which she had wrapt up with her child, whereupon she comes out to the servants who were threatening the prisoner with the torture, and then the servants being withdrawn, a most moving scene ensues between her and the old man, who informs her, that being reduced in his circumstances, and living in a little hovel on the river side, about 18 years before, in a stormy night, when there was a great flood in the river, he heard the cry of one that seemed to be in danger, whereupon he ran to the river side, but the person was he supposed drowned, for he could see nobody, only by the light of the moon he saw, a little below the ford, a basket whirled round by the eddy of a pool, which he drew to the bank, and found in it an infant alive, with these jewels and a large sum in gold. That he

resolved to conceal his good luck, and to rear the child as his own; and, to prevent any discovery by his change of circumstances, he travelled towards the north, where he settled, and bought flocks and herds. That all his own children soon after died, so that he became extremely fond of this boy, now his only heir, to whom he often designed to have discovered the secret, but his wife, foreboding evil, always prevented it. That the boy had always had a strong inclination to arms, which he in vain endeavoured to crush; and that he was following him to the camp, where he intended to tell him all he knew, and to make him wear these jewels in his arms, which might bring the secret of his birth to light, for that the youth still imagined himself to be his son, and went by his name, which was Norval. Lady Randolph having thus discovered that young Norval was really her son, she enjoins secrecy to the old man, directs him where to go till she should call for him, and orders the servants to dismiss him with his jewels, which she had found he was carrying to the right owner. Scene

III. has a dialogue between lady Randolph and Anna, wherein the former discovers lord Randolph's jealous temper, and declares, that she was resolved to appoint a private meeting with young Norval that night, in order to communicate to him the secret of his birth, and consult with him what was next to be done. Then enters Glenalvon, who tells her that the Danes were landed, and after some discourse between them about young Norval she retires, and he in a soliloquy discovers, that he had found Norval's servant ready to swear or do any thing for hire, and that he was resolved to instil into lord Randolph a jealousy of Norval's having an intrigue with his lady.

ACT IV. Scene I. After some discourse between lord and lady Randolph, Glenalvon and Norval, the lady and Norval, are left alone together, and she lets him into the whole secret of his birth, having first retired under a spreading beech in the wood: Upon their exit lord Randolph and Glenalvon enter, when it appears that Glenalvon had made lord Randolph jealous of his lady's having an intrigue with Norval, by putting into his hands a letter from her to Norval, inviting him to meet her alone at midnight, which he had got from Norval's servant, who was to have carried it to his master. Upon which lord Randolph exclaims,

Matilda never lov'd me.  
Let no man, after me, a woman wed,  
Whose

Whole heart he knows he has not; tho' she brings

A mine of gold, a kingdom for her dowry,  
For let her seem, like the night's shadowy queen,

Cold and contemplative!—He cannot trust  
She may, she will, bring shame and sorrow on him;

The worst of sorrow, and the worst of  
After which they resolve to resist the letter, and to send it to Norval, that they might surprize him and the lady together. And the act ends with Glenalvon's picking a quarrel with Norval, in order to convince lord Randolph, that his lady's intrigue with Norval had so much puffed up his pride, as to render him insolent.

ACT V. Scene I. Which now changes to the wood, and opens with young Norval, now Douglas, at first all alone. To him comes old Norval, who tells him, that he had by chance overheard lord Randolph and Glenalvon threatening revenge against him, on account of a secret they had discovered. But Douglas will not believe any thing bad of lord Randolph, therefore he resolves to wait his mother's coming, and desires old Norval to retire. D Upon his exit lady Randolph enters, and after a most moving dialogue between them, just as they are separating, lord Randolph and Glenalvon rush from the thicket, and lord Randolph attacks Douglas behind the scenes. Whilst they are engaged Glenalvon, upon the stage, hints his design to murder them both, and then running out, lady Randolph comes running in at the other side, and crying to lord Randolph to spare her son. Presently Douglas enters, with a sword in each hand, and tells his mother, that just as he had mastered Randolph's sword, the villain, meaning Glenalvon, came behind him; but he had slain him. However, it soon appears that he had himself been wounded in the back, for he grows faint, and soon expires, whereupon the faints away; and as they both lie thus upon the ground, Randolph enters with Anna, who had informed him of young Norval's being his lady's son, and upon seeing them he exclaims. The mother and her son! How curs'd I am! Was I the cause? No: I was not the cause. Yon matchless villain did seduce my soul To frantic jealousy.

Lady Randolph soon revives, and upon his endeavouring to excuse himself, she cries,  
Of thee I think not: What have I to do  
With thee, or any thing? My son! my son!  
My beautiful! my brave! how proud was I

Of thee, and of thy valour! My fond heart  
O'erflow'd this day with transport, when  
I thought

Of growing old amidst a race of thine,  
Who might make up to me their father's  
childhood,

A. And bear my brother's and my husband's  
Now all my hopes are dead! A little while  
Was I a wife! a mother not so long!  
What am I now?—I know.—But I  
shall be

That only whilst I please; for such a son  
And such a husband make a woman bold.

B. Upon this she runs out, and Randolph  
desires Anna to follow her, as she could  
not then but abhor his presence. Then  
enters old Norval, who exclaims against  
himself as the cause of the death of this  
noble youth, by so long concealing the  
secret; after which he tears his hair, and  
throws himself upon the ground, whilst  
Randolph endeavours to comfort him, by  
telling him, he would provide for him.  
And Anna returning hastily, crying, my  
lord, my lord! The tragedy concludes  
as follows.

LORD RANDOLPH.

Speak: I can hear of horror.

ANNA.

Horror indeed!

LORD RANDOLPH.

Matilda?

ANNA.

Is no more:

E She ran, she flew like light'ning up the hill,  
Nor halted till the precipice she gain'd,  
Beneath whose low'ring top the river falls  
Ingulph'd in rifted rocks: Thither she  
came,

As fearless as the eagle lights upon it,  
And headlong down.—

LORD RANDOLPH.

'Twas I! alas! 'twas I

That fill'd her breast with fury; drove  
her down

The precipice of death! Wretch that I am!

ANNA.

O had you seen her last despairing look!  
G Upon the brink she stood, and cast her eyes  
Down on the deep: Then lifting up her  
head

And her white hands to heaven, seeming  
Why am I forc'd to this? She plung'd  
herself

Into the empty air.

H. LORD RANDOLPH.

I will not vent,

In vain complaints, the passion of my soul.  
Peace in this world I never can enjoy.

These wounds the gratitude of Randolph  
gave.

They speak aloud, and with the voice of  
De-

Denounce my doom. I am resolv'd, I'll go  
Straight to the battle, where the man that  
makes [death]

Me turn aside must threaten worse than  
Thou, faithful to thy mistress, take this ring,  
Full warrant of my power. Let every rite  
With cost and pomp upon their funerals  
wait :

For Randolph hopes he never shall return.

**T**HERE never was a time when the display of national virtue, and publick spirit, was more necessary than the present, and we cannot help remarking, that the Marine Society is such an instance of both, as must greatly contribute to enable us to exert ourselves at present and for the future upon that element, which is our bulwark and protection against all our enemies, and the source of the greatest blessings we enjoy, as a free and trading people. It is for this reason we think we should not discharge our duty to the publick, unless we made such mention of A Letter from a Member of the Marine Society, &c. as we can afford room for ; at the same time acquainting our readers, that it is written in a very masterly, engaging manner, and plainly proves the piety, generosity, and utility of their design. "The society, says the author, which supports this scheme, is composed of some of the prime nobility and gentry ; of the first citizens, and most eminent merchants and tradesmen ; and because it is intended to be of general utility, no mechanic or labourer is excluded : It is calculated to take in the whole. The objects of the society are the removing of those who are vagrants, pilferers, or by extreme poverty and ignorance are pernicious to the community ; to encourage the industrious poor to send their children to sea ; and to assist the captains and officers in the sea service, in providing them with stout lads, as servants." "The marine society acquaint the public, that their society is founded on principles which lead them to shew great tenderness for the welfare of the meanest of their fellow subjects, as well as the warmest zeal for the honour of their sovereign, and that they clothe landmen as well as boys." "The society invites stout lads of 16 and upwards, as but a small number of those of 13 years old are desired, now in time of war, when they may go upon immediate action, and if they beat their enemies they will enrich themselves. Such stout lads and boys may apply to the marine society, at the seamen's office over the Royal Exchange, on every Thursday ; at John Fielding's, Esq; in Bow-street ; and any

day in the morning to Mr. John Stephens, secretary of the society, in Princes-street, near the Bank." "There is yet another reason why I am a warm advocate for this society, abstracted from my being a member of it : I see what can be done for a trifling expence. The treasurer, commissioners, secretary, and clerks ; the house-rent, and entertainments ; the fire and candle, paper, pens and ink cost a little less than 100l. per annum. If by an additional clerk it should happen to swell to 150l. greater good, with less money, I will be bold to say, is not to be done by any society in this kingdom."

### To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

**T**HE file was altered in 1752 by taking out 11 days, that is, we reckoned from the 2d of Sept. to the 14th : But I see in the almanacks when any particular day is mentioned, old stile, it is put forwards 11 days, and fixed on the 11th day. As for instance, Michaelmas-day, O. S. is in the almanacks the 10th of Oct. which includes the 11th day, whereas in the alteration of the file there were 11 whole days taken out.

Query. Whether my birth-day, which used to be on the 24th of Oct. O. S. should now be the 4th or 5th of Nov.

Yours, A. B.

[As the three following plans or positions of the English and French fleets, on the 20th of May, 1756, were, we suppose, sent us by the order of the late admiral Byng, or some of his friends, if they are any way erroneous, and if those who think so will send us new and more correct plans, we shall be ready to give them a place in our Magazine, being resolved to preserve, as much as possible, a strict impartiality with regard to all publick disputes.]

### References to the annexed PLATE I.

**F**IRST position of the English and French fleets at two in the afternoon, May 20, 1756, wind S. W. by W.—A. French line of twelve ships, with their heads to the N. W. their maintop-sails to the mast, but with steeage way.—B. English line of thirteen ships going down on the enemy, admiral Byng having just made the signal for the leading ship to lead large, in order to lead down flanking on the enemy, and avoid being raked.—C. Five French frigates to leeward of their line.—D. Four English frigates to windward of their line, and a schooner tender.

] O U R.







# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 63.

*In the Debate continued in your last, the next that spoke was A. Bæconius, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows.*

*Mr. President,*

S I R,

**A** S I hope we shall, in a very few weeks, have preliminaries, at least, settled and agreed to for an honourable treaty of peace, or war declared in the most solemn manner, and as we cannot expect that any great number of **B** seamen would, in so short a time, enter voluntarily into his majesty's service, in consequence of this motion's being agreed to, I must think, that it will be more prudent to delay ordering any such bill to be brought in 'till war be actually declared; for even in that case, I am of **C** opinion, that a new bill must be brought in for explaining and amending the laws now in being, and then we shall be better able to judge, what ought to be done with the prizes taken before the declaration of war; because if any of our people in America have suffered by the incroachments or depredations of the French in that part of the world, some share of the produce of the prizes already taken ought to be applied towards making good the damage they have sustained, in the same way as was done with regard to those prizes taken from Spain in the year 1739, before we declared war against that nation; for this is a piece of justice we owe to the sufferers, and always ought to be considered when orders for reprisals are issued to any of his majesty's ships of war.

But, Sir, let such a bill be ordered when it will, it ought to be extremely **F** well considered; for I doubt if it be consistent with the publick service to give the whole of the prizes to the captors; I am afraid, it makes our naval officers a little too fond of having the command of our fourth, fifth, and sixth rates, and to me it seems to be an injustice done to those **G** officers and seamen who are employed on board our first, second, and third rates, as the former are always employed as cruisers, and owe their protection to the latter, when we are at war with a nation that has any pretence to being called

March, 1757.

a maritime power. I must therefore think, it would be right to have our whole navy divided into certain squadrons; and that all prizes taken by any ship of such a squadron, should belong to, and be divided among the officers and seamen **A** of that squadron, tho' taken at never so great a distance from the chief rendezvous of the squadron; and this would be particularly necessary in case of a war with France, because we must, in such a case, always keep a large number of capital ships in readiness at home, none of which could ever be employed as cruisers, or have an opportunity to take any prize; and therefore, in justice to the officers and seamen employed on board of such ships, they ought, I think, to have a share of all the prizes taken by any cruiser not belonging to any squadron stationed in some other part of the world.

This, I think, Sir, would be a more just and a more equal distribution of the produce of the prizes taken by his majesty's ships of war, as every officer and seaman on board the royal navy would then be sure of getting something by prize; and no one would ever get too much, which in the late war frequently happened to be the case. Another advantage would be, that the ships employed to guard our coasts, or to convoy our trade, would not be under so great a temptation to neglect their proper duty, and to employ themselves in looking out for, and seizing the trading ships of the enemy, which I suspect was sometimes the case during the late war; for considering the great superiority we then had at sea, the number of our trading ships taken by the enemy was surprizing. I myself **E** once carried to the Admiralty board a list of 1200 merchant ships that had been, in a short space of time, taken by the enemy; and of these 1200 there were no less than 900 that were colony ships; so that the trade of our colonies was either more neglected than any other branch of our trade, or we must reckon that the colony trade is, in proportion to the whole trade of this nation, as nine is to 12, or three to four, which shews how much it imports us to take all possible care of our colonies and plantations in America.

P

For

For this reason, I say, Sir, I hope we shall soon have either an honourable peace, or a declaration of war; for the uncertain state we are in at present would, in a short time, ruin our colonies, our trade, and our navigation, especially the last, because it would throw the whole of it into the hands of foreigners, as far as our navigation act could allow: Nay, it has already thrown a great deal of our navigation into the hands of foreigners; for besides the high wages we are obliged to pay to our seamen, the insurance upon British ships is now very near as high as it ever was in time of war; so that unless war be soon declared, and due care taken to guard and protect our trade, we must be reduced to the dire necessity of repealing, or at least suspending our navigation act, and selling all our trading ships at half price to foreigners. I therefore think we are under an absolute necessity of coming very soon to a determination as to peace or war, and it is this that makes me against putting a question upon the present motion; for as to our seamen, I shall always be for giving them every encouragement in our power, and for freeing them, as much as possible, from every hardship they now do, or can labour under; because no one can have a greater regard for that body of men than I have; nor is there any gentleman, who has more reason than I have, to wish well to them, as a great part of my fortune is every year afloat upon the ocean.

*The next Speaker in this Debate was Cn. Genucius, who spoke to this Effect.*

*Mr. President,*

S I R,

WHEN I seconded the motion now under consideration, I could not suggest to myself any objections that could be made to it, therefore I at that time gave you no further trouble than to open, as clearly and fully as I could, the intention of the bill proposed by my noble friend, and reserved to myself the privilege of rising up again to answer the objections made, if any should be made, to my noble friend's motion. Objections have, it is true, been since made; but they are such as could never have entered into my head to suggest, and if they had, they are such as I, as an Englishman, should have been ashamed to suggest. What strange, what unmanly fears, have been thrown out upon this occasion! We must not prepare for war, for fear of

rendering a peace impracticable! We must not prepare for war, for fear of offending the allies of France! We must not prepare for war, for fear of raising the resentment of the people of France! I am really ashamed, Sir, to hear such arguments made use of in a British parliament. The French have, ever since the treaty of peace at Aix-la-Chapelle, been supporting, assisting, and furnishing with arms and ammunition, those Indians who, at their instigation, have been murdering and scalping our people in Nova-Scotia: The French have ever since that treaty been building forts upon our territories, almost round our frontiers in America; and they have sent troops thither to defend those forts: Nay, they have lately by violence taken a fort from us; and have not only robbed and murdered many of our people, but have actually, in an open and hostile manner, attacked our troops in that part of the world. After such repeated, such designed insults, shall any fear whatever prevent our preparing to do ourselves justice? Sorry I am, to hear such a suggestion from the mouth of any Englishman. If such a suggestion should have any weight with the people of this country, how justly may it be said, *Quantum mutatus ab illo!*

If we are suing, Sir, if we are haggling for a peace upon any terms, I shall grant, that our preparations may offend our enemies: If we are resolved to accept of such a peace, as French allies may dictate to us, I shall grant, that our preparations may offend them. But if we are resolved to command an honourable peace, the more we are prepared, the more able we shall be to command; the less will every nation in Europe be inclined to risk joining with France against us; for nations are pretty much like old gamesters; they compare the chance they have of gaining, with the chance they have of losing, and they never venture when they plainly see that the odds are against them. This I am sure every gentleman will grant, who has the honour to be of that famous academy near St. James's; and consequently every such gentleman must, I think, be for this motion, because nothing can be more certain, than that the more we are prepared for war, the more the odds will be against those that shall dare to join with France against this nation. There are, I know, some nations in Europe, that are by treaty obliged to join with the French when they are unjustly attacked; but I likewise know, that no nation in Europe is obliged to join with

with the French when they are the aggressors ; and I also know, that the judgment of nations, as well as private men, is always strongly biased by their interest. How then are we to prevent the French being joined by any of their allies in a war against us upon the present occasion ? A Is it not by making every nation in Europe think, that the French were the aggressors ? How are we to make every nation in Europe think so ? Is it not by making it their interest to think so ? How are we to make it their interest to think so ? Is it not by shewing them, that the odds will probably be against them ? Can we do this any other way, but by shewing them that we have prepared, and are resolved to vindicate the honour of our country against them, as well as France ?

Therefore, Sir, the most effectual way for preventing France being joined by any of her allies in a war against us, is to make all possible preparations for war ; and this will of course be the most effectual way for obtaining a safe and honourable peace ; for if the French court find, that they cannot prevail with any of their allies to join with them, I believe, they will be extremely cautious of coming to an open war with this nation, as they can carry it on no where but by sea, and there we are so much superior to them in power, that they can have no chance for success, if the war be managed on our side with any tolerable conduct. I say, Sir, that the war can be carried on no where but by sea ; for I may justly and properly say so, when the armies on both sides must be transported by sea ; and if we pursue the plan that has been chalked out by an Hon. friend of mine in this debate, we may very soon put it out of the power of France to send any troops to America, or to support those she has now there, or may have sent there before our declaration of war. From hence, Sir, I must conclude, that if our present disputes with France should end in an open war, it can proceed from nothing but the late pusillanimous conduct of our ministers, and the contemptible opinion which the French court have of their capacity to conduct a war ; and nothing can tend more towards confirming them in that opinion, than our putting a negative upon this motion.

Then, Sir, as to the people of France, if they have now any hopes, that the ships we have taken are to be restored, they cannot surely have any such hopes after all those ships are condemned and

appropriated to the captors ; and as those ships are not by the proposed bill to be condemned and appropriated, until after a declaration of war, if the people of France have any influence upon their court, our passing this bill will oblige them to make use of that influence, for inducing their court to come speedily to an amicable settlement of all the disputes now subsisting between us, in order to prevent a declaration of war, and in consequence thereof, a condemnation and appropriation of all the ships we have taken, or shall hereafter take.

Thus, Sir, in every light in which this bill can be viewed, it must appear to tend more towards bringing on a speedy, safe, and honourable peace, than towards rendering a war unavoidable, and consequently must tend towards removing or preventing all those slavish fears that have been thrown out upon this occasion. It must tend towards obliging the court of France to give ear to any reasonable proffers of peace : It must tend towards rendering the people of France solicitous for preventing a declaration of war ; and it must tend towards preventing the allies of France from looking upon us as the aggressors, or thinking themselves obliged to assist France against us. These, Sir, will be the happy effects of our agreeing to this motion ; and the contrary, in every particular, will be the fatal effects of our putting a negative upon it.

Having now considered what effects our agreeing, or disagreeing to this motion, will have abroad, I shall next consider, Sir, what effects either may have at home. In the first place, our agreeing to this motion will have a great effect towards inducing our seamen to enter voluntarily into the government's service, and consequently must of course lessen the necessity we are under of making use of that tyrannical and unjust method called pressing. I say tyrannical, Sir, because not only a tyrannical, but a cruel use is often made of it ; and it is certainly unjust, because if men are to be pressed into the publick service, every man who is fit for service ought to be pressed in his turn, and no man ought to be forced to serve but in his turn. In the next place, Sir, our agreeing to this motion, would make both the officers and H seamen of our ships of war more active and diligent in looking out for, and seizing the ships of France ; and if the taking of any be an advantage, or will conduce to a peace, surely the more we do take, the more advantage we shall have, the

more it will conduce to a peace. That both these effects would flow from our giving all prizes, as soon as condemned, to the captors, is so certain from the nature of things, and was so fully confirmed by experience in the last war, that it cannot with any colour of reason be denied; and consequently we may be assured, that both would immediately flow from our agreeing to this motion.

But now, Sir, with regard to the consequences of our disagreeing to this motion, how must it depress the spirits of those seamen that are already in the publick service, how unwilling must it make every seaman to enter into the publick service? Will any man of common sense willingly do so, when he finds he can expect nothing but the poor wages allowed by the publick; and that at a time when he is sure of having double the wages by continuing in the merchant service? Gentlemen may, perhaps, chuse to disagree to this motion by means of the previous question; but our brave and blunt seamen do not understand such language. When they hear of such a motion's having been made, and not agreed to, they will conclude, that it was rejected; and consequently will suppose, that our ministers are resolved to carry on this war in the same manner they have begun it, without any formal declaration of war, in order that they may have an opportunity to enrich themselves by the prizes that are taken; nay, as all prizes would in such a case belong to the crown, I am afraid, lest our seamen should carry their suspicions higher than our ministers. God forbid! any of them should ever suspect, that his majesty intends to enrich himself by a war. Those who know his generous and bountiful nature, can have no suspicion; but our seamen can have no such knowledge; and therefore, in duty to our sovereign, we ought to agree to this motion, in order to prevent their entertaining any such suspicion.

In gratitude likewise, Sir, to our seamen, we ought to agree to this motion. To them this nation owes that internal tranquillity, which it has for so many ages enjoyed. By them we have, for so many ages, been protected from those inroads of hostile armies, which other nations have often been exposed to. It may be truly said, that, ever since the invasion of the Danes, our internal tranquillity has never been disturbed but by civil broils amongst ourselves; and they deserve this encouragement the more, as the wages allotted them by the publick are but very

small, and as their condition of life is harder, and the dangers they are exposed to are greater, than those of any other sort of military men. They pass a greater part of their life in a sort of prison; and even in the most peaceable times they are exposed to the dangers of the sea. The wages even of our sea officers are but very inconsiderable: A sea lieutenant, when out of commission, and upon half pay, has but 2s. a day, which is 36l. 10s. a year. How many of our civil officers have higher wages, or a greater salary, without being ever exposed to any danger; and yet our sea lieutenants are, by his majesty's orders, to rank with a captain of foot. Therefore in justice, as well as gratitude to our seamen, we ought to give them every other advantage in our power.

After having thus answered every objection that has been made to this motion, and given such strong arguments for us agreeing to it, I hope, Sir, it will not be said, that it proceeds from a French party in this house, as has been said without doors of those who happen not to approve of every thing that has been done, or left undone, by our ministers. Nay, an insinuation has even been printed and published, that 250,000l. had come from France, for creating an opposition to the wise measures of our ministers. But I am so far from being angry at this freedom, tho' it may justly be called licentious, that I am glad to see the press so free. It makes me recollect what I have somewhere read of one of the greatest generals of the Athenian commonwealth, who was accused by a most low and abject citizen: Tho' the accusation was false, he was so far from resenting it, that he rejoiced at it, and said, he was glad to find that he had so well established the liberties of his country, that an accusation might be brought by the meanest citizen, against the greatest man in the republick: I hope, this will always be the case in this country; for tho' it may be sometimes necessary to punish licentiousness, yet even licentiousness itself ought not, I think, to be ever so severely punished, as may inroach upon the liberty of the press. This, indeed, will never happen, I believe, when the licentiousness is directed against those who are in opposition to ministers of state; but there is some danger when it takes a contrary direction; and therefore even the punishment of licentiousness is an affair that may, sometimes, deserve the attention of this house.

The

*The next that spoke was Cn. Fulvius, whose Speech was to this Effect.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

**H**OWEVER contemptibly some gentlemen, from an affectation of popularity, may talk of fear, yet I hope they will not say, that it is consistent with common sense to be afraid of nothing; therefore I shall never be ashamed to own, that I am afraid of involving my country needlessly in any war; and tho' I have as good an opinion as any man ought to have, of the power of my native country, and the courage and vigour of my countrymen, yet I shall never be ashamed to own, that I am afraid of acting in such a manner, as may unite several powerful nations against us, when, by holding a different sort of conduct, we may prevent any such union. Whilst we sit quiet and safe in this house, gentlemen may talk in a high strain of national strength and courage, and of the contempt we have for our enemies: Such a way of talking is sure to be attended with the applause of the populace; and I shall grant, that those who are only to act, can never have too high an opinion of their strength and courage, or too great a contempt for their enemies; but those that are to direct, may err in both these respects, and such an error has often been the cause of the destruction, both of themselves and those under their direction. Therefore, whatever way gentlemen may affect to talk in this house, I hope those who have the honour to be of his majesty's council, will take care never to form too high an opinion of our own strength and courage, or too mean an opinion of the strength and courage of those who are, or are like to be our enemies; and as we in this house are one of his majesty's great and supreme councils, this care is, I think, a duty incumbent upon every gentleman who has the honour of a seat in this assembly.

If we do our duty in this respect, Sir: If we maturely and carefully examine all circumstances, I believe, we shall find that the French are not such contemptible people, as to induce us, in prudence, and without regard to justice, to involve ourselves in a war with that nation, if it can with honour be avoided; and if it cannot with honour be avoided, I am sure, we ought to take all possible care not to furnish a pretence to the allies of France, for

thinking that we are the aggressors; therefore I must think, that during this whole debate, gentlemen have never once considered the importance of the monosyllable, *now*; and yet it is the hinge upon which the very marrow of this debate must turn.

**A** If a war should ensue, or if his majesty was convinced, that there was no longer any room to expect redress or satisfaction, by treaty, I shall grant, that some such bill as this would be necessary; but the question is, if it be *now* necessary. If it be not *now* necessary, the ordering of such a bill to be brought in, can do but very little good, and may do a great deal of harm, all the good pretended to result from it, is that of its inducing some of our seamen to enter voluntarily into his majesty's service. Gentlemen who suppose that this would be any great inducement, must have a very different opinion of our common seamen from what I have. **C** They must suppose them to be a very thoughtful, considerate sort of men, and such as are ready to give up a small present advantage for a very great and future advantage in expectation; whereas, **D** I have always taken them to be the most thoughtless, inconsiderate set of men in the kingdom, and such as have less regard to futurity, I mean in this life, than any other sort of men whatever. But suppose that this would be an inducement to some seamen, to enter voluntarily **E** into his majesty's service, could it have any great effect in a few weeks, or in two or three months, which, in my opinion, is the longest time we can be in suspense as to peace or war? I am almost certain it would not, and I am the more certain, because I believe there are now no seamen **F** unemployed in the British dominions: They are all employed either in our navy or the merchant service, unless it be such as are just returned from a voyage, and have their pockets full of money, and these you cannot expect to enter, whilst they have a shilling left in their pockets. **G** For the cause of our want of seamen at present, as well as upon every like occasion, is not owing so much to their unwillingness to enter into the king's service, as to never having a sufficient stock of seamen, at the eve of a war, to supply our trade and our navy; nor is it possible, **H** I think, to prevent this being always the case, by any other method but that of keeping a very large number of seamen in constant pay and employment, in time of peace as well as war.

Therefore,

Therefore, Sir, the utmost advantage we can expect by ordering any such bill to be brought in, a few weeks, or a few months, before it may become necessary, is both uncertain and inconsiderable; but the harm it may do this nation is, I think, certain, and may be attended with utter ruin; consequently it requires no great skill in the doctrine of chances, to determine what ought, in such a case, to be done. I shall grant, Sir, that the judgment of nations as well as of private men is pretty much governed by what they take to be their interest; but whilst France takes care to prevent her neighbours conceiving a jealousy of a too great increase of her power, I am afraid, that in a war between France and us, several of the nations in Europe would think it their interest to join with France, notwithstanding the greatest preparations we could make, because in the chances of war they would look upon the odds to be on the side of France; and therefore in all our disputes with that nation, it is prudential in us, to conduct ourselves so as to convince every nation in Europe that, if a war should ensue, it is not owing to injustice on our side, but to ambition on the side of France; for as this would of course stir up the jealousy of the other powers of Europe, they would either stand neuter in the war, or be ready, for the sake of their own preservation, to join with us, if the chances of war should turn very much against us.

To prevent this, Sir, is the true cause of that patience which has been hitherto shewn by the court of France. They look upon themselves, I fear, with too much justice, as an overmatch for any one nation in Europe; therefore the only thing they have to fear, is that of raising such a jealousy of their power and ambition among their neighbours, as may produce a confederacy against them. This is the only nation in Europe from which, singly and alone, they have any thing to fear, because they can attack us no way but by sea, and upon that element we are as yet superior to them, tho', in the course of a long war, by good conduct, and a few accidents in their favour, they may become superior to us even at sea. However, as this would be tedious, dangerous, and expensive, they are using all their art to persuade all their allies, that we are the aggressors, in order to get them to join against us. How are we to prevent the success of the French in this attempt? Not by doing what we ourselves think we

may justly do, for vindicating of our possessions and our rights in America; but by doing no more than what the allies of France think we may justly do; and from hence every one must be convinced, that if we had begun a war with France in the manner chalked out, by the Hon. gentleman, in this debate, we should probably have had one half of Europe united with France against us; and no one will suppose, that, in such a case, we could for one year have preserved our superiority at sea, considering the great number of ships of war we must always keep at home, for protecting our trade and preventing an invasion.

We find, Sir, that what we have as yet done, has not had the effect which the French expected and wished for: We find, that our seizing the French ships, and our endeavouring to intercept the troops they send to America, have not made any ally of France look upon us as the aggressors; but I fear we are upon the verge of the precipice, and that one step further would make us drop into the gulph of perdition. Even the allies of France are now mediating between us, and endeavouring to prevail with that court to agree to reasonable terms of accommodation. What would they think, should we, whilst they are thus employed, order such a bill as this to be brought in? I am persuaded, that they would look upon it not only as a hectoring menace against France, but as an affront to themselves. Nay, I am afraid, they would begin to look upon us as real pirates, which the French have been representing us to be at every court in Europe; for as yet they consider our seizing the ships of France as done with no other views but such as we really had, which were, that we might have something in our hands to restore, in case honourable terms of peace should be offered; and, adly, That we might possess ourselves of some thousands of French seamen, which in case of war might be employed against us. But if we should order those ships to be appropriated to the captors, most foreign courts would begin to think, that we had seized those ships without any other view but that of gain, which is the proper character of pirates.

Thus, Sir, it is evident, that our agreeing to this motion might be attended with the most dangerous consequences, with regard to our foreign affairs, and with regard to our domestick, it is really what we cannot in justice do, at least so far as relates to the ships already taken: The property

property of them is already vested in the crown; and every one knows, that we never pass any bill by which the property of the crown may be affected, without having first had the consent of our sovereign signified to us by message. Nay, we never pass a bill by which the property of any private man may be affected without making good to him the damage or loss he may thereby suffer. Our agreeing to this motion would therefore be a trespass upon prudence, as the ships taken before a declaration of war, are often in whole or in part applied to make good the damage private men had suffered by what occasioned the war, or they are restored upon a renewal of peace. Thus the ships taken from the Spaniards in 1739, before the declaration of war, were partly applied, towards making good the damage which our merchants had suffered, by their depredations; and the ships taken from them, in the year 1718, were restored upon the renewal of peace, in 1721. Nay, some French ships that had been seized by our ships of war, on pretence of their being Spanish, before the declaration of war between France and us, in 1744, were restored, even during the continuance of the war, upon its having been made appear that they were truly French ships. Therefore, I must think, that it would be inconsistent with prudence to enact, that the property of all ships, taken before the declaration of war, should become vested in the captors as soon as war should be declared, and the ships condemned.

Having thus shewn, Sir, that our agreeing to this motion can do little or no good, but may do a great deal of harm, and that our passing such a bill as this would be inconsistent with both justice and prudence, I am for following the example set us by a former minister: He was against passing such a bill as this in the year 1738, because it was not then necessary; but he was for it in 1739, because it was then become necessary: And he was probably for its going the length of the 3d reading, to prevent any opposition being made to it when it should become necessary. But as this last circumstance cannot now serve any purpose, we have no occasion to take up our time with preparing and reading any such bill, until it does become necessary. So that my conduct at this time does not properly differ from the conduct of that great minister, whom I shall always be proud to imitate, and shall never be ashamed of having been one of his constant friends. Whatever some gentlemen may be pleased to say of

the character of that minister, I wish they would not make quite so free with the character of parliament, in his time. To talk of a venal majority at his beck, in parliament, may teach the people without doors to think at least, if not to talk, of a venal majority in our present parliament. That minister, it is true, had a very great influence for many years in parliament, but it proceeded from the rectitude of his measures, and his abilities in explaining them to the house. He was always for keeping his countrymen in peace, if possible; and we cannot boast much of what we have got by war since his resignation. From what had before happened to him we know, indeed, that there may be a venal majority in parliament, for he innocently suffered by one; and I wish we had never had reason to suppose that there may be a factious majority in parliament; for they are equally dangerous to our constitution, but the latter is by far the most dangerous to the peace and safety of the kingdom.

[This] JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

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*Extract from a Pamphlet lately published, entitled, Some Queries on the Minutes of the Council of War held at Gibraltar, on the 4th of May last, &c. &c.*

1. **W**HETHER a great part of the members of that council of war were not themselves under express orders to go to Mahon?

2. Whether the oldest lieutenant-colonel of the garrison of Gibraltar was not one of the council; and if so, whether at least one half of them were not under such orders?

3. Whether it be possible for officers, who are ordered to their garrison, to vote, that it is not for his majesty's service that they should go thither?

4. Whether the nearest approach that could be made to this, does not seem to be to vote, that the going of the battalion, ordered from Gibraltar, was not for his majesty's service; for reasons, which conclude *a fortiori* against their own going?

5. Whether one of the reasons assigned be not, that such battalion would be an ineffectual relief; and if the succour of two battalions, viz. that and the fusiliers, would be an ineffectual relief; whether those officers going by themselves, or with only one battalion, would not be a still less effectual relief?

6. Wh



6. Whether the difficulty of throwing them into the place be not another reason assigned? And whether, if they could not force their way by the help of two battalions, they were more likely to do it with that of one?

7. Whether it be not the constant practice of war in every service, for officers, whose garrisons happen in their absence to be surprized with a siege, or who are ordered to the relief of it, to run every kind of risk, in order to get into the place of their duty?

8. Whether at the siege of Tournay, for instance, in the year 1709, French colonels, and other officers, were not continually taken in the confederate camp, in disguise; who were content to run the risk of being hanged for spies by their enemies, and then of being shot by the out-centinels of the garrison, before they could make themselves known to their friends, rather than be wanting to their honour, by not getting into the town?

9. Whether, when an established rule of duty is broken thro', it were not to be wished for the honour of our service, that

the reasons should be produced, why these officers determined not to take the succours ordered to Minorca; and without giving the opinion of Mr. O'Hara, who was just come from thence; without having tried whether the harbour was open or not;

but supposing it to be impenetrably blocked up, contrary to fact, as has since appeared; should coolly resolve, even at two hundred leagues distance from danger, *That it would be difficult, if not impossible, to throw in any succours; and could they be thrown in, they would be ineffectual, as the council do not conceive any hope of introducing a body of men sufficient to dislodge the French, or raise the siege?*

10. Whether the intent of sending succours to a place attacked be not to protract the siege, and give time for future measures, much oftener than to raise it? Whether therefore a body of men were ever justified in refusing to go into a town, because they should still be insufficient to dislodge the enemy, and raise the siege?

11. Whether the next paragraph in these minutes, does not seem to be rather adapted to the ancient method of war between

\* Beside those that attempted to get into the place by force, and those that stole in undiscovered, *Mons. Demoiseau*, a chief engineer, was taken in the besieger's camp, in this manner, June 27. *Mons. Villemaure*, a French brigadier, with a captain of his regiment, were taken in the disguise of peasants, July 2. *Lieut. col. De Saisan* was taken under the glacis of the town, as he was endeavouring to get into it, July 6. As were two other officers, July 9. *Col. La Valiere*, whose regiment was in the town, was taken prisoner as he was endeavouring to get into it, July 17. See the *Journal of the Siege in the Annals of this Reign*, p. 25, 30, 31, 33.—Indeed this is so established a rule of duty, that instances of the same kind occur in almost every siege of importance. At that of *Mons* this same year, after the battle of *Malplaquet* had cut off all hope of relief, the French officers still endeavoured to get into the place, not to save the town, for that was impossible, but only to protract the siege. See the garrison's articles of capitulation, one of which is: "The prisoners taken on both sides shall be restored; in which number shall be included, those that were taken in endeavouring to throw themselves into the town, since it was invested." *Annals*, p. 68.—The same thing happened the next year at *Douay*; which having been invested sooner than was expected, a great number of officers were absent from their posts, some of whom were taken as they endeavoured to get into the place. *Annals*, p. 46.—And the year before this, at the siege of *Lisle*, major-general *De Luxembourg*, and *Mr. De Tournesort*, with about two thousand carbineers, made a desperate attempt to force thro' the besiegers line of circumvallation; and thought it success to be able to throw themselves into the city, with the loss only of about half of their party. † Had the first relief of about five hundred men, brought by *Sir John Leak* to *Gibraltar*, when besieged by the Spaniards and French in the year 1704, or the three colonels that got into the town soon after, reasoned in this manner, that important fortress had been given up. And yet they found *Gibraltar* in a much worse condition than *St. Philip's* was, either on the fourth of May, or the twenty-fourth; forty of the cannon of the town having been dismounted, the faces of the bastions beaten down, and the lieutenant-governor, with brigadier *Fox*, and a great number of other officers killed.—Even the two thousand men that afterwards got thither, did not pretend to dislodge the enemy, or raise the siege, but only to weary them out; which the prince of *Hesse* effectually did, for six months together, ruining of the besiegers, at least two thirds of their number, which the whole French army consisted of, that landed at *Minorca*. Let it be remarked too, that all Spain lay behind the besiegers of *Gibraltar*, to supply them with men and ammunition: Whereas the French were shut up in the island of *Minorca*, and depending upon the courtesy of an English fleet for their supplies.

seven Greeks and Persians, than to modern practice. "And therefore, though such a detachment might have been of great service in Minorca, could they have been landed before the island was actually attacked, and whilst a Squadron of his majesty's fleet had been there to co-operate with the troops in the defence and preservation of the island ;" yet in the present situation of affairs, and at this time, &c.

Whether by the fleet at sea co-operating with the troops on shore, be not meant, their beating the enemy's fleet, and preventing these land forces from operating at all\*?

12. Whether instances are not to be found of troops suffering themselves to be landed in an island, even without insisting on the previous security of a superior fleet at sea, to prevent an enemy's ever coming to them?

13. Whether the number of regiments, that were in each of these garrisons, was not known to the privy council at St. James's, as well as to this at Gibraltar? And whether it might not justly have been presumed, that fresh troops would be sent from hence, to supply the place of those that were ordered to Minorca?

14. Whether this is not the first instance of officers belonging to a place actually besieged, and known to be in want of men, meeting together, and determining not to carry the succour ordered to it, out of tenderness for another place which was not besieged, and which they did not belong to?

15. Whether if these officers had intended to go to Mahon themselves, they would not have been for taking as many succours as they could with them?

16. Whether the determinations of this council of war had not made it impossible for them ever to think of going to Mahon? Since it could not have been kept a secret from the garrison, when they and the fuzileers other officers, came March, 1757.

\* If the reader think this too ridiculous an interpretation, by the parallel part of Mr. B—g's letter of the same date, which is the echo of this council of war, it appears to be the true one. "If (says he) I had been so happy as to have arrived at Mahon before the French had landed, I flatter myself I should have been able to have prevented their getting a footing on that island."

† The harmony between the two services, thro' this whole expedition, is very remarkable. Does the admiral chuse to lay in in time an excuse for not fighting? The land officers help him to one in the first council, by weighing the strength of the two fleets in much nicer scales, than the admiral himself could do with any decency; and determining by their own weights in the enemy's favour. Do the land officers wish to excuse themselves from being set ashore at St. Philip's? The admiral has a set of questions, drawn up with a manifest view to their answers; which being signed by a second council, effectually serve both their purposes.

Should the fuzileers be landed, as they are part of the ships complements, it would disable the

there, that his majesty had with great goodness ordered them another battalion, but that they would not bring it?

17. Whether when they should be obliged to give the reason of their refusal, that very reason, that the succour even of two battalions would be an ineffectual relief, would not, when heard at Mahon on their coming with one, have been an effectual declaration to the garrison, that they had nothing to hope for, but ought to capitulate as soon as possible?

18. Whether a council of war, consisting of land officers only, had any right to vote, or even countenance an opinion, that the French fleet, of twelve ships of the line, was at least equal in force, if not superior, to that under the command of admiral B—g, of thirteen British ships of the line, then riding at anchor before them? And whether the mere supposition, that the English fleet might be weakened by an engagement, had not, when made by men of their rank, itself a tendency to produce such a weakening? And tho' the majority of the sea officers must doubtless have received any supposition of their being worsted with a becoming indignation; yet, whether the admiral himself did not believe it.

19. Whether we do not find these same land officers, after the fleet had received the defeat near Minorca, which they had bespoke at Gibraltar, at a sea council, with equal goodness, advising the admiral to go back to Gibraltar, without their once offering themselves, with the other officers and recruits, to be landed at St. Philip's †?

20. Whether a grateful man can refuse his evidence for the courage of an admiral, who, being sent by his majesty to carry two battalions to Minorca, in order to save his friends the trouble of a siege, told the governor of Gibraltar, that one of them would not be wanted, and then wrote to the governor of Minorca, that the other could not be spared †?

Q

To

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

— *Pictoribus atque Poetis  
Quidlibet audendi semper fuit æqua potestas;  
Scimus—& hanc veniam petimusque damus-  
que vicissim;  
Sed non ut placidis coeant immitia, non ut  
Serpentes avibus gementur, tigris agni.  
Decipimur specie reſſi.—  
Singula quæque locum teneant sortita decenter;  
Denique—sit quidvis simplex duntaxat &  
unum.* HOR. Ars Poet.

Painters and Poets our indulgence claim,  
Their daring equal, and their art the same;  
I own th' indulgence—such I give and take,  
But not thro' nature's sacred rules to break;  
Monstrous! to mix the cruel and the kind,  
Serpents with birds, and lambs with tygers  
join'd.

But our our greatest errors take their rise  
From our best views.—

Then learn this wand'ring humour to  
controul,

And keep one equal *tenour* thro' the whole:  
Let things be put in their peculiar place,  
And know that *order* is the greatest grace.

FRANCIS.

S I R,

IN our survey of, and contemplation  
upon the noble and beautiful system  
of the *universe*, established by our *great*  
and *all-wise Creator*, we are unavoidably  
struck with admiration at that *unity*  
and *regularity of design*, which every where  
reigns so visibly about us; all parts of it  
being so justly calculated, and skilfully  
adapted towards promoting the *harmony* of  
the whole, as sufficiently to evince the  
most consummate wisdom of the *grand*  
*architect*.—In allusion to this beautiful  
system, I suppose it is, that the Greek  
word *κόσμος*, which means *mundus*, or *re-*  
*rum compages*, signifies also *ordo*: And is  
an elegant type of that *unity and harmony*,  
which was originally intended to prevail  
amongst mankind by the wisdom of God,  
as being so necessary to promote their hap-  
piness as well here as hereafter.—Hence,  
by a parity of reasoning, among the works  
of men, it is no wonder that we are so  
delighted with those, either of the *pencil*  
or *pen*, where we meet with a constant  
*uniformity* of customs, time, and place;—  
for tho' an inventive genius, either in

painting or poetry, may be allowed to  
make (for the embellishment of the piece)  
an excursion sometimes to something not  
altogether so conformable to that *unity of*  
*design* (which ought always to be in view)  
and serves rather to please the fancy only;

A yet where this *unity* is constantly pre-  
served, especially as to *time*, historical  
pieces in this case (*cæteris paribus*, if I  
may use that expression here) cannot fail  
of giving the most complete pleasure: As  
the judgment, supported by a skill in  
chronology, is so closely concerned in or-  
der to form the *taste*.—I cannot, at pre-  
sent, recollect any thing in which a breach

of this creates a greater disgust to a per-  
son of a delicate taste, than those *an-*  
*achronisms*, or incoherences, as to time,  
(especially gross ones) which we too of-  
ten meet with in the works of some of the

C great masters in *painting*.—I think, even  
the immortal *Raphael* himself, does not  
stand so clear of this, as could be wished,  
in his piece of *Moses at the burning bush*,  
mentioned, if I can remember right, by  
Monsi. de Piles, in some chapter in the  
former part of his book, the impropriety

D of which that writer takes occasion to re-  
mark.—Another instance of this sort (and  
a most gross one indeed) is by *Vibert*  
*Brueghels*, a Dutch painter, in his piece  
of the *adoration of the Eastern Magi* (which,  
I think, is in the collection at *Houghton-*  
*Hall*) where, according to the grotesque

E taste of his country, but absurd enough I  
suppose it reckoned, he has drawn the *In-*  
*dian king* in a large white surplice, with  
boots and spurs, and bringing in his hand,  
for a present to the *holy Child*, the model of  
a modern ship.—I will just mention, Sir,

F one instance more of an *anachronism* in  
*painting*, and that is, of the original of  
*crucifixes*. But as this has something very  
particular in it, I hope your readers will  
not think me tedious in giving an histori-  
cal account of them, which I have some-  
where met with, which tho' it may per-  
haps be thought somewhat foreign to my  
purpose, yet as it contains a variety of in-  
cidents, which will necessarily alarm and  
rouze the faculties of the soul with many  
different and surprizing emotions, one  
while melting us into pity and compassion,  
at other times raising our indignation, and  
amazing us with horror, I therefore thought  
it would not be unacceptable to them, and

shall

the Squadron from assisting against that of the enemy, which I am informed is cruising off the island." See Mr. Byng's letter. Yet Sir George Rook, in order really to cover Gibraltar, then threatened with a siege, sailed to fight the French fleet, which carried five hundred guns more than his own, after landing eight hundred marines of his ships complements to garrison this new conquest.

shall relate it as well as I remember.—The story is told of the famous *Giotto*, one of the first restorers of our *modern painting*.—“*Giotto*, intending one day to draw a *crucifix* to the life, wheedled a poor man to suffer himself to be bound to a *cross* for an hour, at the end of which he was to be released, and receive a considerable reward for it; but instead of this, as soon as he had fastened him, he stabbed him dead, and then fell to drawing: When he had finished his *picture*, he carried it to the *pope*, who liked it so well, that he was resolved to place it over the altar of his own chapel:—*Giotto* told him, as he liked the *copy* so well, he would show him the *original*.—What do you mean, said the *pope*? Will you show me *Jesus Christ* on the *cross* in person? No, said *Giotto*, but I will show you *holiness* the *original* from whence I drew this, if you will absolve me from all punishment.—The *pope* promised this, which *Giotto* believing, attended him to the place where it was:—As soon as they were entered, he drew back a curtain, which hung before the dead man on the *cross*, and told him what he had done.—The *pope* troubled at so barbarous an action, repealed his promise, and told *Giotto*, that he should surely be put to an exemplary death.—*Giotto*, with a seeming resignation, only begged leave to finish the *piece* before he died, which was granted him, and a guard set upon him to prevent his escape.—As soon as the *picture* was delivered into his hands, he took a brush, and dipping it into a sort of stuff ready for that purpose, daubed the *picture* all over with it, so that nothing of the *crucifix* could be seen.—This made his *holiness* stark mad, and he *swore*, that *Giotto* should be put to the most cruel death, unless he drew another equal to the former; if so, he would not only give him his life, but also an ample reward in money.—*Giotto*, as he had reason, desired this under the *pope*'s signet, that he might not be in danger of a second repeal.—This was granted to him; and taking a wet sponge, he wiped off all the varnish he had daubed on the *picture*, so that the *crucifix* appeared the same in all respects as it did before.—Upon this, the *pope* remitted his punishment.—And they say, that this *crucifix* is the *original*, from which the most famous *crucifixes* in *Europe* are drawn.”—H Thus far the story.—Now, Sir, *Giotto* was not born (I think) before A. D. 1270, and died 1330; and supposing him to be only 25, or even 20 years old when he did this (which is making the utmost

concession in favour of the *original* of *crucifixes*) yet how will this correspond with the time in which a *crucifix* may be seen in some *pieces*?—I think there is one of *St. Jerom* with a *crucifix* by him, which must surely be no small *anachronism*, as that *A father* is well known to have lived many centuries before *Giotto*.—I am not insensible it may be said here, “That a man may be a very great *master* in *painting*, without being an *historian*: Witness that wonderful colourist *Titian*, and other great *masters* of the *Venetian school*, who knew very little or nothing of *history*.”—I grant it.—I only beg leave to ask, if an exact skill in *chronology* and *history*, joined with the other branches of *painting*, are not *essential* towards forming a complete *master*;—if so, those *pieces*, where *these* are strictly observed (*cateris paribus*, as I before said) must therefore give the higher delight to men of a true, sound *taste*, than those where *they* are not?—And therefore, Sir, I humbly presume, that the compositions of the *painter* should correspond, as much as possible, to the text, customs and times of writers of antiquity. D.—And this duty seems to hold equally the same in *poetry*, it being so very necessary to observe the customs and times of those persons and things which are represented to us.—If these strange *phenomena* in *painting* are *licences* (which I know not how to account for otherwise) my question is answered: But then, are such very bold ones fit to be used by any but a *Raphael*, a *Titian*, &c?—So in *poetry*, we can easily pardon those we meet with in *Homer*, *Virgil*, &c. at which we are not a little offended in a *minor poet*.—I take it for granted then, Sir, that it ought to be the chief care of *painters*, rather to adorn their *history*, than corrupt it, as nothing seems to fit with so ill a grace upon a *picture*, as figures which are quite foreign to the subject, and hence they are called pleasantly enough by some writer, *figures to be left*.—And tho' *Horace*, in the beginning of my motto, permits *painters* and *poets* a becoming boldness, provided it is ingenious, and not too extravagant, yet he encourages neither of them to draw things beyond *nature* or *verisimilitude*, as appears by what follows, and the advice which he gives at the latter end of it. As for *Monf. du Fresnoy* on this point now before us, he is (I think) wholly in its favour; and whoever will read the 8th chapter of the first book of *Monf. de Piles*, will own, I believe, taking the chapter throughout, that he is much more for it than against it. I

I will only select a passage or two from it, as most material to the point under consideration.—He begins thus: “It is plain that *composition*, which is an essential part of *painting*, comprehends the objects which are to be met with in *history*, of which *truth* is the *essence*, and consequently this fidelity ought to be *essential* in *painting*, and the *painter* is obliged on all occasions to conform himself thereto.”—And after an objection brought to this, to which he gives an answer at large, which pleads much in favour of the point in hand.—He goes on thus: “Nevertheless, after all I have said upon this subject, I will not pretend to excuse a *painter*, where he shows himself a bad *historian*; for a man is always blameworthy in ill performing what he undertakes, &c.”—And then he ends with this reflection:—“But tho’ *nature* is the *essence* of *painting*, and *history* only an accident, yet this accident is not *less* worthy of the *painter’s* consideration than the *essence*, in case he would please every body, especially men of letters, and such as judge of a *picture* more by their understanding than their eyes, and whose opinion it is (which opinion by the bye seems founded upon the strictest truth) that the perfection of these sorts of works consists chiefly in representing *history* faithfully, and expressing the passions well.”—I hope, Sir, your learned readers will please to observe all along, that the design of this piece is by no means to offer any thing which may seem to cast the least injurious or invidious shade upon *Raphael*, *Titian*, &c. since I honour this noble and polite science with too much respect to offer any derogatory hints, which might tend to eclipse the lustre of its *professors*.—But as your Magazine is so communicative a channel, by which many useful and entertaining subjects are conveyed to us, I should be obliged to any of your ingenious and learned correspondents, to furnish me with a more satisfactory solution of this odd phenomenon in *painting*, than I have hitherto been able to meet with; and am,

St. Stephens, Norwich, Sir, Yours, &c.  
March 1, 1757. *Philo-Cosmus*.

The following Extract from Dr. HUXHAM’S Dissertation on the malignant ulcerous Sore Throat, may be of Service even to many who are not Physicians, as it may teach them how to regulate their Diet, so as to prevent their being subject to putrid Fevers, and several other malignant Distempers.

THE doctor, after having observed, that volatile alcalious salts very much

tend to bring on putrid fevers, and to encrease their malignity, goes on thus: “Volatile alcalious salts, even applied externally to the skin, very speedily corrode and ulcerate, and it is certainly fact, that given internally they heat vastly more, quantity for quantity, than the warmest vegetable alexipharmicks.—And that, I think, not so much by encreasing the projectile force, and circulation of the blood, as by causing an intestine motion and effervescence in it; for, by the most accurate experiments, it is found, that solutions of the volatile alkaline salts weaken the tone of the fibres, and power of the vessels, and consequently the momentum of the blood in the regular course of circulation.—And we eventually find, that, when the blood abounds with very acrid salts, the pulse becomes weak, small, quick, and fluttering, as in the highly scorbutick, and that corrupt, acrimonious state of blood, which brings on the putrid fever, antecedent to some mortifications *ab interna causa*, as they call it; in both which the powers of nature sink greatly, and particularly the strength of the arterial vibrations; tho’ they may encrease in quickness, to compensate for the want of that natural vigour, and fullness, which is observed in a free and firm pulsation of an artery duly filled with blood, and properly actuated.—The extraordinary bigness and flaccidity of the heart, that is commonly noted in scorbutick and pestilential cases, are owing to the weakness and great relaxation of its muscular fibres.—That peculiar kind of biting heat, that we commonly feel on the skin of persons labouring under putrid, malignant fevers, seems to arise from the abundance of acrid salts and sulphurs in the blood, and its intestine motion, and not from its encreased projectile force; for, on first touching the skin, the heat seems very little, if at all, above the natural, but, by continuing the finger a longer time on it, you are sensible of a disagreeable scalding in it, which sensation even remains in the finger for some small time after you have quite removed it from the sick person: This Dr. Pringle hath judiciously noted in his excellent Treatise on the Diseases of the Army; and Galen, as he candidly observes, long before him.—This Mons. Quefnay calls *la chaleur d’acrimonie*, and very justly distinguishes it from *la chaleur d’inflammation*.—The sensation, in truth, is as different as touching a very hot piece of dry wood, and dipping your finger into tepid spirit of hartshorn.—And I think this observation evidently proves the abundance of acrimonious

crimonious salts thrown off by perspiration in these very putrid fevers. That peculiar burning heat also, which the sick often feel within, in such diseases, tho' the external parts of the body are actually cold, probably arises from the same cause.—And I cannot but think the heat, observable in fevers, preceding and attending mortifications *ab interna causâ*, is generated by the acrimony and intestine motion of the humours; not certainly from a rapid projectile motion, for the pulse is then always found weak and small, tho' quick. The surprisingly speedy and great stench, swelling, and sanious hemorrhages from all the outlets of the bodies of such as die in putrid, malignant fevers, are arguments of the great intestine motion, rarefaction, and acrimony of the humours.—This was the case commonly of those that died of the malignant, anginose fever, above described. I have known the whole body swell vastly, even to the ends of the fingers and toes, with a cadaverous lividity, tho' almost quite cold, and an intolerable stench even before the person was actually dead, blood issuing, at the same time, from the ears, nose, mouth, and guts; and this too where the pulse had been very weak and small, tho' exceeding quick, from the very beginning.—Was not this, from much air, generated in the blood by the intestine motion, heat, and putridity, which are well known to generate air? Is not the emphysema, observable in some sphacelations, from the same cause?

But to proceed, if we consider the generation and nature of animal salts, perhaps we shall see a little further into this matter.—The strongest vegetable acids, we take in with our food, are by the *vis viæ* soon changed into a neutral, or a kind of ammoniacal salts, and by being longer and longer exposed to the action of the vessels, and heat of the blood, they more and more approach to an alkaline nature, and at length would become actually alkaline, were they not diluted, washed off, and corrected by æscient drink and diet.—A person that lives on nothing but mere water, and flesh or fish, without any thing either acid or æscient, soon contracts a very great rankness in all his humours; he grows feverish, and at length his blood runs into a state of putrefaction.—The blood of those that die of famine becomes highly acrimonious, which begets fever, frenzy, and such a degree of putrefaction, as is utterly destructive of the vital principles. A very melancholy instance of which

I once met with in a poor gentleman, who obstinately starved himself to death, and would not, for many days, either by force or persuasion, swallow any kind of food, or a drop of liquor.—He soon grew feverish, flushed in his face, and very hot in his head; his pulse was small, but very quick; in four or five days his breath became exceedingly offensive, his lips dry black, parched, his teeth and mouth foul, black, bloody, his urine (when it could be saved) vastly high coloured, and stinking, as much as if it had been kept a month; at length he trembled continually, could not stand, much less walk, raved and dozed alternately, fell into convulsive agonies frequently, in which he sometimes sweated pretty much about the head and breast, tho' his extremities were quite cold, pale, and shrivelled; the sweat was of a very dark yellow colour, and of a most nauseous stench.

It is certain also, that, if the animal salts are not duly and constantly carried off by urine, they are highly destructive, as in ischuries, for they continually advance more and more to an alkaline state.—It is not so much from an increased quantity, as the acrimony of the juices, that an obstinate suppression of urine becomes fatal; for I have known it very soon so, where the patient hath had very large discharges by sweat and stool during the whole time of the suppression; particularly I remember, many years ago, a renal ischury fatal to a corpulent lady the eleventh day from the stoppage, tho' she was twice bled very largely, and kept purging the whole time, and consequently did not die from a redundancy of humours.—She made not a drop of urine from the time of her seizure to her death, tho' she took very largely of cantharides in substance and tincture, as well as many other medicines, particularly large doses of calomel. Indeed, altho' I have frequently known cantharides given with very good effect in ischuries, yet if they do not answer speedily, but are long continued in large quantities, I fear they co-operate with the acrid salts, and hasten the death of the patient, by bringing on a delirium and convulsions, as I have had the misfortune to see more than once.

But to the point in hand.—The formation of volatile alkaline salts in the body seems not much unlike the production of them out of the body.—Let any kind of green plant, even the most acid, be pressed together in a large heap, it soon begins to heat, and gradually grows more and more

more hot (to such an intense degree at length, if the quantity be very large, as to break out into an actual flame) and this effervescence soon turns the whole mass putrid, and the acid and essential salts of the plant into volatile alkalies, which may be distilled from the putrid mass, and are in no respect essentially different from the volatile alkali salts raised from animal substances; both the one and the other are ultimately the effects of heat and motion on the salts of vegetables, and the longer, and stronger, these are acted upon by the force and heat of our solids and fluids, so much the more are they exalted to an alkaline state, in which they are absolutely unfit for the common uses of life; nay, exceedingly destructive, if they greatly abound, as in very putrid, pestilential, and petechial fevers they unquestionably do; and therefore, I think, in such cases, the exhibition of volatile alkalious salts to the sick is adding fuel to fire, for they certainly dissolve or break the globules of the blood, and thence more speedily bring on a general putrefaction.—These salts, even applied externally to the skin, soon excite a gangrenous ulcer; and, when the blood is largely stocked with them, it becomes a kind of fiery lixivium, which is greatly destructive of the *nervous fibrille*, and *ultima vascula*.—And this indeed would be more certainly, frequently, and speedily the case than it is, if the plentiful use of acids, diluents, and soft mucilaginous things, in drink and diet, did not prevent it, by washing off and correcting them; as we see the juice of lemon and vinegar quite take off their acrimony; indeed thus managed they are, in many diseases, turned into very useful medicines."

*Some Account of the NEW FARCE, performed at Drury-Lane Theatre, called THE AUTHOR, interspersed with Remarks on the Piece and the Performers.*

IT will be no great compliment to the piece now under examination, to say that it is infinitely more entertaining, both on the stage, and in the closet, than any other dramatick work offered to the publick this season. Perhaps, indeed, the faults and characters will not quite warrant the fashionable appellation given to this piece of a *Comedy* of two acts, tho' it must be allowed to be an excellent Farce, and several of the characters faithfully copied from nature. The persons of the drama are,

Governor Cape. — Young Cape (the

author) his son. — Sprightly, friend to young Cape.—Cadwallader.—A poet.—Vamp, a bookseller. — Printer's devil.—Robin, servant to the governor.—Mrs. Cadwallader. — Arabella, sister to Cadwallader.

A ACT I. By the first scene, which is supported by the governor and Robin, it appears, that young Cape imagines his father to have been dead long ago, and that he has hitherto owed his support and education to the bounty of a friend of his deceased father's. This, it seems, is a whim of the old gentleman's, who is resolved that his son shall not share his property, till he is convinced that he inherits his spirit: To which end, Robin has been instructed to acquaint the young fellow, that his concealed benefactor, thinking that he has sufficiently provided for him, in giving him a liberal education, now chuses to withdraw his assistance; in consequence of which our hero, with a ready pen, and a good stomach, has enlisted with the booksellers, and is become *The Author*: In which capacity he has taken up his lodging in a garret, where his father and Robin resolve to visit him.

The second scene discovers young Cape, attended with a poetical imp, called a printer's devil, who vanishes after having somewhat tormented the author with his insolence, and gives place to another retainer to the Muses, as plainly appears by his wearing their livery. The dress of this literary visiter is, indeed, very characteristically shabby, and his discourse very satyrically characteristick, and the part itself was as well performed by an actor, whom we never remember to have seen before, as if his name had been plaistered the posts, in capitals, for these seven years. Upon his retiring, young Cape is joined by his friend Sprightly, who acquaints him, that Mr. Cadwallader, the brother of a lady to whom our author makes his addresses, will visit him in a few minutes, and till he comes entertains young Cape with the oddity of his intended brother-in-law's character, his fondness for ancestry, and passion for literature, his profound respect for a peer or a poet. But before the arrival of this singular character, we are entertained with a personage, not much less peculiar and important, by the entrance of Vamp, a bookseller, who applies to our author to provide him with taking titles and pat Latin mottoes for three new pamphlets, and to bespeak some light summer reading against the Tunbridge and Bristol seasons.

sons. The poet and the player are both admirable in this scene, which contains no bad picture of the present state of literature in this metropolis. He being dispatched, enter Mr. and Mrs. Cadwallader, and Arabella, whose presence creates a scene of such infinite drollery, a scene A filled with characters so admirably sustained, both by the poet and the performers, (but more especially Mrs. Clive) that our account must here do more than ordinary injustice to the drama, tho' always in some measure mangled by these imperfect details. We soon discover Cadwallader B to be an extraordinary humourist, vain about his parts, and enthusiastick concerning his pedigree, with fifty other whims and inconsistencies; while his dear Becky, Mrs. Cadwallader, is (as he says of her himself) a great fool, but of a very good family. Such people easily C contract a liking to Mr. Poet (as they call him) and invite him to dinner, which gains him admission to his Arabella, and the prospect of frequent access to her. While Cadwallader is gone to hand the ladies to their coach, enter the governor and Robin, who apply to young Cape to D touch up a complimentary address to the governor from his colony, in order to disguise the real purpose of their visit. He refuses the mean office with disdain, and his spirited refusal charms the old governor, and prejudices him so far in our author's favour, that he offers his assistance in a contrivance, truly farcical, to keep Cadwallader from coming home to dinner, that he may leave Cape alone with the ladies. Accordingly, the conclusion of the act leaves Cadwallader in extasies at the thoughts of going to dinner, as an Hobblin Whisky, to prince Potowousky, and Cape preparing to rig himself from Sprightly's wardrobe, for dinner with the ladies at Cadwallader's, without envying him the company of his Tartarian highness.

Act II. The beginning of this act discovers young Cape and Mrs. Cadwallader G at all-fours, after which he makes love to her, the better to conceal his passion for Arabella. Arabella, however, soon interrupts their amour, and betraying some jealousy, which Mrs. Cadwallader, as great a driveller as she is, perceiving, she goes out, and listens; by which means H she soon discovers, that Mr. Poet has treated her as the mere tool and instrument to carry on his intrigue with Arabella. This inflames her to such a degree, that she runs open-mouthed to Cadwallader

with the news, as soon as ever he arrives from the prince with Sprightly, the governor, and Robin. But her idiot manner of telling the story, his whimsical interruptions, together with the long silence of young Cape and Arabella, produce a very comical confusion, to be gathered only from the piece itself. At length young Cape avows his passion for Arabella, which throws Cadwallader into a violent passion, and produces the pedigree. Then to abate his rage, the governor owns him for his son, but this only tends to inflame it, for Cadwallader imagining him nothing more than interpreter to prince Potowousky, goes on insulting him with boasts of his own lineage and descent, and disdains to link his family with the son of an interpreter, as much as to mix his blood with the puddle of a poor poet. But being convinced, at last, that the old gentleman is a person of capital fortune, and honourable family, he cheerfully joins the hands of young Cape and Arabella, and pleases himself with reflecting, that the governor affords fresh food for the pedigree, while Becky solicits the governor for a black boy and a monkey.

We have received much pleasure from this little piece, both in the reading and representation, but cannot conclude without remarking one exceptionable particular in the character of Cadwallader; which we the rather point out, because it is a fault which the author is apt to give into, especially in those characters which he writes for himself. What is here meant is, the too frequent insertion of *bold—bold—bold—hey!—hey!*—and other interjections, which interrupt the sentiment, rather than mark the character. These are particularities, which it requires as little skill to hit off, as the provincial dialect, which so many wretched scribblers have palmed upon us for humour, and which is in the present instance so judiciously avoided. We do not mean, that these expletives should be quite excluded, but could wish that they were used more sparingly, as Cadwallader is possessed of many more striking and agreeable peculiarities. (See the Prologue, p. 56.)

#### References to the annexed PLATE II.

H POSITION of the English and French fleets at about half an hour after two in the afternoon, May 20, 1756, when the French fleet began the engagement. A. French line going with the wind upon the beam, and maintopails to the mast, the fourth



fourth and fifth ships began the fire, and very soon it became general.—B. French frigates to windward.—C. English line, the van not yet fairly up to their respective adversaries, and consequently not the rear, as the angle after tacking must be greater in the rear than the van, yet all but the two sternmost were even now within gun-shot.—D. The Intrepid putting right down out of the headmost ships way, by which, in bringing up, she was immediately disabled.—E. The admiral, with the signal out to engage the enemy, returning their fire, which he had received from the three ships for a considerable time going down, without answering it, as not thinking himself near enough.—F. Deptford ordered out of the line.—G. G. Phoenix, with the schooner, to attend her in case of burning, to receive her people.—H. Chesterfield.—I. I. The Experiment and Dolphin.

**To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.**

S I R,

**I**F you will be so good as to give the following a place in your impartial and entertaining collection, you will do a piece of justice to an injured author, give pleasure to many, and very much oblige

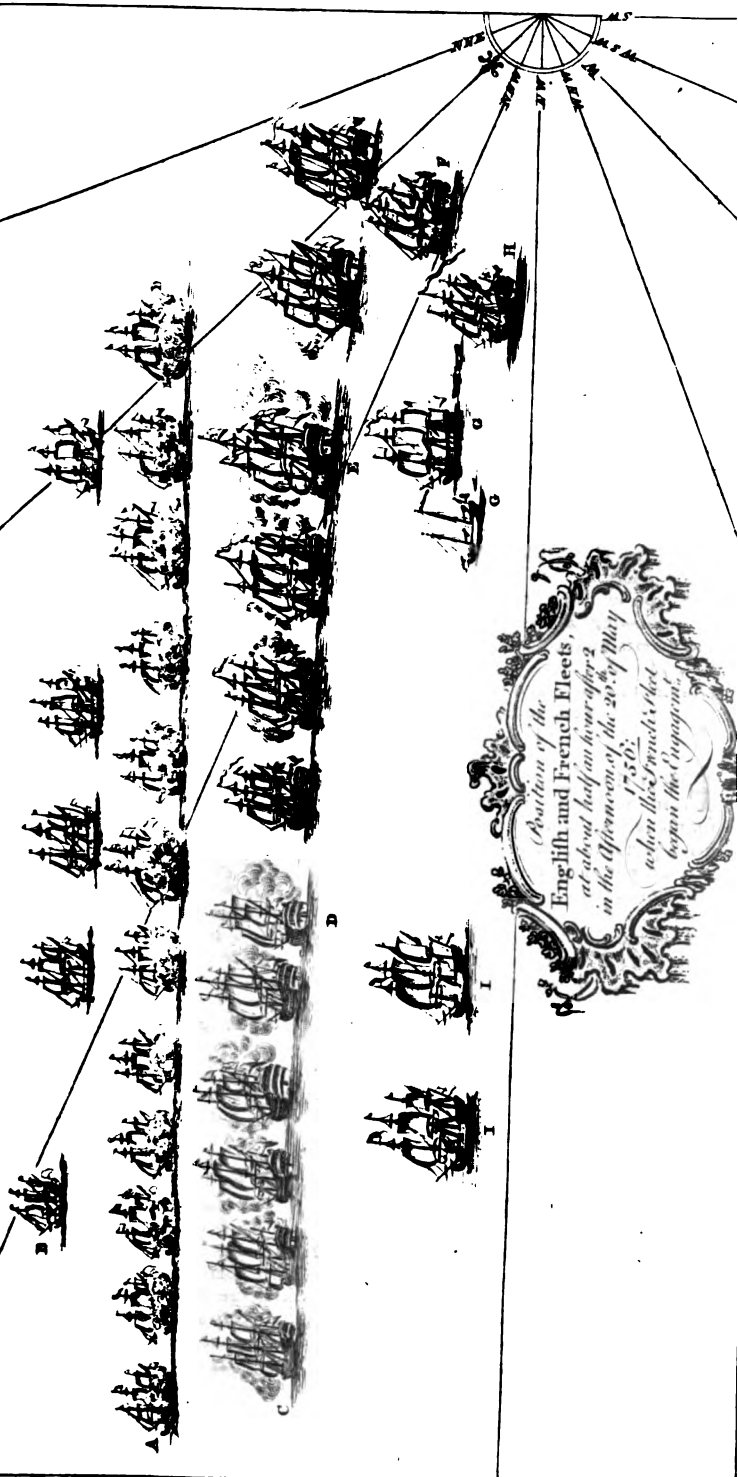
Your constant reader,

A. W——r.

**F**ROM the great partiality so manifest in the *Monthly Reviews*, &c. I have for many years omitted looking into them; being persuaded, that such a work deserves very little regard, and can have no lasting reputation, whilst the writer, or writers thereof, instead of giving a fair and candid account of some controversial pieces, with suitable extracts from them, seem determined not only to conceal, but even to disparage, whatever is published on one side, tho' supported by the clearest arguments, and most undoubted evidence: And are careful to applaud and recommend every thing on the other side, let the pleas be ever so weak or trifling, and destitute of proper proof. Such an unpardonable injustice to the cause of truth, and scandalous imposition upon the publick, deserves to be exposed. And the free writer of an *Essay on Inspiration*, p. 72. expresses himself thus: "Now for a coat of mail, to defend me from the tongues of scorpions, and the quills of porcupines, a venomous, serpentine brood, who besmear and pierce every divine and natural truth that passes the press (the

Monthly Reviewers) I owe them this compliment for splitting periods in a former pamphlet I published, &c. &c." But I was led to take notice of them by a minister, who in a visit to a gentleman, was shown a passage in the *Monthly Review* A for November last, p. 544. It related to Mr. Killingworth's Answer to the Rev. Mr. B——y's two sermons on John iii. 5. And on his reading it, he found so gross a misrepresentation thereof, as made him say to his friend, who shewed it him, *I must think the author of the Review never read* B *the Answer*. Hearing of this, I had the curiosity to borrow that Review, and must now say, whoever the author was, he seems, without regard to truth, to have drawn that part with design to prevent his readers from looking into Mr. K. to retrieve the credit of Mr. B. and relieve C his mind a little from that distress into which the Answer had thrown it. In justice therefore to the author, I write the following lines under that page of the Review, before I returned it. "The design of the above is very visible: For the answer itself is a clear vindication of Mr. K. from what is here charged upon him; and ought to be examined by every one who reads this Review. The first six, and the last six lines of which, being therein clearly answered, p. 33 to p. 37, and p. 11, 12. with p. 39, 40. how contemptible therefore does this Review appear. See also p. 1, 2. And if Mr. K——'s must be only called an attempt, and not an answer to Mr. B——'s sermon, then I am persuaded the Reviewer cannot produce an answer to any one piece that has been published since the Review was set up."

**F** This Reviewer avoids entering into the merits of the controversy, and yet censures the author's arguments as *very trifling*: Says, *the texts of scripture which he produces in support of his opinion, are either grossly perverted, or nothing to his purpose*. Goes on to lessen and degrade him as no G *clear or fair reasoner*, without giving a single instance of any kind to support his charge; and must therefore be despised by every thinking man, who may see that Mr. K. has clearly made it appear, that Mr. B. was quite mistaken, not only in the sense of his text, but in all the other H scriptures made use of by him; which were therefore so many misapplications of scripture on the other side: And to use the Reviewer's own phrase, *grossly perverted, or nothing to his purpose*. The answer has also shewn Mr. B——'s arguments



*Position of the  
English and French Fleets,  
at about half an hour after 2  
in the afternoon of the 20<sup>th</sup> of May  
1756;  
when the French Fleet  
began the engagement.*



ments and pleas, to be trifling, inconclusive, and false. That there is not a protestant dissenter in the kingdom, who can justly thank him for his labours; because, as the answer observes, p. 33. the whole body of them of all denominations are most evidently condemned by what he says.

It has indeed been Mr. K. ———'s unhappiness, not to write on the popular side of certain subjects; but his reasoning has always been allowed by the unprejudiced, to be remarkably clear and conclusive: His arguments and proofs the most strong and convincing; so clear and well adapted, that some of the most learned and candid ministers, whose labours he had considered, have acknowledged him to be a very ingenious gentleman; and his publications very well done. Let the impartial reader, who has seen the Review under consideration, but examine the answer there referred to; and he must be convinced, that Mr. K. cannot desire a better vindication of himself and his works, from the misrepresentations there given of them: And that little or no regard is due to such a set of writers, as from thence they appear to be.

VOLTAIRE'S ESSAY on the JEWS,  
continued from p. 79.

AFTER the death of Solomon, the 12 tribes that composed the nation divided. The kingdom was rent into two small provinces, one whereof was called Judah and the other Israel. Nine tribes and an half composed the Israelite province, and only two and an half made that of Judah. Between these two little nations a hatred arose, which was the more implacable, as they were kindred and neighbours, and of different religions: For at Sichem and Samaria, Baal, (from the Sidonian name) was worshipped, and Adonai at Jerusalem. At Sichem they consecrated two calves; and at Jerusalem they consecrated two cherubims, creatures with wings and a double head, which were placed in the sanctuary. Thus each faction having its king, its god, its rites, and its prophets, they waged a cruel war together.

Whilst this war was carrying on, the king of Assyria, who had conquered the greatest part of Asia, fell upon the Jews, as the eagle darts upon, and carries off, two fighting lizards. The nine tribes and a half of Samaria and Sichem were swept away, and irrecoverably dispersed; and the places whither they were carried into captivity, were never exactly known.

March, 1757.

The distance between Samaria and Jerusalem is only 20 leagues, and their territories join. When, therefore, one of those towns was reduced by a powerful conqueror, the other could not hold out long. Accordingly Jerusalem was often A sacked; it was made tributary by the kings Hazael and Razin; it was subjugated by Teglathphalasser, thrice taken by Nabucodonosor, and at last destroyed. Sederias, who had been established king or governor by this conqueror, was carried away, he and all his people, into captivity in Babylon: So that there remained B of the Jews in Palestine only some families of peasant slaves to till the ground.

As to the small country of Samaria and Sichem, being more fertile than Jerusalem, it was reoccupied by foreign colonies sent thither by the Assyrian kings, C who took the name of Samaritans.

The two tribes and an half remaining slaves at Babylon and in the neighbouring towns, for 70 years, had time to learn the customs of their masters. They also enriched their language by a mixture of Chaldaic; and from this time knew no D other alphabet or character but the Chaldaic: They even changed the Hebrew dialect for the Chaldaic tongue. This is an unquestionable fact. Josephus the historian says, he wrote at first in Chaldaic, which was the language of his country. The Jews seem to have acquired very little of the learning of the Magi: They E turned brokers, money changers, and dealers in second hand goods and cloaths; by which they made themselves necessary, as they still continue to be, and got money.

Their gains enabled them to procure F from Cyrus a permission to rebuild Jerusalem; but when they were to set out for Palestine, those who had made fortunes at Babylon were loth to quit such a fine country for the mountains of Coelosyria, the fertile borders of the Euphrates and the Tygris, for the brook Cedron: And G they were the lowest of the people who came back with Zerobabel. The Jews at Babylon only contributed money to rebuild the city and temple; and the sum collected was not great: Eldrad says he could make up but seventy thousand crowns to rear that temple which was to be the temple of the universe.

The Jews continued subject to the Persians, and afterwards to Alexander; and when that great man, the most excusable of all conquerors, began, in the first years of his victories, to build Alexandria in H

R

order

order to make it the center of the trade of the world, the Jews crowded thither to follow their employment of brokers; and their Rabbies acquired at last a smattering of Grecian literature. The Greek tongue became absolutely necessary to the trading Jews.

After the death of Alexander, the Jews remained at Jerusalem subject to the kings of Syria; and at Alexandria to the kings of Egypt; and when those kings made war, this people fell to the lot of the conquerors.

After the Babylonish captivity Jerusalem had no governors of its own that took the title of king: The domestick administration was committed to the high priest, who was nominated by their masters: This dignity was sometimes purchased at a high price, as that of Greek patriarch at Constantinople is in our days.

Under Antiochus Epiphanes, the Jews revolted, and their city was once more plundered, and its walls demolished.

After a series of similar disasters, they at length obtained from Antiochus Sidetes, about 150 years before the vulgar æra, permission to coin money. Their head at that time took the title of king and even wore a diadem. Antigonus was the first person decorated with this ornament, which conveyed little honour, as it was not attended by power.

The Romans began at that time to be formidable to the kings of Syria, the Jews masters. The Jews gained the Roman senate by submissions and presents; and it should seem that the wars of the Romans in Asia Minor ought to have given this unhappy people a breathing time: But scarce had Jerusalem begun to enjoy a shadow of liberty, when it was rent by civil wars, which rendered its situation, whilst ruled by the phantoms of kings, much more deplorable than it had ever been in a long succession of bondage to divers foreign states.

They took the Romans for judges in their intestine broils: Most of the kingdoms in Asia Minor, of southern Africa, and three fourths of Europe had already acknowledged the Romans for their arbiters and masters. Pompey came into Syria to judge the nations, and depose several petty tyrants. Being deceived by Arietobulus, who was contending for the kingdom of Jerusalem, he took severe vengeance on him and his party. He made himself master of Jerusalem, caused several rioters both priests and pharisees, to be crucified, and long afterwards sentenced Arietobulus

king of the Jews to be capitally punished.

The Jews, always unfortunate, always enslaved, and always rebelling, drew again upon themselves the Roman arms. They were punished by Crassus or Crassius, and Metellus Scipio caused a son of king Arietobulus, named Alexander, author of all the disturbances, to be crucified.

In the time of the great Cæsar they were quite submissive and peaceable. Herod, famous amongst them and among us, who was long a simple tetrarch, obtained from Antony the crown of Judea, for which he paid a large sum: But Jerusalem would not acknowledge this new king, because he was a descendant of Esau and not of Jacob, and because he was an Idumean; he was pitched upon by the Romans purely on account of his being a foreigner, that the Jews might be more effectually curbed.

The Romans sent an army to support this king of their own appointment. Jerusalem was taken again by assault, sacked, and pillaged.

Herod, being afterwards protected by Augustus, became one of the most powerful of the petty kings of Arabia. He repaired Jerusalem, rebuilt the fortress which surrounded that temple which the Jews held so dear, and which he also new built, but could not finish for want of money and workmen. This is a proof that after all, Herod was not rich, and that tho' the Jews loved their temple, they loved their money more.

The title of king was a favour granted by the Romans, and was not hereditary. Soon after Herod's death, Judea was governed as a subaltern Roman province by the proconsul of Syria, tho' the title of king was granted sometimes to one Jew, and sometimes to another; but always in consideration of a large sum of money: Thus it was that Agrippa the Jew acquired that title under the emperor Claudius.

A daughter of this Agrippa was Berenice, famous for being beloved by one of the emperors of whom Rome boasts. It was she who by the injuries she suffered from her countrymen, drew upon Jerusalem the vengeance of the Romans. She demanded justice. The factions in the city refused it. The seditious spirit of this people led them to new excesses. It was always their character to be unruly, and their lot to be punished.

Vespasian and Titus commanded at that memorable siege, which ended with the destruction of the city. Josephus, the exaggerator,

aggerator, pretends that in this short war above a million of the Jews were massacred. We are not to wonder that an author who places 14,000 men in each village should kill a million. Those who remained were exposed to sale in the publick markets; and a Jew was sold almost as cheap as the unclean animal of which they dare not eat.

In this final disperſion they ſtill hoped for a deliverer; and under Adrian, whom they curſe in their prayers, there aroſe one Barchochebas, who called himſelf a new Moſes, a Shiloh, a Chriſt. A great number of theſe unhappy men gathered to his ſtandard, which they took to be Jehovah's ſtandard, and perished with him. This was the finiſhing blow to this nation, which ſunk under it. Its invariable notion, that bareneſs is a reproach, hath prevented its being extinct. The Jews have always deemed it their principal duty to get children, and to get money.

It follows from this brief representation, that the Hebrews have almoſt always been either vagabonds, robbers, or ſlaves, or rebels: They ſtill wander about at this day, abhorred by men, and aſſerting that heaven, and earth, and all men, were created for them alone.

We ſee, evidently, by the ſituation of Judea, and by the genius of this people, that they behaved to be always ſubjugated. They were ſurrounded by powerful and warlike nations, for whom they had the utmoſt averſion. They could not therefore contract alliances with them, or be protected by them. It was impoſſible for them to ſupport themſelves by their marine, for they ſoon loſt the only port which they had on the Red Sea in Solomon's time; and Solomon himſelf made uſe of Tyrius to build and navigate his ſhips, as well as to build his palace and temple. It is therefore manifeſt that the Hebrews had no induſtry, and could not compoſe a flouriſhing nation. They never had a ſtanding army like the Aſſyrians, Medes, Perſians, Syrians, and Romans. The traſdemmen and farmers took up arms occaſionally, and therefore could not form a well diſciplined army. Their mountains, or rather rocks, are neither high enough, nor ſo contiguous as to be able to defend the entry of their country. The more numerous part of the nation, that was carried to Babylon, Perſia, or India, or ſettled at Alexandria, were too much taken up with their commerce and their brokerage to apply to war. Their civil government, ſometimes republican, ſome-

times pontifical, ſometimes monarchical, and very often reduced to anarchy, ſeems to have been no better than their military diſcipline.

You aſk me what was the philoſophy of the Hebrews. This article will be very ſhort: They had no philoſophy. Their legiſlator himſelf no where mentions the immortality of the ſoul, or future rewards. Joſephus and Philo believed the ſoul to be material. Their doctors admitted corporeal angels; and during their abode at Babylon, they gave thoſe angels the ſame names that the Chaldeans did, Michael, Gabriel, Raphael, Uriel. The name Satan is Babyloniſh: It is in ſome meaſure the Arimanis of Zoroaſter. The name Aſmodeus is alſo Chaldaic; and Tobias, who reſided at Nineveh, is the firſt who uſed it. The doctrine of the immortality of the ſoul was not broached till afterwards, by the Phariſees: The Sadduces always denied its immateriality and immortality, and the exiſtence of angels. Nevertheleſs the Sadduces correſponded without interruption with the Phariſees; and there were even high prieſts of this ſect. This prodigious difference in the ſentiments of theſe two large bodies occaſioned no diſturbances. The Jews, during the latter part of their abode at Jeruſalem, were not ſcrupuloſly attached to any thing, but their legal ceremonies. He who eat a pork ſaulage or a rabbit, would have been ſtoned to death; and he who denied the immortality of the ſoul, might be high prieſt.

It is commonly ſaid, that the abhorrence which the Jews had for other nations proceeded from their abhorrence of idolatry. But it is much more probable that their manner of extirpating at firſt ſome colonies of Canaanites, and the hatred which the neighbouring nations conceived of them, gave riſe to the invincible averſion which the Jews bore them. As they knew no other people but their neighbours, they imagined, that by deteſting theſe they held the whole earth in abhorrence; and then accuſtomed themſelves to be enemies to all mankind.

A proof that the idolatry of the nations was not the cauſe of this enmity is the frequent mention in the hiſtory of the Jews of their turning idolators themſelves. Even Solomon ſacrificed to ſtrange gods. And after him there was ſcarce any king in the little province of Judah who did not tolerate the worſhip of thoſe gods, and offer incenſe to them. The province of Iſrael ſtill kept its two calves, and the holy

holy groves where foreign dignities are adored.

This idolatry, with which so many nations are charged, is a thing that much wants explanation. It would not, perhaps, be very difficult to remove this reproach from the theology of the ancients. All the civilized nations had the knowledge of one supreme God, master of the inferior gods and of men. The Egyptians acknowledged a first principle, called by them Knef, to which all the rest were subordinate. The antient Persians worshipped the good principle called Oremas; and were very far from sacrificing to the evil principle Arimanis, which they considered much as we consider the devil. The Guebri at this day preserve the sacred tenet of the unity of God. The antient Brachmans acknowledged one sole supreme Being. The Chinese never associated any subaltern being with the divinity, nor had they any idols till the worship of Fo, and the superstitions of the bonzes had seduced the populace. The Greeks and Romans, notwithstanding the multiplicity of their gods, acknowledged Jupiter for the absolute sovereign of heaven and earth. Homer himself, in his most absurd poetic fictions, never departed from this truth. He always represents Jupiter as the sole almighty who dispenses good and evil to the world, and who by a motion of his eyebrows can make both gods and men to tremble. Altars were erected, sacrifices offered to the subaltern gods, and the dependants upon the supreme God. But there is not a single monument of antiquity, wherein the name of the sovereign of heaven is given to a secondary god, to Mercury, to Apollo, to Mars. The thunder was always the attribute of the God who is over all.

The idea of a supreme Being, of his providence, of his eternal decrees, is to be found in all the philosophers and all the poets. In short, it is perhaps no less unjust to imagine that the antients equalled the heroes, genii, and inferior gods, with him whom they stiled the master of the gods, than it would be ridiculous to think that we associate saints and angels with God.

You ask me, whether the antient philosophers and legislators borrowed from the Jews, and whether the Jews borrowed from them. We must refer for this to Philo: He acknowledges that before the septuagint translation was made, strangers knew nothing of the books of his nation. The great nations could not borrow their laws and knowledge from an obscure and

enslaved people. The Jews had not any books even in the time of Osias: The sole copy of the law that was in being was found by accident in his reign. After the Babylonish captivity the Jews knew no other alphabet, but the Chaldaic. They were famous for no art or manufacture whatsoever; and in Solomon's time were forced to pay very dear for foreign artists. To say that the Egyptians, Persians, and Greeks were taught by the Jews, is to say that the Romans learned the arts from the Low-Britons. The Jews were never either naturalists, geometers, or astronomers. They were so far from having public schools for the instruction of youth, that they had not even a word in their language to express such an institution. The people of Peru and Mexico regulated their year better than the Jews. By their stay at Babylon and Alexandria, during which individuals might have improved themselves in knowledge, the Jews learned nothing but the art of usury. They never knew how to coin money; and when Antiochus Sedetes granted them the privilege to have money of their own, they scarce knew how to make use of this privilege for four or five years; nay, it is said, that, after all, their coin was struck at Samaria. Hence it is that Jewish medals are so scarce, and almost all counterfeit.

Upon the whole, you will find them an ignorant and barbarous people, who have long joined the most sordid avarice to the most detestable superstition, and to an invincible hatred of all the nations who tolerate and enrich them. But they ought not however to be burnt.

*The following Extracts from the fourth Volume of Dr. BIRCH's History of the Royal Society, may be of some Service to such of our Readers as live near the Sea Coast, and therefore we have given them a Place in our Magazine.*

Nov. 12, 1684. A Letter of Mr. Musgrave to Mr. Aston, dated at Oxford, Nov. 8, 1684, was read, transmitting one from Mr. William Cole of Bristol, to Dr. Plot, dated at Minehead, Oct. 17, 1684, concerning the liquor of a fish staining first green, which afterwards by heat becomes a purple. Mr. Cole's letter was as follows: "Among the many observations I have made, I here send you enclosed two rags, which is one of the greatest rarities I have met withal. About a month since here was a lady of my acquaintance arrived from Ireland, bound to her uncle, Sir Robert Southwell, at King's Weston, who informed

formed me, that many ladies and persons of quality do often send to a port town (as I remember Cork) to have their handkerchiefs and other linen marked by one, who understands how to do it. She told me, that it was with a small shell-fish, in which is found a humour, that being taken out whilst living, and with a pen, or otherwise, any linen marked with it would yield such a tincture, as never to decay by often washing. Upon which I made experiments of several sorts, found on the shores here (St. Donnets) and tried several parts of them, but could make nothing of it, thinking the matter to lie in those parts, that were of either black, yellow, or reddish colour; but at length, to my admiration, found it in a little white humour, lying enclosed in a small cavity covered with a thin skin, which is of substance like unto white viscous phlegm, but so thick and slimy, that it would not, without difficulty, be laid on with a pen; but with a small sharp pointed pencil, made of horse-hair, I could make out of one of the biggest six or eight large letters. At its laying on it is white, within a minute it turns greenish, and so grows deeper; then put out a little while in the sun turns of a deep red; as that rag, in which are the two first letters of yours and my name, and which hath not been washed since I wrote on it. The other, *nautilus*, &c. hath been washed in scalding water. After you have considered them both, you may cause the first to be boiled and washed with soap, and yet it will retain the colour, first lighter, but never after to decay by often washing. I have marked some handkerchiefs, and other fine linen, and find it fairer than on this coarse (being what I could get at present.) At my return, God willing, to Bristol, I will send you some of the shells, the biggest and smallest, and a more particular account of it, and in what part it lies. I have several other things, which I shall send you by carrier, among them some of the figured stones found plentiful nigh St. Donnets, which are somewhat like the *nautilus*, and, as I remember, much differing from that figured, and described in the history of Oxfordshire; I am sure so much unlike either of the kinds of the *nautilus*'s, that they were never such shells, and then they must be of a species lost, which can never be without dishonour to the great Creator of

all \*. I have seen above twenty of them in a solid very hard rock (appearing half out of the superficies) within the breadth of two feet. But I could not by masons hired get them out whole; but on the sides of the cliff, being climbed by them, they between the shelves of rocks in a marly earth digged many whole ones out for me, some of which I shall send you. I have not room to communicate the least part of my observations here, and in Wales. One thing I forgot of the shells, that the aforesaid tincture smells so grievously fetid, the other parts of the fish not so, that it will not come out till several washings, and my fingers have retained the smell after washing with soap, &c."

Nov. 19, 1684. Dr. Plot read part of a letter, which he had received from Mr. Cole of Bristol, dated at Minehead, Oct. 31, 1684, concerning the tincture of the shell-fish before mentioned, and mentioning, that the shells were to be gathered up at neap tides, after which they lived a week or more in sea-water: That the colour at laying is white, and in less than two minutes turns greenish, and then more green as soon as it is dry; but being carried out into the sun, as it begins to grow green, that colour presently comes to its height, and in two or three minutes more becomes of a dark red, and so remains, if kept from the sun or fire.

Sir Christopher Wren observed, that calicoes stained in the Indies have a fish smell; and he supposed, that being a cold die, it might be capable of great changes by salts.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R, Shrewsbury, Feb. 23.

NOT being so happy as to know the worthy author of the *Essay on the State of the publick Roads*, I make bold to trouble you to convey to him some hints that may induce the legislature entirely to prohibit the use of narrow wheeled waggon or carts on turnpike or other publick roads.

The clause in an act about four years ago for the encouragement of broad wheels, slightly directs the making the roads, intervening between one turnpike road and another, wide and open, so that broad wheels might with safety pass: It would be extremely useful to subject the supervisors of such highways (that shall

\* We cannot see why the loss or extinction of the whole race of any one species of animals, should be a dis honour to the great Creator of all: On the contrary, we think it a little presumptuous to say, or even to think that it would.



shall neglect to do so useful repairs) to penalties, to be levied by the trustees of either turnpike, in a short time after the first admonition; because the farmers that are convinced of the utility of broad wheels, cannot use them as the bye roads at present are, and consequently are obliged to travel on the turnpike roads with narrow wheeled carriages.

Another reason for defeating the use of broad wheels upon one turnpike road in this county near 20 miles, is the exempting prodigious heavy carriages of lime, and other manure, from the payment of any toll at all; but if the legislature would oblige such carriages to pay toll at the several gates, or to carry lime in broad wheeled carts or waggons, it would be a great encouragement to many almost convinced farmers to put up broad wheels: It is certain, none but the most shameful self interest can oppose the making narrow wheels liable to pay toll with all sorts of loading, and that none be suffered to compound upon any turnpike roads that do not travel with broad wheels.

I ask pardon for troubling you with this scrawl, and am the author's, and

Your very humble servant,

*A convinced Farmer.*

Having, in our last Magazine, given the RESOLUTIONS against Admiral BYNG, Impartiality obliges us to give now the Substance of the Admiral's DEFENCE, which has been since very fairly and very judiciously extracted and published, by way of Notes and Observations upon the several condemnatory Resolutions of the Court-Martial, in a Pamphlet, entitled, A Candid Examination of the Resolutions and Sentence of the Court-Martial, &c. By an old Sea Officer.

THE candid author begins with observing as follows: "I remember, that courts-martial, in my younger days, were held to be courts of honour and conscience; and, by these rules only, was the conduct of our commanders to be tried.—Our naval judges were then indeed unskilled in the niceties of special pleading, and were determined rather by the plain merits of the case, than the dubious phraseology of the statute; if the party appeared innocent in point of fact, they never dreamt of pronouncing him guilty in point of law; and could not reconcile to themselves, the injurious absurdity of inflicting the penalty of guilt upon innocence, because the inexplicit penning of an article might seem to render both

equally obnoxious to it.—If necessity required some latitude to be taken, they thought themselves at liberty, rather to make free with the letter of the law, than the life of the subject, especially, where the rigid interpretation of the former must include a kind of legal murder, with respect to the latter.—Hence, all apologies for the sake of their own consciences, and remonstrances of injustice done the prisoner, were, at that time, both unnecessary and unknown; nor were they held to be less conscientious judges, for not being more scrupulous lawyers."

And a little further he says: "You will easily perceive, that these reflections proceed from the determination of a late court-martial; a determination, which has not only alarmed the publick in general, but laid the very judges themselves under the inconsistent necessity of disclaiming the equity of their own sentence; and imploring, for the sake of their own consciences, as well as in justice to the prisoner, that the very execution may be averted, which their own resolutions had authorized.—Strange paradox of naval judicature!"

Then upon the first resolution of the court-martial\*, he observes thus: "The crime of delay was as roundly asserted, and as loudly clamoured against, as any other part of Mr. Byng's conduct, during the expedition; yet his innocence in this point, is now established by an authority, which, I believe, no one will suspect of any partial impressions in favour of the admiral."

Upon the fifth he observes thus: "Thus far the admiral's conduct is justified, even in the opinion of the court; yet, by the two following articles, that conduct, which before is pronounced proper, upon the whole, is now to be deemed improper in part."

Upon the seventh thus: "When the fleet arrived off Minorca, were not several ships dispersed? and was not the admiral obliged to proportion his sail, in order to enable the ships, fallen a-stern during the night, to rejoin him?—Were not the officers belonging to the garrison distributed thro'out the different ships of the fleet? and could they be put on board any one of the frigates at that time, without some hours delay?—Would not this delay have been inexcusable, when the whole fleet was advancing with a fresh gale of wind, and fair for the harbour?"

But why were these officers to be put on board the frigate?—What circumstance then rendered this extraordinary precaution

\* See our Mag. for last month, p. 51.

tion necessary?—Was the enemy in sight?—Was their appearance at that precise point of time to be expected?—If not, was not the British fleet then advancing towards the castle, as well as the frigates? and if the latter found a communication practicable, might not the officers have been embarked on board one of them, in a very short space of time?—Could the admiral, without the letter he sent to general Blakeney had been landed, possibly know, that the fate of the garrison depended on the instantaneous disembarkation of a few officers?—Or, when the enemy's fleet appeared steering towards ours, and was known to be superior to it, would not any weakening of our force have been a very injudicious, not to say a culpable measure, especially as the fleet was badly manned, and sickly?—Were not the men belonging to the frigates necessary? and were they not actually distributed to reinforce the line of battle ships?—Was the preservation of a frigate, and such a number of officers of rank, to claim no part of the admiral's attention?—Would not his leaving them (had any accident happened) been held a kind of abandoning of them to the enemy, who were then masters of the harbour? And might he not then have been exposed to that very censure which he has now incurred for not doing it?—But, supposing the judgment of the court to be *right*, does it infer any thing more than that the admiral's was *wrong*?—And yet, wrong as it may have been, it seems to have had its abettors; since not a single witness examined, to this part of Mr. Byng's conduct, but has avowed the rectitude of it; and who, as officers of equal rank, knowledge, and experience, together with the additional advantage of being on the spot, may be deemed no indifferent, if not altogether as infallible judges as those of the court itself. Does not Mr. West say, *that the garrison of St. Philip's was to look on the English fleet at that time as its protection, and that any weakening the force of that protection would have been highly inexcusable*?—Does not lord Robert Bertie give it as his opinion, *That the 100 officers and recruits were of much more service on board the fleet, than they could have been in the garrison, &c*?—As the authority of evidence appears to have had no weight in forming this opinion of the court, it is to be presumed, that of reason was adopted in its stead; yet by what principles of it Mr. Byng can be said—*not to have done his utmost to relieve St.*

*Philip's castle*, only because he first endeavoured to destroy a fleet destined to cover the siege of it, is, I confess, to me somewhat inexplicable. This resolution, therefore, amounts to no more than a mere difference in judgment between the court and the admiral, together with all his officers—and the words of it—*If found practicable*, imply, that the court were by no means satisfied, that the landing of the inconsiderable reinforcement then on board, actually was so."

Upon the eleventh thus: "As this opinion is founded merely on a disputable point of discipline, with regard to the propriety of disposing the ships for the attack, nothing criminal, at least, can be inferred from it, unless every critical deviation from the judgment of the court is to be held a proof of wilful guilt, and liable to the severest penalties of it.—It seems the admiral's pretended error (for no harder term can his most sanguinary opposers give it) consists: First, In *sut-*tering the van of our fleet to stretch beyond the rear of the enemy's. Secondly, In not tacking when the two fleets were a-breast of each other, and bearing right down on the enemy. And, thirdly, In not making all such sail as would have enabled the worst sailing ship (under all her plain sail) to preserve her station.—How consonant such a conduct may be to any new system of our modern disciplinarians, I will not pretend to say; but certain I am, that it is contrary to the doctrine, as well as practice of every prudent, good, or great officer, I ever knew or have heard of; and indeed, who (tho' ever so little skilled in naval knowledge) does not see the propriety rather of approaching the enemy with a broadside, than with the stem only towards them, as the latter must inevitably subject your ships to be raked, and probably render them disabled for action before they can properly come into it.—Was not this even justified by the event, in the very engagement under consideration; since the Intrepid, from being thus indiscreetly conducted to action, was disabled without being able to do her antagonist any apparent damage; to avoid this inconvenience it was, that Mr. Byng very prudently stretched beyond the enemy's rear before he tacked, that he might, by a slanting course, place his ships against those they were to engage with their broadsides towards them, and which could only be effected by this method; a method the more unexceptionable, as the French fleet

was laying to receive him.—Nor is the new doctrine of engaging the enemy, under a crowd of sail, to be justified either by authority or experience.—It was the invariable rule of the brave Russel, and the able Rooke, never to hazard a disorder on the brink of action, by crowding sail, and making the attack with precipitation, especially when, as in this case, the enemy waited the attack, and there was no reason to apprehend they would avoid an engagement.—Upon the whole, whether the admiral's system, or that of the court, is most agreeable to true naval discipline, I shall not be arrogant enough to determine; but will venture to pronounce, that neither has any claim, that I know of, to infallibility, for the sanctification of their doctrine. If experience, indeed, may be thought of any avail in this case, the advantage must be allowed the admiral, as none of his judges, that I ever heard of, have this to plead in support of their superior abilities for the proper conduct of a fleet."

Upon the twentieth thus: "I believe this is the first instance of so fatal a stress laid upon so inconsiderable a space of time: But would not the candour and ingenuity of this opinion have appeared much more conspicuous, had the disadvantages accruing from this pretended error of the admiral's been more particularly specified, viz. *How far*, by this means, the rear of our fleet was separated from the van—and *how long* retarded from closing with, and engaging the enemy.—If our fleet went (as appears by the evidence it did) about two knots and a half, or three knots an hour, could this heinous shortening of sail (as the ship was still under way notwithstanding) be supposed to have lessened her way much more than a cable's length, and as the enemy's ships were lying to receive the attack, could any inconvenience attend so momentary an interruption? But supposing the admiral had made the signal mentioned in the resolution, and had kept on, must not he, considering the shortness of the run, have nearly closed the Revenge, during the time the *Louisa* and *Trident* were making more sail; and how then were these ships to get into their stations, between the *Revenge* and the admiral, without his then backing for them, and that for a much longer time than was at first necessary?—If he had not done this, what was to become of these two ships, or was he to have attacked the enemy's line without them? But surely the court

must have mistaken both the time, as well as cause of this separation and retardment; since, from the whole scope of evidence, it appears both were occasioned some time after, from the *Revenge* bringing too by the *Intrepid*, instead of proceeding a-head, and closing the line, agreeable to the 24th article of additional fighting instructions, and agreeable to the signal for the line of battle a-head, then flying, and which impeded the court, by the 25th resolution, admits of.—Tho' this is not the only one, yet, I must confess, it appears to me a striking instance, how little authority evidence had in the formation of the court's opinion, since this damnatory resolution is founded on the testimony of a single witness only, when twenty others have absolutely sworn, that the admiral never once shortened sail from the time he bore away, till he was stopped by the ships a-head of him backing and falling on his bow. Surely, when the law of evidence is disregarded, judgment must become arbitrary, and justice precarious.—But, as a seaman, I cannot avoid making one observation more on this extraordinary article of Mr. Byng's condemnation.—If this supposed separation was made on this occasion, between our van and rear, who was properly chargeable with it?—Not the admiral surely.—Ought the admiral to regulate his motions by those of each particular ship, or each particular ship to regulate its motions by those of the admiral?—When a signal therefore for a line, at half a cable's length distance, is flying, can an improper separation be occasioned by any other means than by those ships, either a-head or astern of the admiral, not keeping the due distance prescribed by the signal?—Hence, must not such a separation be imputable only to the ships in the van, which ought, according to all the rules of discipline, to have preserved the distance appointed?—Indeed, this is the first time I ever heard an admiral accused of being out of his station in the line; for, as his ship is supposed to be the center, from which all situation takes place, the rest of the ships may offend in point of station, with respect to the admiral, but the admiral never with respect to the rest of the ships.—But it seems the admiral should have made the *Trident's* and *Princess Louisa's* signals to make more sail; yet, as this interruption lasted only about six minutes, would not the very making of these signals have taken up near that time, and then those ships would have that to do, which,

by the admiral's method, was already done.—Again, the admiral should have set more sail himself.—What additional sail could he have carried?—Toppassant sails, you will say. But were these ever proper sails for an admiral to carry, and to engage an enemy under? Of what reason appeared to make them necessary, when the enemy, superior in force, and in perfect good order, were waiting the attack?"

Upon the twenty-sixth thus: "Here, it seems, is an allowed impediment to the Ramillies's continuing to go down; and might not this be the cause of that separation and retardment before-mentioned? Nay, if the authority of evidence may be allowed to have any weight against that of the court, this actually was the cause, and the only cause of them: Can then the admiral be blameable for the consequences of an accident which did not depend upon him, or could possibly be foreseen or prevented by him?—As to the admiral's permitting the fire of the Ramillies to be continued, surely no seaman, acquainted with action, can hesitate to pronounce it a prudent measure under the circumstances which then existed.—Was not the admiral within half a mile of the enemy, when he permitted the fire to be continued? Tho' this may not be allowed to be within point-blank, has it not, in many famous sea actions, been looked upon as a proper distance for engaging, and called half gun-shot?—Might not the smoke distress the enemy in taking a deliberate and sure aim at the Ramillies as she was bearing down, and, by that means, prevent her being disabled before she could get into close action, which it appears the admiral declared to be his intention?—As the ship was then bearing down all the time, did not she every minute near her opponent, and as the shot of the enemy had for some time reached, and passed over the Ramillies, might not her return of it damage the enemy, especially in her masts, yards, and rigging? Nay, did not this very continuation of the fire, criminal as it is censured to be, drive one of the French ships out of the line, after having brought down her top-sail-yard? So that the only damage, apparently done the enemy's whole fleet, was the effect of this fire, which by the court is pronounced wrong, and to have thrown away his majesty's shot uselessly.—As to the smoke of the Ramillies preventing the admiral's seeing the position of the ships immediately a-head of him; this is reasoning

March, 1757.

from the event, no very fair way of forming conclusions.—Had those ships kept their proper stations, I presume there would have been no occasion for the admiral's so particular observance of them. That they would fall out of their stations, nothing less than prescience could have enabled him to know; so that the admiral should not have continued the fire of the Ramillies, because the smoke might possibly prevent his seeing an accident which he could not possibly expect would happen. Excellent logic!—Notable cause of crimination!"

Upon the thirty-second thus: "As the subject of this opinion is merely matter of judgment, it may not be improper to oppose authority to authority, and if, as has been before observed, the commission, that constitutes the court, is not supposed to confer infallibility on the members of it, it may still remain doubtful at least,—Whether the admiral ought (after the ships, which had received damage in the action, were as much refitted as circumstances would permit) to have returned with the Squadron off St. Philip's; but first, it may be asked, how was he to get there?—Was not the French fleet seen several times lying between him and the island?—Had that fleet, to appearance, suffered any diminution in its force?—Were not four ships of ours rendered unfit for action?—Would it then have been prudent, with the remnant of our ships, to have reattacked an enemy, which was superior to the whole?—Was it proper to have proceeded again into action with the Intrepid, which was obliged to be towed, under jury-masts, to Gibraltar?—Was not the Portland likewise, when arrived at that place, reported unfit for service, and could not be hove down there?—But is the admiral the only person who differs with the court in opinion on this occasion, and is not his judgment authorized by the unanimous concurrence of every land and sea officer consulted upon it?—Were not these gentlemen equally qualified with the court, to judge of the propriety of the proceedings? And did not their being on the spot rather give them the advantage in this point over gentlemen in the harbour of Portsmouth?—Does it not seem strange, that all mention of the council of war, held on board the Ramillies, should be so carefully avoided in the resolutions of the court! Were not the minutes of it read on the trial, and by that means become part of the proceedings?—Did the court think itself in no sort obliged to pay any regard

regard to the contents of them? But how indeed is it to be expected they should have any weight, when it appears, that these gentlemen have thought themselves at liberty to set up their own private opinion, in opposition to the authority of the united evidence of every individual witness, examined upon oath in this particular."

Upon the thirty-seventh he observes thus: "As the whole substance of these resolutions depends on the following words, viz. *or shall not do his utmost*, it may be sufficient to observe, that if so fatal a stress is to be laid on this indeterminate expression, as to enforce a sentence against both *conscience* and *justice*, what officer, let his conduct be ever so unexceptionable, can hope to escape capital punishment, unless he is possessed of the comfortable certainty, that the opinion of his judges, in point of discipline, will fortunately coincide with his own?—Is any other crime to be collected from the whole of these resolutions, than that Mr. Byng and his judges *thought differently*?—He may, if you believe them, have been *injudicious*; he cannot have been *criminal*; and tho' the sentence condemns to the *penalty*, I will venture to say, at the same time, it acquits of the *guilt*; and indeed seems to amount to little more than a remonstrance against the *severity* (not to say absurdity) of the *law*, or a declaration of the court's *inability* to interpret it.

#### References to the annexed PLATE III.

**P**osition of the English and French fleets, at three in the afternoon, May 20, 1756, wind about S. W. by W. A. French line engaged, the three headmost bearing up, the fourth and fifth ships setting topgallant-sails, and also bearing up; the center firing on the English van at some distance, the eleventh ship of the enemy's line having lost her maintop-sail-yard, ran out of the line from admiral Byng's ship, who was fired at by the three sternmost of the French line.—B. The *Defiance*, Portland, Lancaster, Buckingham, and Captain, engaging the enemy's van.—C. The *Intrepid* had her foretop-mast shot away in bringing up to engage, and was much shattered; she lay ungovernable.—D. The *Revenge* aback close to the *Intrepid*.—E. The *Princess Louisa* aback to avoid running on board the *Intrepid* and *Revenge*, and shot out of her line as she brought up to the wind.—F. The *Trident* aback for the same purpose,

and close on board the admiral.—G. The admiral throwing aback to keep clear of the ships a-head of him, that in the smoke of the engagement he was near being on board of without seeing them immediately.—H. The *Culloden*.—I. The *Kingston*.—K. The *Deptford*.—L. The *Chelsterfield*.—M. The *Phoenix*.—N. A schooner.—O. The *Dolphin*.—P. The Experiment.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

**S I R,**  
**T**HE latter part of the answer in your last Magazine, p. 602, per Mr. P. Turner, is very erroneous. For the  $\angle \odot GF = 40^{\circ} 55'$  contains as much more than three points of the compass, as it exceeds  $33^{\circ} 45'$ , tho' that gentleman makes it exactly three points. Besides, he has taken the rhumbs upon the directly opposite points of the compass; for instead of the westernmost ships course being S. by E. &c. he has made it S. by W. &c. And the easternmost ship's course, which should have been S. W. by S. &c. is made by him S. E. by S. The distances and angles are very correct, and agree with my young Tyro's, in your Magazine for November, p. 554, whose answer would have been correct, had there not been a mistake, by inserting in the last line S. by E.  $1^{\circ}$  easterly, and S. W. by S.  $3^{\circ} 51'$  westerly, instead of S. by E.  $1^{\circ} 56'$  easterly, and S. W. by S.  $\frac{1}{2} 32'$  westerly.

In the thirteenth line of my answer, it should have been  $\angle ACD = x^{\circ}$  (the mark of interrogation after  $x$ ) instead of  $x^{\circ}$ . I am, S I R,

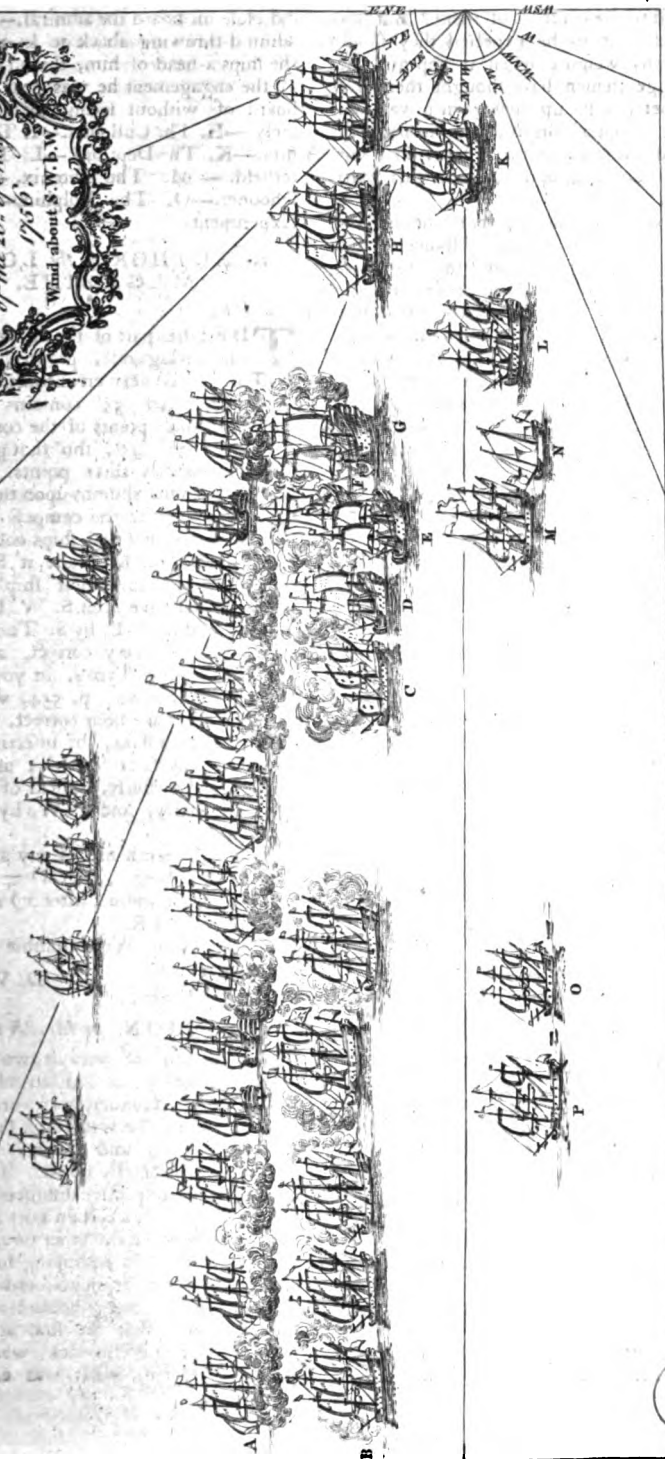
F Bridgewater, in Your humble servant,  
Somersetshire,  
Jan. 20, 1757.

D. WEBBER.

#### QUESTION, by Mr. WEBBER.

**T**WO ships of war, at two ports, in the same parallel of latitude, which are 50 leagues asunder, were ordered out upon a cruise; the westernmost ship was to sail 58 leagues, and the easternmost 30 leagues, both directly north. They were then, at their respective distances, to tack about, and sail for a certain port lying in a direct line between the other two, in order to join a fleet there equipping for a secret expedition; which they accordingly did. And upon comparing accounts at their arrival, found, that the sum of the distances sailed, after the tack, was the least possible. Quere, what was each ship's course

*Division of the*  
**English & French Fleets**  
*at Sea in the Afternoon*  
*of the 20<sup>th</sup> of May*  
 1756.  
 Wind about S.W. by W.



*Printed for R. Baldwin in Water Street Row.*





course and distance run? And to illustrate and render the whole more intelligible, it is requested, that the young Philomath will give a geometrical construction and demonstration also.

QUESTION, by Mr. W. MARSHALL.

**T**HE shaft of a round marble pillar, 16 inches in diameter at the top, is eight of the bottom diameters in height;  $\frac{1}{4}$  whereof is truly cylindrical, and the other  $\frac{3}{4}$  swelling, but supposing it tapers straight; it is  $\frac{1}{4}$  less at top than at bottom: The price of the stone, and workmanship, at 9s. 3d. per cubick foot is required; and the superficial content including both ends?

Bridgewater, Jan. 21, 1757.

From Mr. Webber's mathematical school.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

**N**OTwithstanding your yearly indexes are very copious, and no unenterprising summary of the contents of each volume of your truly valuable Magazine; yet I often lament the want of one GENERAL INDEX to your collections, from their first appearance, 1732, to the present time. Such a help to your readers would, I am persuaded, be highly pleasing and profitable, would prevent the toil of poring over 25 indexes for any particular that they want to recur to, where memory, as to the time of its appearance, fails; and I am convinced would answer your purpose, as to defraying its expence, since surely great numbers of your purchasers would gladly lay out a few shillings for so valuable an addition to their sets of the London Magazines. I will be ready to subscribe for 10 or 12 myself, if this proposal should meet with your approbation.

I am, S I R,

Doncaster, Your humble Servant,  
March 4, 1757. *William Naylor.*

[The same request has likewise been made, by some others of our valuable correspondents, one of whom has generously offered to procure us subscribers for 50 copies of such a general index. We are ready to oblige them; but, as such a work will be somewhat expensive, we desire as many of our other correspondents as are inclined to encourage it, to favour Mr. Richard Baldwin, in Pater-Noster-Row, with their names and places of abode, and their resolution to become purchasers, and if we procure a number of subscribers sufficient barely to defray the

expence, we propose to oblige them with a general index to the 26 volumes when the present year shall be completed.]

PROLOGUE to DOUGLAS, a Tragedy. Spoken by Mr. SPARKS.

**I**N ancient times, when Britain's trade was arms,  
And the lov'd musick of her youth, alarms;  
A god-like race sustain'd fair England's fame,  
Who has not heard of gallant Piercy's Ay, and of Douglas? Such illustrious foes  
In rival Rome and Carthage never rose!  
From age to age bright shone the British fire,  
And every hero was a hero's sire.  
When powerful fate decreed one warrior's doom,  
Up sprung the Phoenix from his parent's  
But whilst these generous rivals fought and fell,

These generous rivals lov'd each other well;  
Tho' many a bloody field was lost and won,  
Nothing in hate, in honour all was done.

When Piercy wrong'd defy'd his prince or peers,

Fast came the Douglas, with his Scottish And, when proud Douglas made his king his foe,

**D** For Douglas, Piercy bent his English bow,  
Expell'd their native homes by adverse fate,  
They knock'd alternate at each other's gate:  
Then blaz'd the castle at the midnight hour,  
For him whose arms had shook its firmest tower.

This night a Douglas your protection

**E** A wife! a mother! pity's softest names:  
The story of her woes indulgent hear,  
And grant your suppliant all she begs, a tear.

In confidence she begs; and hopes to find  
Each English breast, like noble Piercy's kind.

**F** EPILOGUE. Spoken by Mr. BARRY.

**A**N Epilogue I ask'd; but not one word [absurd

Our bard will write. He vows 'tis most  
With comick wit to contradict the strain  
Of tragedy, and make your sorrows vain.

**G** Sadly he says, that pity is the best,  
The noblest passion of the human breast:  
For when its sacred streams the heart o'er-  
flow,

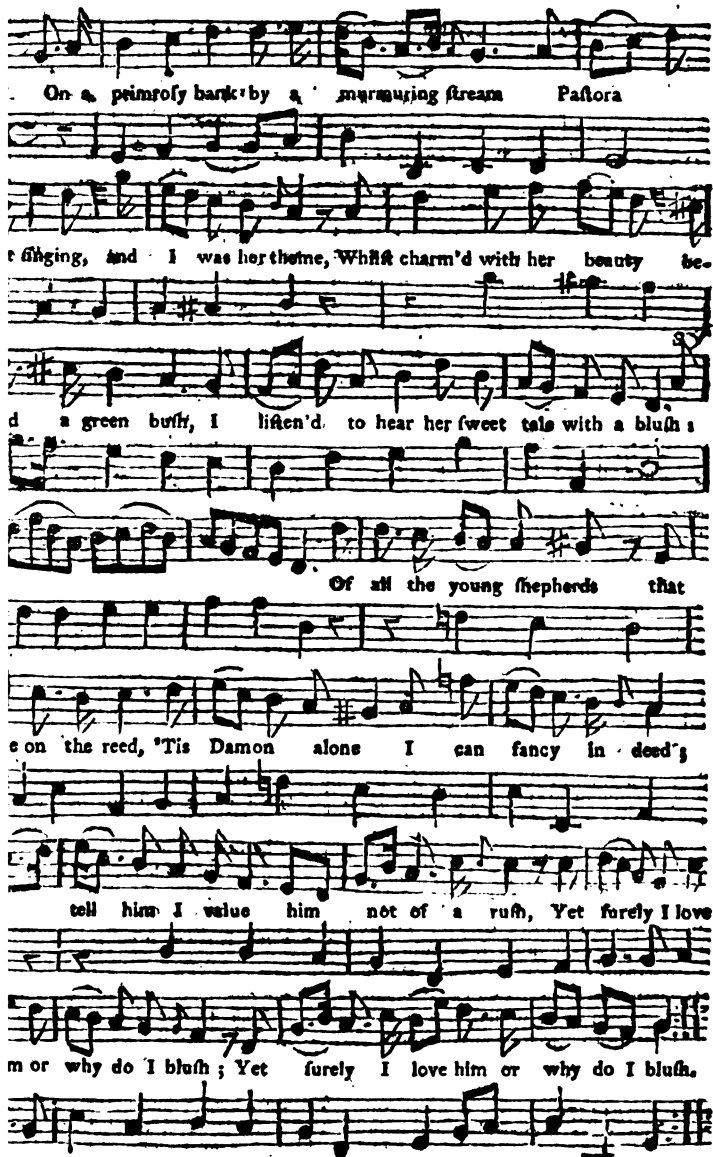
In gushes pleasure with the tide of woe;  
And when it waves retire, like those of Nile,  
They leave behind them such a golden soil,  
That there the virtues without culture grow,

**H** There the sweet blossoms of affection blow.  
These were his words;—void of delusive art

I felt them; for he spoke them from his  
Nor will I now attempt, with witty folly,  
To chase away celestial melancholy.



# The BLUSH. A New SONG. March



On a primrosy bank by a murmuring stream Pastora  
 singing, and I was her theme, Whilst charm'd with her beauty be-  
 d a green bush, I listen'd to hear her sweet tale with a blush;  
 Of all the young shepherds that  
 e on the reed, 'Tis Damon alone I can fancy in deed;  
 tell him I value him not of a rush, Yet surely I love  
 m or why do I blush; Yet surely I love him or why do I blush.

2.  
 it to the grove at the top of a hill,  
 aft May—I remember it still,  
 me a nest of young linnets quite  
 ind present receiv'd with a blush.  
 e meets me he'll smiler and smile,  
 did not observe him the while;  
 to kiss me. I gave him a puff,  
 you be easy, I cry'd with a blush.  
 an't you, &c.

3.  
 y he came to intreat me to walk,  
 'n a meadow, of love was our

He call'd me his dearest—Pray Damon be  
 hush, blush.  
 There's somebody coming, I cry'd with a  
 My mother she chides when I mention the  
 swain,  
 Forbids me to go to the meadow again;  
 But sure for his sake I will venture a blush,  
 For love him I do, I confess with a blush.  
 For love him, &c.

4.  
 Thus warbled the fair and my heart leapt for joy,  
 Tho' little she thought her Damon was nigh,  
 As it chancing to spy me behind a green bush,  
 She ended her song, and arose with a blush.  
 N. B. The last verse to be sung twice over.

## A NEW MINUET.



## Poetical ESSAYS in MARCH, 1757.

ELEGY on <sup>the</sup> MAUSOLEUM of AUGUSTUS.  
To the Rt. Hon. George Buffi Villiers, Viscount Villiers. Written at Rome, 1756. By William Whitehead, Esq; (See p. 92)

**A**MID these mould'ring walls, this marble round,  
Where slept the heroes of the Julian name,  
Say, shall we linger still in thoughts profound,  
And meditate the mournful paths to fame?  
What tho' no cypress shades, in fun'ral rows,  
No sculptur'd urns, the last records of fate,  
O'er the thrunk terrace wave their baleful boughs,  
Or breathe in storied emblems of the great,  
Yet not with heedless eye will we survey  
The scene tho' chang'd, nor negligently tread;  
These variegated walks, however gay,  
Were once the silent mansions of the dead.  
In every shrub, in every flow'ret's bloom  
That paints with different hues yon smiling plain,  
Some hero's ashes issue from the tomb,  
And live a vegetative life again.  
For matter dies not, as the sages say,  
But shifts to other forms the pliant mass,  
When the free spirit quits its cumb'rous clay,  
And sees, beneath, the rolling planets pass.  
Perhaps, my Villiers, for I sing to thee,  
Perhaps, unknowing of the bloom it gives,  
In yon fair scyon of Apollo's tree  
The sacred dust of young Marcellus lives.

Pluck not the leaf—'twere sacrilege to wound  
Th' ideal memory of so sweet a shade;  
In these sad seats an early grave he found,  
And † the first rites to gloomy Disconvey'd.  
Witness ‡ thou field of Mars, that oft had † known

His youthful triumphs in the mimic war,  
Thou heardst the heart-felt universal groan  
When o'er thy bosom roll'd the fun'ral car.  
Witness § thou Tufcan stream, where oft he glow'd  
In sportive strugglings with th' opposing  
Fast by the recent tomb thy waters flow'd  
While wept the wife, the virtuous, and the brave.

O lost too soon!—yet why lament a fate  
By thousands envied, and by heaven approv'd?

Rare is the boon to those of longer date  
To live, to die, admir'd, esteem'd, belov'd,  
Weak are our judgments, and our passions warm,  
And slowly dawns the radiant morn of  
Our expectations hastily we form,  
And much we pardon to ingenuous youth.  
Too oft we satiate on th' applause we pay  
To rising merit, and resume the crown;  
Full many a blooming genius, snatch'd away,  
Has fall'n lamented who had liv'd unknown;  
For hard the task, O Villiers, to sustain  
Th' important burthen of an early fame;  
Each added day some added worth to gain,  
Prevent each with, and answer every claim.

Be

• It is now a garden belonging to Marchese di Corré. † He is said to be the first person buried in this monument. ‡ Quamvis ille virum magnam maeroris ad urbem

Campus agit genitus!

§ Vel quæ, Tyberine, videbis  
Funera, cum tumulum præterlabere recentem.

VIRG.

Be thou Marcellus, with a length of days !  
 But O remember, whatsoe'er thou art,  
 The most exalted breath of human praise  
 To please indeed must echo from the heart.  
 Tho' thou be brave, be virtuous, and be  
 wise, [lov'd,  
 By all, like him, admir'd, esteem'd, be-  
 'Tis from within alone true fame can rise,  
 The only happy is the self-approv'd.

ELEGY to the Rt. Hon. George Simon Har-  
 court, Viscount Newnham. Written at  
 Rome, 1756. By the same.

YES, noble youth, 'tis true ; the softer  
 arts, [power,  
 The sweetly-sounding string, and pencil's  
 Have warm'd to rapture ev'n heroic hearts,  
 And taught the rude to wonder, and adore.

For beauty charms us, whether she appears  
 In blended colours ; or to soothing sound  
 Attunes her voice ; or fair proportion wears  
 In yonder swelling dome's harmonious  
 round.

Al! all the charms ; but not alike to all  
 'Tis given to revel in her blissful bower ;  
 Coercive ties, and reason's pow'ful call  
 Bid some but taste the sweets, which some  
 devour.

When nature govern'd, and when man was  
 young,

Perhaps at will th' untutor'd savage rov'd,  
 Where waters murmur'd, and where clusters  
 hung [lov'd.

He fed, and slept beneath the shade he  
 But since the sage's more sagacious mind,  
 By heaven's permission, or by heaven's  
 command,

To polish'd states has social laws assign'd,  
 And gen'l good on partial duties plann'd,  
 Not for ourselves our vagrant steps we bend  
 As heedless chance, or wanton choice or-  
 dain ;

On various stations various tasks attend,  
 And men are born to trifle or to reign.

As chaunts the woodman, whilst the Dryads  
 weep,

And falling forests fear th' uplifted blow,  
 As chaunts the shepherd, whilst he tends his  
 sheep,

Or weaves to pliant forms the osier bough,  
 To me 'tis given, whom fortune loves to  
 lead [bow'rs,

Thro' humbler toils to life's sequester'd  
 To me 'tis giv'n to wake th' amusive roed,  
 And sooth with song the solitary hours.

But thee superior, sob'rer toils demand,  
 Severer paths are thine of patriot fame ;  
 Thy birth, thy friends, thy king, thy native  
 land, [their claim,

Have giv'n thee honors, and have each  
 Then nerve with fortitude thy feeling breast  
 Each wish to combat, and each pain to bear ;  
 Spurn with disdain th' inglorious love of rest,  
 Nor let the Syren Ease approach thine ear,

Beneath yon cypress shade's eternal green  
 See prostrate Rome her wond'rous story tell,  
 Mark how the rose the world's imperial queen,  
 And tremble at the prospect how she fell !  
 Not that my rigid precepts would require  
 A painful struggling with each adverse gale,  
 Forbid thee listen to th' enchanting lyre,  
 Or turn thy steps from fancy's flow'ry vale.  
 Whate'er of Greece in sculptur'd brass sur-  
 vives, [maize,

Whate'er of Rome in mould'ring arcs re-  
 Whate'er of genius on the canvas lives,  
 Or flows in polish'd verse, or airy strains,  
 Be these thy leisure ; to the chosen few,  
 Who dare excel, thy fostering aid afford ;  
 Their arts, their magic pow'rs with honours  
 due

Exalt ; but be thyself what they record.

The Progress of LOVE. A Cantata.

THUS to a young despairing swain  
 Sage Mentor preach'd in friendly strain,  
 " Believe not all the fair ones say,  
 To-morrow kind, tho' coy to day ;  
 A fault'ring tongue, and tim'rous eye  
 But teach Corinna to deny,  
 For women, says the bard of old,  
 Stoop to the forward and the bold."

Air. When first I lov'd for Hebe's love  
 She hung her head and sigh'd ;  
 Her tongue wou'd still my suit reprove,  
 But yet her eyes comply'd.

Each time I wou'd—I scarce begun,  
 " Fond youth, she cry'd, give o'er,"  
 But yet whene'er my tale was done  
 She listen'd still for more.

One lucky hour, when caution slept,  
 And pride was lull'd to rest,  
 When love alone the fortress kept,  
 I stole into her breast.

From that blest day she chang'd her scorn,  
 And caught the new delight ;  
 So freeze the dewy gems at morn,  
 And melt away at night.

Then let not too soon the young lover despair,  
 And take a denial at once from the fair ;  
 Let him often the path to her dwelling explore,  
 And tho' often repul'd still attend at the door.  
 Again let him press the coy maid and again,  
 For love's sweetest pleasures are purchas'd  
 with pain, [in those,  
 There's a minute of bliss for the constant  
 But all who'd be happy must suffer before,

Advice to the LADIES.

IN Cupid's fam'd school wou'd ye take a  
 degree [from me,  
 Young maids you must learn a short lesson  
 Scarce blows on your cheek the fair rose of  
 fifteen [unseen ;  
 E'er love, the sweet traitor, attacks you  
 To ruin and please ev'ry method he tries,  
 A friend in pretence, but a foe in disguise.  
 Does your fancy incline to wealth, title and  
 dress, [distress,  
 Does your pulse beat to pleasure, or sink at  
 All

All hours he watches, all dresses he wears,  
And courts as best suits him, with smiles or  
in tears, [his art,  
To your humour and taste still he varies  
And steals thro' your eyes or your ears to  
your heart ;  
For love, tho' a child, as Anacreon has sung,  
With ease can outwit both the old and  
the young.

Miss COURTNEY to Miss ANNE CONOLLY,  
May 1753.

**T**HOU' kind your words—how full of  
sorrow !

" Adieu ! dear Bell—we part to-morrow."  
Farewell ! dear sister of my youth,  
Ally'd by honour, love and truth ;  
Farewell our visits, sports and plays,  
Sweet scenes of our childish days ;  
Farewell our walks to Park and Mall,  
Our jaunts to concert, route or ball ;  
Farewell our shifts of sprightly chat,  
Of " who said this—and who did that ;"  
Critiques on scissars, needles, pins,  
Fans, aigrettes, ribbands, capuchins  
A long farewell ! Conolly flies  
To distant suns, and distant skies !

A muse in tears moves slow and dull,  
How weak the head, the heart so full !  
Slight sorrows find an easy vent,  
And trifling cares are eloquent,  
Sad silence only can express  
The genuine pains of deep distress ;  
Yet I cou'd rave in darken'd chamber  
On seas of milk, and ships of amber,  
Like frantic Belvidera when is  
Perform'd the tragedy of Venice  
Preserv'd—Oh ! as I hope to marry,  
Gibber is parted from her Barry ;  
This, by the by, may serve as news  
To-morrow on your way t'amuse,  
It causes great, great speculation—  
Part of the bus'ness of the nation.

But hang digressions—to return ;  
And must I three long winters mourn ?  
That tedious length spun out and past  
We meet—but how improv'd your taste !  
Your figure, manner, dress and wit,  
With all things for a lady fit ;  
For, *entre nous*, my dear, our faces  
Shou'd be the least of all our graces ;  
If sought but beauty wings the dart  
We strike the eye, but miss the heart.  
But hush !—and till we meet agen  
Pray keep this secret from the men ;  
Should the weak things this truth discover  
How few coquettes wou'd keep their lover !  
And yet, to plain, (tho' blind you know)  
Milton cou'd see it years ago :  
Thus has the bard our sex attackt,  
" Fair outward, inward less exact."  
But you a strong exception stand,  
With wit and beauty hand in hand,  
Apart how weak ! combin'd how strong !  
They'll sweep whole ranks of hearts along ;  
Before such pow'rs each foe will fly,  
That *principal*, and this *ally*.  
Lovers you then will stay in plenty,  
Like Bobadil each day your twenty ;

Then will you grow the topic common,  
" How soon (they'll say) shot up to woman !  
What eyes ! what lips ! how fine each feature !  
Fore gad ! a most delicious creature !"—  
This from the beaux—mean time each belle in  
Mere spite, my dear, at your excelling,  
Stung to the heart, and devilish jealous  
Of homage paid by pretty fellows,  
Shall stir her fan, and tofs, and snuff  
And cry—" The thing is well enough—  
But for my soul, to say what's true t'ye,  
I can't find out where lies her beauty."  
Mean time you smile with sweet disdain,  
Like Dian 'midst her meaner train.

Thus my prophetic soul foreknows  
What time shall move anon disclose.  
Swift move that time on rapid wing,  
And news of dear Conolly bring ;  
Yet let not those who love complain,  
If thus to part is killing pain,  
'Tis still to make the bliss more dear  
When the sweet hour of meeting's near.  
So streams are sever'd in their course  
To join again with double force.

#### A PICTURE of COURTSHIP.

**J**ENNY gives me pain and bliss,  
Each is heighten'd by the other ;  
Tell me fair ones how is this ?  
How shou'd pain be pleasure's brother ?  
Wife coöperate ! explain,  
Female arbiters ! decide it,  
Tell me what you think of pain,  
You have giv'n, and I have try'd it.  
Call it sweetest source of joy,  
Say it still improves its measure,  
Say without it bliss wou'd cloy,  
'Tis the soft and sauce of pleasure.  
Well you know your sex's pow'r,  
And your passions wisely guiding ;  
You can burn and love this hour,  
And the next be cool and chiding.  
I this riddle can explain ;  
You, in pity to our blindness,  
Wisely mean by giving pain  
To enhance your future kindness.  
Charm us ever as ye please,  
Hating smile, and frown when willing ;  
Still our various passions seize,  
Either quarrelling or billing.  
All the pain one fair can give  
Only sends me to another ;  
Thus I think, and thus I live,  
Pain with me is pleasure's brother.

To Miss PRUCE, upon sticking a Pin cushion in  
a Variety of curious Figures.

**T**HAT glitt'ring toy, that file of pins,  
In hands of beauty prove,  
The quiver of the winged god,  
The fatal shafts of love.

Think then, while on that silken plain  
You fix a thousand darts,  
What pain, what anguish you must give,  
In thus transfixing hearts.

Effex.

FLORIO.  
Wre

*Wrote in a blank Leaf of a Telemachus.*

AVIS a CALYPSO.

O *Deesse malheureuse ! pour quoi tous ces cris ?*  
*Est-ce que le jeun berou vous a mépris ?*  
*Courage ma chere ! — Je vous donnerai de l'avis.*  
*Si vous voulez le tenir auprès de vous,*  
*Empruntez de Belinde la forme, et les yeux,*  
*Son air engageant ; — et s'il ne vous aime, —*  
*Ma foi, deesse, je le ferai moi-même.*

*Attempted in English.*

ADVICE to CALYPSO.

UNHAPPY goddess ! whence these cries ?  
 Does Telly all your charms despise ?  
 Be calm ! and mind what I advise.  
 Would you secure him in your arms,  
 Assume Belinda's pow'rful charms,  
 Her winning air ; — then he must love ;  
 If not — I'll do't myself by Jove.

ABSENCE. *Inscribed to Miss WISE of Oakingham.*

WHILE ev'ry breast with joy beats high,  
 And pleasure laughs in ev'ry eye,  
 Infus'd by jocund spring ;  
 While trees with new-born honour crown'd,  
 And all the blooming sweets around  
 Invite the birds to sing :

Deep laden with a weight of woe,  
 (Such as fond lovers only know)  
 Incessantly I mean ;  
 Nor charm, nor power has the year  
 To check the gently-stealing tear,  
 Or still the rising groan.

The waving woods, the verdant hills,  
 The sportive flocks, the tinkling rills,  
 All tasteless I survey ;  
 In vain the pretty warblers sing,  
 Nor joy nor pleasure has the spring  
 While Phillida's away.

No more in careless ease I rove  
 Along the lawn, or thro' the grove  
 With blith companions gay ;  
 All social intercourse I shun,  
 To some dull, unknown covert run,  
 And hide me from the day.

There close by mournful willows laid,  
 Or cypress, still more gloomy shade,  
 I think upon my fair ;  
 With fancy's eye enraptur'd trace  
 Each charm that paints that angel-face,  
 And forms that killing air.

Ah ! haste ye tedious hours away,  
 Let Phœbus each revolving day  
 Drive headlong to the main ;  
 And thou kind god of soft desire,  
 Propitiously with time conspire  
 To bring my fair again.

T. HORNE.

SONG.

AS Daphnis reclin'd by her side he lik'd  
 best, [prest,  
 With a sigh her soft hand to his bosom he

As his passion he breath'd in the grove ;  
 " As the bird to his nest still returns for re-  
 pose, [flows,

As back to its fountain the constant stream  
 So true and unchang'd is my love.

If e'er this heart roves, and revolts from its  
 chains,

May Ceres in rage quit the vallies and plains,  
 May Pan his protection deny ;

In vain wou'd young Phillis or Laura be kind,  
 On the lips of another no rapture I find,

With thee as I've liv'd so I'll die :  
 More still had he said, but the queen of the

May, [that way,  
 Young Lucy the wanton, by chance pass'd :

And backen'd the swain to the shade ;  
 With sorrow, young lovers, I tell the sad

tale, [sail,  
 The nymph was alluring, the shepherd was

And forgot ev'ry vow he had made.  
 To comfort the nymph, and her loss to supply ;

In the shape of Alexia young Cupid drew nigh,  
 Of shepherd's the envy and pride ;

Ah ! blame not the maid if, o'ercome by his  
 truth [youth,

She yielded her hand and her heart to the  
 And next morning beheld her his bride.

Learn rather from Silvia's example, ye fair,  
 That a pleasing revenge shou'd take place of

despair,  
 Leave sorrow and care to the wind ;

If faithful the swain, to his passion be true,  
 If false, seek redress from a lover that's new,

And pay each inconstant in kind.

EPIGRAM *on the opening CÆsar's Tomb.*

PELIDES from the tomb propitious  
 rose, [same &

Call'd by young Ammen, emulous of  
 And led him to the field where honour

grows, [name.  
 Alike their souls were then, and now their

Oft Fred'rick said, congenial Cæsar, come !  
 And now the hallow'd tomb is open'd

wide ; [doom,  
 And Austria fears, and Gallia knows her

For Cæsar's spirit walks by Fred'rick's side.

Part of an EPITAPH to be engraven on the  
 Monument of a LADY.

HUSH'D be each ruder breath ! within  
 this shrine,

A maid, once thought immortal and divine,  
 Lies lock'd in icy death's abhorred arms,

While the lean monster banquets on her  
 charms. [are grown ;

Pale, pale those lips, dark, dark those eyes  
 These triumphs, horror's king ! are all thy

own.  
 Her virtues, tyrant, mock thy feeble dart.

'Tis not in thee to kill that glorious part.  
 Her virgin soul, ne'er fix'd on earthly things,

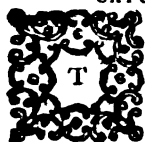
Angels bear hence to heav'n, on golden  
 wings. [deplore ;

Yet shall all mourn ! — The good their loss  
 The wicked weep — that envy is no more.

T H E

# Monthly Chronologer.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.



THE following message was delivered to the house of commons, from his majesty, by Mr. Secretary Pitt.

GEORGE R.

" His majesty, agreeably to his royal word, for the sake of justice, and of example to the discipline of the navy, and for the safety and honour of the nation, was determined to have let the law take its course, with relation to admiral Byng, as upon Monday next; and resisted all solicitations to the contrary.

But being informed, that a member of the house of commons, who was a member of the court-martial, which tried the said admiral, has, in his place, applied to the house, in behalf of himself, and several other members of the said court, praying the aid of parliament to be released from the oath of secrecy imposed on courts-martial, in order to disclose the grounds whereon sentence of death passed on the said admiral, the result of which discovery may shew the sentence to be improper; his majesty has thought fit to respite the execution of the same, in order that there may be an opportunity of knowing, by the separate examination of the members of the said court, upon oath, what grounds there is for the above suggestion.

His majesty is determined still to let this sentence be carried into execution, unless it shall appear, from the said examination, that admiral Byng was unjustly condemned. G. R."

Agreeably to which message Mr. Byng had a respite, and a motion was made in the house for a bill to indemnify the members of the said court-martial from the penalty of their oath of secrecy; which bill was accordingly prepared, and passed the house by a great majority, and was carried up to the lords for their concurrence.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when Richard Hughes, for publishing a forged letter of attorney; Gabriel Savoy, for stealing goods out of a dwelling-house; Thomas Phillips, for publishing a counterfeit order for the payment of money; William Hardwidge, for stealing three

March, 1757.

Bank notes, value 300l. and William Harris and Thomas Marsh, for a street robbery, received sentence of death: Two to be transported for 14 years, 24 for seven years; and three to be branded.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.

At a numerous meeting of the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, the following noblemen and gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing, viz. The Right Hon. lord visc. Folkestone, president; the Right Hon. lord Romney, Dr. Hales, Charles Whitworth and James Theobald, Esqrs. vice-presidents; John Goodchild, Esq; treasurer; Mr. William Shipley, register; and Mr. George Box, secretary.

The Right Hon. the house of lords, after examining every member of the court-martial upon oath, unanimously rejected the bill relating to admiral Byng, and ordered their proceedings upon it to be printed and published.

Only three members of the court-martial, rear-admiral Harry Norris, the Hon. capt. Keppel, and capt. Moore, desired the bill should pass, the latter of which gentlemen, by reason that the oath had often given him great disturbance; but he did not mean upon the trial of Mr. Byng. Capt. Geary did not desire it on his own account, but had no objection if it would be of advantage to any person.

FRIDAY, 11.

Commodore Stevens, with a squadron of ships for the East-Indies, with the company's ships under his convoy, sailed from Spithead to the westward; as did admiral Coates with the West-India fleet.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to an act to prohibit, for a limited time, the making of low wines and spirits, from wheat, barley, malt, or any other sort of grain, or from any meal or flour: An act for the regulation of his majesty's marine forces, while on shore; to two read bills, and to two private bills.

SUNDAY, 13.

A house in Marsham-street, Westminster, was consumed by fire.

MONDAY, 14.

Orders being given for all the men of war at Spithead, to send their boats on Monday morning with the captains and

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all

all the officers of each ship, accompanied by a party of marines under arms, to attend the execution of Mr. Byng, they, in pursuance of that order, rowed from Spithead, and made the harbour a little after eleven o'clock with the utmost difficulty and danger, it blowing a prodigious hard gale, the wind at W. N. W. and ebbing water. It was still more difficult to get up so high as the Monarque lay, on board which ship the admiral suffered. Notwithstanding it blew so hard, and the sea ran very high, there was a prodigious number of other boats round the ships on the outside of the men of war's boats, which last kept off all others. Not a soul was suffered to be on board the Monarque, except those belonging to the ship. But those ships that lay any way near her, were greatly crowded with spectators, all their shrouds and tops being full, altho' it was then difficult to see any thing on board the Monarque.

Mr. Byng, accompanied by a clergyman, who attended him during his confinement, and two gentlemen, his relations, walked out of the great cabin to the quarter-deck, where he suffered on the larboard-side, a few minutes before twelve o'clock. He was dressed in a light-grey coat, white waistcoat, and white stockings, and a large white wig, and had in each hand a white handkerchief. He threw his hat on the deck, kneeled on a cushion, tied one handkerchief over his eyes, and dropped the other as a signal, on which a volley from six marines was fired, five of whose bullets went thro' him, and he was in an instant no more.

He insisted on not having any thing before his face, till he was greatly pressed to it, and told, that it would not be decent to have his face uncovered, and that the marines might otherwise be intimidated from taking proper aim. From his coming out of the cabin could not be two minutes, till he fell motionless on his left side. He died with great resolution and composure, not shewing the least sign of timidity.

The moment the muskets went off, there was a blue pennant thrown out at the foretopmast-head, which continued flying about five minutes, and was then struck, on which all the men of war's boats went off to repair on board their respective ships.

The Ramillies, the ship the admiral had in the Mediterranean, was riding at her moorings in the harbour, and about half an hour before he suffered, she broke her mooring-chain, and only held by her

bridle; which is looked on as a wonderful incident by people who do not consider the high wind at that time.

*Copy of a PAPER delivered by the Hon. Admiral BYNG, to WILLIAM BROUGH, Esq; Marshal of the High Court of Admiralty, immediately before his Death, having first spoke as follows.*

S I R,

These are my thoughts on this occasion. I give them to you, that you may authenticate them, and prevent any thing spurious being published, that might tend to defame me. I have given a copy, to one of my relations.

A FEW moments will now deliver me from the virulent persecution, and frustrate the farther malice of my enemies. Nor need I envy them a life subject, to the sensations my injuries, and the injustice done me, must create. Persuaded I am justice will be done to my reputation hereafter. The manner and cause of raising and keeping up the popular clamour and prejudice against me, will be seen thro'. I shall be considered (as I now perceive myself) a victim destined to divert the indignation and resentment of an injured and deluded people from the proper objects. My enemies themselves must now think me innocent. Happy for me, at this my last moment, that I know my own innocence, and am conscious that no part of my country's misfortunes can be owing to me. I heartily wish the shedding my blood may contribute to the happiness and service of my country; but cannot resign my just claim to a faithful discharge of my duty according to the best of my judgment, and the utmost exertion of my ability for his majesty's honour, and my country's service. I am sorry that my endeavours were not attended with more success, and that the armament under my command proved too weak to succeed in an expedition of such moment.

Truth has prevailed over calumny and falshood, and justice has wiped off the ignominious stain of my supposed want of personal courage or disaffection. My heart acquits me of these crimes. But who can be presumptuously sure of his own judgment? If my crime is an error in judgment, or differing in opinion from my judges; and if yet, the error in judgment should be on their side, God forgive them, as I do; and may the distress of their minds, and uneasiness of their consciences, which in justice to me they have repre-

represented, be relieved and subside, as my resentment has done.

The supreme Judge sees all hearts and motives; and to him I must submit the justice of my cause. J. BYNG.

On board his majesty's ship *Monsarque*, in Portsmouth harbour, March 14, 1757.

Two houses were consumed by fire in Beaufort-houses.

TUESDAY, 15.

A high wind at west and north-west, did great damage in and about London, particularly at Richmond, Ham, and Twickenham. At Cambridge many large trees were blown down, or tore up by the roots, and numbers of chimneys; and several barns, stacks of corn, haystacks, &c. were levelled with the ground. Two people were killed near Bedford, one by the blowing over of a cart, and the other by the fall of a barn as he was threshing. At Liverpool six outward-bound foreigners were put ashore from the rocks, and as many opposite to the town, one vessel run thro' the middle of another, and several keel upwards; chimneys down in almost every street of the town, large buildings destroyed, numbers of people drowned, and many sadly hurt. Near twenty feet of St. Thomas's steeple was blown into the church. At Worcester, whilst Mr. justice Wilmot was sitting in the Nisi Prius court, a stack of chimneys of the town-hall was blown down, which made its way thro' the ceiling into the court, and killed seven persons, amongst whom were Mr. Laws, cryer to Mr. justice Wilmot, and Mr. Chambers, plaintiff in the cause trying before the court: Several other persons were slightly hurt, amongst whom were counsellors Morton, Aston, and Ashurst. At Chester several houses, and about 100 chimneys, were blown down, all the windmills round the country, and above 100 large trees. At Nantwich, the church is sadly shattered, and the houses were mostly stripped. At Aston, about a mile from Nantwich, the top of the church steeple was blown down, with the bells, the fall of which beat in the roof of the church, and demolished most of the pews.

MONDAY, 21.

The boy coming with the Norwich mail from Epping, was stoped by the high stone, near Layton-stone, about four in the morning, by a single highwayman, who took the mail and rode off with full speed towards Epping. The portmanteau was found, the bags (which were the Norwich, Swaffham, Attleborough, Windham, Thetford, Lynn, Stoke, Bury St. Ed-

munds, Newmarket, Saffron-Walden, Cambridge, Bishop-Stortford, Sawbridge-worth, Downham, Epping, Ongar, and Ely) being taken out near Walthamstow, by a farmer, and brought to the Post-office, in Lombard-street, about noon.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

Great damage was done by the high wind both by land and water.

THURSDAY, 24.

At the anniversary sermon and feast of the governors of the London Hospital, the collection amounted to 2040l. 15s. 6d.

FRIDAY, 25.

By proclamation, any merchant ship or privateer, may be navigated by foreign seamen, provided their number shall not exceed three-fourths of the ship's crew.

TUESDAY, 29.

The duke of Devonshire, the earls of Northumberland, Hertford, and Carlisle, were installed knights of the most noble order of the garter at Windsor.

His majesty hath been pleased to order, that the bounties of three pounds for every able seaman, and of thirty shillings for every ordinary seaman, be continued to the twelfth day of April next. (See p. 97.)

*Extract of a Letter from Mr. Tatem, the British Consul at Messina, dated Jan. 19, 1757.*

"The King George, capt. Fortunatus Wright, has lately had two smart engagements in the channel of Malta, of three hours each (one in the night, the other by day) with the *Hirondelle*, a French Polacco of 26 guns, and 283 men; but notwithstanding the great inequality in men, guns, and weight of metal, yet capt. Wright obliged him to sheer off, and they both put into Malta the second of January to refit; but poor Wright has met with worse treatment there than he did before; for altho' he had several shot under water, which made it absolutely necessary to heave down, yet, by the interest of the French faction, he was denied that liberty; and afterwards, upon account of two slaves having taken refuge on board him, he has been sequestered in port, and cut off from all daily provisions, and even water, till he restores them; but as the *Jersey* was hourly expected in Malta, we hope Sir William Burnaby will obtain his release. The *Hirondelle* is one of the vessels fitted out from Toulon, expressly to seek him." (See the vol. 1756, p. 612.)

The lofty and beautiful steeple belonging to St. Francis's abbey, in the city of Cahel, in Ireland, in the dead of the night.

T 2



night, on Feb. 13, fell down, but without doing other damage than terrifying such persons as were awake, with its prodigious noise. It had stood above 500 years, and the base, or arch under it, has been mouldering for several years, which at last occasioned the fall of the superstructure.

Seven English privateers belonging to St. Kitts, have made themselves masters of St. Bartholomew, in long.  $62^{\circ} 5' W.$  and lat.  $18^{\circ} 6'$ , one of the French Caribbee Islands, about 20 miles N. of St. Kitts, together with the forts, and three French privateers that were in the harbour.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Feb. 21. **G**RIFFITHS Philips, Esq; member for Carmarthen, was married to Miss Folkes.

24. Mr. William Hawkins, surgeon, of Aldersgate-street, to Miss March.

26. Robert Gunning, Esq; to Miss Sutton, of Retford, in Nottinghamshire.

March 3. Mr. Willis, an eminent merchant, to Miss Legge, of the Isle of Wight, with a fortune of 10,000l.

5. Dr. Askew, physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital, to Miss Holford, daughter of the master in chancery.

10. John Moxham, of Gray's-Inn, Esq; to Mrs. Lee, of Norfolk-street.

Right Hon. lord visc. Barnard, son and heir to the earl of Darlington, to Miss Lowther, sister to Sir James Lowther, Bart.

Sir William Johnson, Bart. to Miss Cleland.

11. John Martin, Esq; to Miss Hill, of Twickenham, with a fortune of 5000l.

17. Brice Billers, Esq; to Miss Harriott Somerville.

20. John Cleland, Esq; to Miss Sally Nash, with a fortune of 8000l.

Feb. 22. Lady of the Right Hon. Henry Legge, chancellor of the Exchequer, was delivered of a son and heir.

28. Lady Cathcart, of a daughter.

March 5. Lady of ——— Beckford, Esq; of a son.

13. Lady of William Matthew, Esq; of a daughter.

18. Countess of Coventry, of a daughter.

#### DEATHS.

Feb. 20. **T**HE Right Hon. the lord Elphinstone, at his seat in the county of Stirling.

21. Edward Abbot, of Stoke, near Nayland, in Suffolk, aged 104.

26. Right Hon. lady Bingley, aged 80, relict of the late lord Bingley, and sister to the present earl of Aylesford.

Hon. capt. Leslie, of the third regiment of guards.

William Warren, Esq; formerly a Turkey merchant.

Sir Oswald Moseley, of Staffordshire, Bart.

28. Mr. Moore, author of the *Female Fables*, &c.

William Powlet, Esq; member for Whitechurch.

Capt. Durell, an old captain in the navy. Dr. Monson, uncle to lord Monson, senior fellow of Trinity-hall, Cambridge.

March 2. Lady Frances Hay, eldest daughter to the marquis of Tweedale. John Wellard, Esq; a bencher of Lincoln's-Inn.

6. Rev. Sir William Keate, Bart. The learned Dr. Thomas Blackwell, author of the *Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer*, and other elegant pieces.

7. Pennystone Powney, Esq; L. L. D. member for Berkshire.

William Turner, of Red Lion-square, Esq; who flung himself out of a window at the Pewter-platter Inn, in St. John's-street, being disordered in his head, which was the cause of his death.

10. Snape Singleton, Esq; at Kensington Gravel-pits.

Dr. Duke, a physician at Andover, in Hants, aged 78.

12. Sir Thomas Birch, Knt. one of the justices of the court of Common-pleas.

Mrs. Leeds, wife of serjeant Leeds, and one of the daughters and coheirs of the late governor Collett.

13. At his palace at Croydon, aged 66, the most Rev. Dr. Thomas Herring, lord archbishop of Canterbury, primate and metropolitan of all England.

Rear-admiral Towry, on halfpay.

14. Edmund Sawyer, Esq; a master in chancery.

Mr. James Hagar, an eminent brewer, in Southwark.

19. John Booth, Esq; formerly in the commission of the peace for Middlesex.

20. The lady of Sir Samuel Fludyer, Knt. and alderman.

21. Right Hon. Anne, countess dowager of Salisbury.

Right Hon. Henry Bowes Howard, earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, succeeded in honour and estate, by his grandson, a minor.

24. Sir John Frederick, Bart.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**S**T. James's, Feb. 26. The king has been pleased to present Tho. Greene, doctor of divinity, to the denery of Sarum, void by the death of Dr. John Clarke.

To grant unto John Bostock, M. A. the place and dignity of a prebendary of the free chapel of St. George, in the castle of Windsor, void by the death of Dr. Balthasar Regis.

Whitehall, March 22. The king has been pleased to grant unto Tho. Newton, doctor in divinity, the place and dignity of a prebendary of the collegiate church of St. Peter Westminster.

To present Henry Lushington, M. A. to the vicarage of Bexhill, in the county of Suffex, and diocese of Chichester.

*From the rest of the PAPERS.*

Rev. Robert Wheeler, M. A. was presented to the rectory of Dulverton, in Somersetshire.—Mr. Thomas Coombs, to the vicarage of Sutton-Bray, in Bucks.—Richard Birkhead, M. A. to the vicarage of Watlington, in Oxfordshire.—Mr. Samuel Floyer, to the vicarage of Vorley, in Denbighshire.—John Chester, B. A. to the vicarage and parish church of Brockworth, in Gloucestershire.—Mr. Stevenson, to the rectory of Foulmere, in Cambridgeshire.—John Hooper, M. A. to the rectory of Stenning, in Suffex, worth 260l. per ann.—Mr. Fowler, to the vicarage of Kimpton, in Hertfordshire.—Mr. Wilmot, to the living of Digswell, in Hertfordshire.—Samuel Elton, B. A. to the vicarage of Rodney, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Samuel Speed, to the rectory of Eling, in Hampshire.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable John Greatorex, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Great Dalby, with the vicarage of Abkettlebey, in Leicestershire, worth 300l. per ann.—To enable John Woodcock, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Byford, with the vicarage of Cannon-Pryen, in Herefordshire.

## PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**W**hitehall, March 22. The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant to John Bowes, Esq; of the office or place of chancellor, and keeper of the great seal of the said kingdom, in the room of Robert visc. Jocelyn, deceased.

Also for constituting Edward Willes, Esq; chief baron of the court of Exchequer in the said kingdom, in the room of John Bowes, Esq;

*From the rest of the PAPERS.*

Hon. William Noel appointed a justice of his majesty's court of Common-pleas, in the room of judge Birch, deceased.—Borgard Michelson, col. commandant; George Williamson and Thomas Desaguliers, lieut. colonels; John Chalmers and Thomas Flight, majors; and Jacob Gregory and Samuel Streechey, captains in the royal regiment of artillery.—John Forbes, Esq; colonel of the 17th regiment of foot, late Richbell's.—Hon. Horatio Walpole, steward and bailiff of his majesty's three Chiltern Hundreds of Stoke, Desborough, and Bonenham, in Bucks.—Ralph Bigland, Gent. bluemantle pur-suivant at arms, in the room of Mr. Pine.

## Alterations in the LIST of PARLIAMENT.

**L**YNN, Hon. Horatio Walpole, in the room of lord Walpole.

Casterlising, Charles Boon, Esq; —  
Hon. Horatio Walpole.

## B—KR—TS.

**R**OBERT Surman, of Lombard-street, banker.  
Ch. Hanning, of St. Clement's Danes, apothecary.  
George Bascabee, of Mary-bone, bricklayer.  
William Cauty, of the Strand, upholster.  
Robert Raston, of Ipswich, merchant.  
William Ellworthy, of Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, dealer and chapman.  
Rob. Hawksworth, of Waterhall, in Yorkshire, grazier and chapman.  
William Homer, of Winchester-street, broker.  
John Davis, of the Fleet-market, linen-draper.  
Abraham Robinson, late of Southwark, victualler.  
Henry Hamond, of King's Lynn, poulterer.  
Samuel Clouds, of King's Lynn, framework-knitter.  
Geo. Brown and John Percifess, of Southwark, distillers.  
John Shipman, of Chelsea, taylor and victualler.  
James Kennard, of Ramsgate, merchant.  
Henry Steel, of Whitehaven, merchant.  
Rob. Bright, sen. of White Roothing, in Essex, butcher.  
Isaac Jeffreys, of St. Ivel, and William Butler, of Palschroan, in Pembrokeshire, dealers and partners.  
Howell Thomas, of Westminster, coach-maker.

## COURSE of EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Saturday, March 26, 1757.

Amsterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburg	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Usance	—	30 3-16ths.
Bordeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.

Genoa

Genoa	—	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	—	49
Lisbon	—	—	58. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	—	58. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	—	7 3-qr.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1757.

**B**Y accounts from Paris since our last we hear, that a considerable change has been made in the French ministry, by the removal of M. de Machault, keeper of the seals, and the count d'Argenson, secretary at war, both of whom were by *lettre de cachet* ordered to their country seats; but it does not as yet seem to have occasioned any change in the measures of that court, with respect either to their domestic or foreign affairs: They still continue to persecute their parliaments; and seem resolved to engage deeply in a land war; for towards the end of last month his majesty created no less than eight marshals of France, viz. the marquis de Sene-terre, the marquis de la Tour-Maubourg, the count de Lautrec, the duke de Biron, the duke de Luxembourg, the count d'Estrees, lord Clare earl of Thomond, and the duke de Mirepoix.

From the same place we hear, that his most Christian majesty is entirely recovered of the wound he received from the assassin, Damien, who is still under examination, and it would seem as if he had made some discoveries, because a considerable number of people have been taken up and committed to the bastille; but nothing of what he has said has as yet been published by good authority. (See p. 99.)

From Brest we are informed of their having there received the melancholy news, that, on the 12th of September, a violent hurricane occasioned great damages in Martinico. In the north and south parts particularly, the greater part of the dwelling-houses, mills, sugar-houses and coffee-ware-houses were entirely demolished. The plantations did not escape: Such as the winds had not rooted up were spoiled by an inundation of water, the hurricane being attended with heavy and continual rains. All sorts of tame fowl, and a great number of horses, oxen, mules, sheep, &c. were struck dead, or swept into the sea by the violence of the wind. A great part of the shipping and boats perished also on this occasion. All the cruising vessels which were upon the coast perished, and we know not what became of most of the privateers. But few white people

lost their lives on land in this hurricane; but the number of negroes that perished is very considerable.

From Ratibon we hear, that in the month of January last the diet deliberated upon the proposal relating to, the decrees addressed by the emperor to the colleges of the empire, concerning the invasion of the king of Prussia into Saxony and Bohemia. The Catholick princes declared that they would conform to the Imperial decrees, and were joined by some Protestant princes. The elector of Hanover, and the rest of the Protestant princes (joined by the duke of Wirtemberg, a Catholick) voted for the good offices of the empire in this great affair. But the ministers of some of the Protestant princes, who joined with the Catholicks upon this occasion, had not, it seems, a proper authority for what they did, therefore a revocation of their vote has since been sent to the diet by their principals, and a declaration that they accede to the suffrage of the elector of Hanover.

Zittau, Feb. 21. The first battalion of prince Henry's regiment having been detached from hence under the command of major Goertz, to relieve the post of Hirschfeld upon the Neisse, was set upon the night before last by a body of about 4000 Austrians, attended with their field artillery. These having passed over the Neisse upon planks at break of day, attacked the post of Hirschfeld on both sides, each of which was defended by redoubts guarded by 50 men. The fire on both sides was at first very brisk, but the Austrians having by their superiority penetrated into the redoubt on the right, the Prussians were obliged to abandon it, and retreat towards Zittan, after major Goertz's being killed, with 20 of his men; a lieutenant and 19 men wounded; and a major, a captain, a lieutenant and adjutant taken prisoners by the Austrians, who took two field pieces of artillery in the redoubt. The loss of the latter is computed at 30 men. The enemy attacked Herwigsdorff in the night, but the cannon of the Prussians obliged them to retire.

Constantinople, Jan. 23. The plague is broke out again, and has carried off great numbers: Prince Mahomet, heir to the Ottoman throne, died of this distemper, a few days ago, in the 41st year of his age. Mustapha Pascha, the grand vizier, was deposed the 11th instant, and banished to Rhodes, and is succeeded by the bashaw of Aleppo.

**THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE,**  
for March, 1757.

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23. Thoughts occasioned by the War, pr. 6d. Keith.

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*The piece from Candidus, and many other pieces in prose and verse, are deferred to our next; by which time we hope to obtain an authentic account of Damiens the assassin. The list of ships taken on both sides will then be resumed.*



# T H E LONDON MAGAZINE.

For A P R I L, 1757.

*From a very ingenious Piece lately published, entitled, The ESTIMATE of the MANNERS, &c. of the TIMES.*

## 1. Of the national Capacity.

**I**T was a shrewd observation of a good old writer, "How can he get wisdom, whose talk is of bullocks?" [Book of wisdom.] But rusticity is not more an enemy of knowledge, than effeminacy: With the same propriety therefore it may now be asked, "How can he get wisdom, whose talk is of drest and wagers, cards, and borough jobbing, horses, women, and dice?" The man of fashion is indeed cut off from the very means of solid instruction. His late hours occasion a late rising; and thus the morning, which should be devoted to the acquisition of knowledge is devoted to sleep, to dress, and ignorance.

How weak then must be the national capacity of that people, whose leading members in publick employ should, in general, be formed on such a model? If instead of a general application to books, instead of investigating the great principles of legislation, the genius of their national constitution, of its relations, and dependencies on that of others, the great examples and truths of history, the maxims of generous and upright policy, and the severer truths of philosophy, on which all these are founded; if instead of these they should seldom rise in political study higher than the securing of a borough; instead of history, be only read in novels; instead of legislation, in party pamphlets; instead of philosophy, in irreligion; instead of manly and upright manners, in trifling entertainments; drest, and gaming:—If this should ever be their ruling character, what must be expected from such established ignorance, but errors in the first conception.

April, 1757.

In a nation thus circumstanced, it is odds but you would see even some of its most publick and solemn assemblies turned into scenes of unmanly riot; instead of the dignity of freedom, the tumults of licentiousness would prevail. Forwardness of young men without experience, intemperate ridicule, dissolute mirth, and loud peals of laughter, would be the ruling character of such an assembly.

It is true, that in every assembly of this kind, the publick measures are generally determined by the few whose superiority is approved and acknowledged: By the few, who have been so unfashionable as to despise the ruling system of effeminacy: And before they had appeared in a higher stage, had laboured and thined in a college. But what an increase of national capacity must arise, if those master-spirits were aided, and their plans of government examined and improved, by men of the like application and ability?

But if, in any nation, the number of superior minds be daily decreasing, from the growing manners of the times; what can a nation so circumstanced have more to fear, than that in another age a general cloud of ignorance may overshadow it?

Let us next consider the natural effects of those effeminate manners, on fleets and armies.

It would, I apprehend, be ill taken, to suppose, that the fashionable and prevailing manners abound not in the army and navy. The gentlemen of these professions are even distinguished by their taste and dress, their skill at play, their attendance on every amusement, provided it be but fashionable. And sure it must be by miracle if this trifling and effeminate life conduct them to knowledge, or produce capacity. It were unjust to deny that men of ability in this order, are yet among us. But it would be matter of great pleasure and expectation to the publick, to find ignorance in this profession either uncommon or disgraceful.

U 2

Would



Would these gentlemen please to look into history, they would find that in polished times, few have ever distinguished themselves in war, who were not eminent or considerable in letters.

It is true indeed, that in barbarous ages, there want not instances of unlearned leaders, who have done mighty actions in battle. But we must observe, that these were, at least, practised in their own profession. It is farther to be observed, that in such time, the fate of war depends little on stratagem or discipline. But it is chiefly to be observed, that no general rule can be drawn from a few instances. A man of great natural talents takes mighty strides in any science or profession: He is self-taught: While the common run of men, whom nature hath destined to travel on to improvement by the beaten track of industry, thro' a blind and ill understood imitation of his superior conduct, must for ever fall the victims of their vanity and ignorance.

There is another profession, which, under the article of the national capacity, the vulgar reader will naturally expect to find considered. I mean, that of the clergy. But the general defect of religious principles among the higher ranks hath rendered this order of men altogether useless, except among those in middle life, where they still maintain a certain degree of estimation. The contempt with which not they, but their profession, is treated by the ignorant and profligate, is equally common indeed to high and low life.— But while I defend and honour the profession; I mean not to flatter the professors. As far, therefore, as the influence of their conduct and knowledge can be supposed to affect the national capacity; so far they seem falling into the same unmanly and effeminate peculiarities, by which their cotemporaries are distinguished. Such of them, I mean, as have opportunity of conversing with what is called the world, and are supposed to make a part of it. In their conduct, they curb not, but promote and encourage, the trifling manners of the times. It is grown a fashionable thing among these gentlemen to despise the duties of their parish; to wander about, as the various seasons invite, to every scene of false gaiety; to frequent and shine in all publick places, their own pulpits excepted.

Or if their age and situation set them above these puerile amusements, are we not to lament, that instead of a manly and rational regard to the welfare of mankind the chief employment of many a clerical

life is to slumber in a stall, haunt levees, or follow the gainful trade of election jobbing?

If false pleasure and self interest thus take possession of the heart, how can we expect that a regard for religion and christianity should find a place there?

In consequence of these ruling habits, must we not farther lament, that a general neglect of letters is now creeping even upon this profession, which ought to maintain and support them? Instead of launching into the depths of learning, the fashionable divine hardly ventures on the shallows. The great works of antiquity, the monuments of ancient honour and wisdom, are seldom opened or explored; and even mere modern books are now generally read at second hand; thro' the false mediums of bald translations; or sorry abstracts.

## 2. Of the national Valour or Spirit of Defence.

Our effeminate and unmanly life, working along with our island climate, hath notoriously produced an increase of low spirits and nervous disorders, whose natural and unalterable character is that of fear.

And even where this distemper is not, the present false delicacy of the fashionable world effectually disqualifies them from enduring toil, or facing danger.

Enthusiastic religion leads to conquest; rational religion leads to rational defence; but the modern spirit of irreligion leads to rascally and abandoned cowardice. It quenchereth every generous hope that can enlarge the soul; and levels mankind with the beasts that perish.

Can the debility of modern honour produce the manly spirit of defence? Alas, if ever it is put in action by any thing beyond the vanity of show; it is roused by an affront, and dies in a duel.

How far this dastard spirit of effeminacy hath crept upon us, and destroyed the national spirit of defence, may appear from the general panic the nation was thrown into, at the late rebellion. When those of every rank above a constable, instead of arming themselves and encouraging the people, generally fled before the rebels; while a mob of ragged highlanders marched unmolested to the heart of a populous kingdom.

Nay, so general was this cowardly and effeminate spirit, that it was not confined to the friends of liberty and Britain: In England, it infected even their enemies; who, while the hardy Scots risked their

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lives in a strange country, amidst the inclemencies of a severe season, sat like cowards by the chimney corner, tamely wishing the success of that mischief, which their effeminate manners durst not propagate.

For a natural display of the genius of A the times, commend me to the frank declaration of an honest gentleman, during the impending terror of a French invasion. "For my part, I am no soldier; and therefore think it no disgrace to own myself a coward. Here is my purse, at the service of my country: If the French come, I'll pay; but d——I take me, if I B fight."

Where then shall we seek for the genuine spirit of defence? Where, in truth should we most seek for it, but among those who are our defenders by profession?

Are not our army and navy the great schools of courage and honour where C these shining qualities are of course obtained?—Truly, it hath long been so affirmed; so long, that the affirmation hath, till of late, passed for proof. But the nation is now beginning to grow sceptical in this point; and require something more than affirmation for the support of an article of such importance.

It is true, that when armies take the field, and fleets put to sea; when sieges are undertaken, and battles fought, and glory is the prize of toil and danger;—then indeed armies and navies become the schools of courage and warlike honour: D Here is a strong and continued bias put upon the mind of every individual, of force to conquer its earliest obliquities. But where nothing of this happens; where land officers in the capital are occupied in dress, cards, and tea; and in country towns divide their time between milliners' shops and taverns; and sea-officers, even in time of war, instead of annoying the enemy's fleets, are chiefly busied in the gainful trade of catching prizes.—In such a case, the army must of necessity be the school of avarice, to the ends of effeminacy.

How far these general reasonings are confirmed by a series of recent events, the world is left to judge.

*An Account of rational and easy Methods to purify the Air, and regulate its Heat, in Melon Frames and hot Greenhouses. By H the Rev. and publick spirited Dr. STEPHEN HALES.*

1. TAKE a pane of glass out, at each end of the upper side of a melon frame, or hot-house; and then fix

to the rails of the frame a board over the hole, with a round hole in it, near four inches in diameter; the board to be like a wedge, so much thicker at its lower end than the upper, as to have its surface horizontal; on which to fix (by sliding under small ledges or mouldings, the lower spread-out part, so as readily to take off or put on) a tin tube four inches in diameter, and a foot high, with a cowl on it, made readily to turn to and fro by means of a vane, so as to have its closed side always to the wind, and its open part from the wind, for the foul vapour, which arises from the dung, and perspiration of the plants, to pass off incessantly as it rises; which it will do by this means, without admitting any cold air, as is done by the common method of raising the glass covers a little, which endangers the plants suffering by cold. It is probable, that more than two of these tubes, with vanes, will be wanting, in long frames.

When plants by this means enjoy a constant fresh air, they will probably thrive with vigour, and also become more hardy, by being always in a temperate air, than when they are sometimes stewed in the foul, hot, and close confined vapour of the hot-bed, and perspiration of the plants; fresh, pure air, being as requisite and salutary for plants as for animals. There is in the middle of the tin tube a round valve; which turns on an axil, so as to open or close the tube more or less, if it shall be found needful, in proportion to the different degrees of the heat of the dung or bark, and the different temperatures of the outer air. Or there may be a sliding shutter at the lower wedge-like board, on which the tin tube is fixed.

F It is very probable, that the flavour of melons and pines will by this means be considerably more delicate, than when, in the common way, they are long stewing in the foul vapour of dung or bark, and of what perspires from the plants. For it is a matter of common observation; that the fruits on trees both thrive most kindly, and are also the better flavoured, the more G freely they perspire in a pure air.

2. There is also another improvement, which, as I have lately found on trial, will be of further considerable benefit in melon frames and hot-houses, viz. I laid sloping, in a heap of dung, a leaden pipe, which was eight feet long, and an inch and quarter wide within. The lower end of the pipe, which was bent a little downward, was near the surface of the ground. The upper end of the pipe, being bent upwards,

upwards, came upright out of the top of the dung-heap, near the other end.

The next morning, at seven, a mercurial thermometer being let down eight inches into the upper part of the pipe, the heat of the ascending air raised the mercury 311 degrees above the freezing point, that is, almost to two-thirds of the degree of heat of boiling water, which is 180 degrees above the freezing point. So the cool air was heated 95 degrees in two seconds of time, in passing the length of eight feet up thro' the pipe: Whence it may be estimated, that there passes thro' the pipe about seven tuns of air in an hour, and in 24 hours 168 tuns; and this incessantly, day and night, as long as the dung retains its heat. And as its heat abates, so will the heat and quantity of the ascending air abate.

In order, therefore, to have a constant supply of fresh warm air, it may be well to have three or four pipes in each melon frame, or several more in hot-houses, to reach five or six feet beyond the back or north side of the frame; to be covered successively with fresh hot dung, as the former grows cold: And there may be more than one pipe in each dung-heap, if required: And if the bottom of the dung-heap is a foot under ground, to give the pipe a greater slope, the more air will ascend up it.

And where there are fires to heat the flues in the walls, a spiral coile of pipe may be placed in a vessel of water, warmed by that fire; and fresh warm air, thro' the pipes, will be better than stagnant warm air heated by flues. Quere, Will it not be well to have each separate dung-heap inclosed with boards at the sides?

And as hot-houses will by this means be filled with a constant succession of warm, wholesome, fresh, unburnt air; and the natural earth of the floor of a hot-house, or melon frame on the ground, thereby sufficiently warmed for the growth of several kinds of plants; it seems probable, that they will grow and thrive there in the midst of winter, covering the glasses with matts in very cold weather.

As I thought that an account of these things would be acceptable and useful, I took this method of inserting it, in order the sooner to communicate it to the publick, in hopes that the curious and skilful will make several trials and improvements thereon.

April 14, 1757.

*The ingenious Mr. WOOD, in his Account of the State of the ancient BALBEC,*

*prefixed to the elegant Drawings of the Ruins of that City, falls upon the following most curious Conjecture concerning the Origin of Idolatry in the East.*

“UNDER whatever name the antient divinity of this temple at Balbec was invoked, whether the Baal of sacred, or the Belus of profane history, whether called Jupiter or Apollo, it is certain the object of worship was the sun; the structure of whose temples at Palmyra and Heliopolis differs from that of all others we have seen, in some particulars, which may be the subject of a separate enquiry into the Syrian mythology.

At present we shall only observe, as travellers thro' those antient seats of idolatry, that we imagined we could discover in many of the deviations from the true object of worship, something in the climate, soil, or situation of each country, which had great influence in establishing its particular mode of superstition.

If we apply this observation to the country and religion of Syria, and examine the worship of the sun, moon, and stars, called in scripture Baal, Astaroth, and the host of heaven, we may perhaps not only see how that early superstition, which misled the inhabitants of a flat country, enjoying a constant serenity of sky, was naturally produced; but we may also observe something of the origin and progress of that error, in a certain connection between those objects of worship, considered physically, and their characters as divinities.

Thus the pomp and magnificence with which the sun was worshipped in Syria and Chaldea, the name of Baal, which in the eastern language signifies lord or matter, and the human victims sacrificed to him, seem altogether to mark an awful reverence paid rather to his power than to his beneficence, in a country where the violence of his heat is destructive to vegetation, as it is in many other respects very troublesome to the inhabitants.

But the deification of the inferior gods of the firmament seems to have taken its rise from different principles, in which love seems to have been more predominant than fear; at the same time that their worship has the stronger characteristics of its Syrian extraction than that of Baal, if the following observations be well founded.

Not only the extensive plain and unclouded sky have been long since observed to point this out, but we imagine that the manner in which the inhabitants of this country live, and which is as uniform as their

their climate or their soil, hath greatly contributed to direct their attention to these objects.

It hath ever been a custom with them, equally connected with health and pleasure, to pass the nights in summer upon the house-tops, which for this very purpose are made flat, and divided from each other by walls. We found this way of sleeping extremely agreeable; as we thereby enjoyed the cool air, above the reach of gnats and vapours, without any other covering than the canopy of the heavens, which unavoidably presents itself in different pleasing forms, upon every interruption of rest, when silence and solitude strongly dispose the mind to contemplation.

No where could we discover in the face of the heavens more beauties, nor on the earth fewer, than in our night travels thro' the deserts of Arabia; where it is impossible not to be struck with this contrast: A boundless dreary waste, without tree or water, mountain or valley, or the least variety of colours, offers a tedious sameness to the wearied traveller; who is agreeably relieved by looking up to that cheerful moving picture, which measures his time during his course, and lights up his way.

The warm fancy of the Arab soon felt the transition from wild admiration, to superstitious respect, and the passions were engaged before the judgment was consulted. The Jews in their passage thro' this wilderness (where we are told in the scriptures they carried the star of their God, Amos v. 26. which St. Jerom supposes to have been Lucifer, worshipped in the same country in his time) seem to have caught the infection in the same manner, and *their hearts went after their idols*, Ezek. xx. 16. This bewitching enthusiasm, by which they were so frequently seduced, is still more strongly characterized in the same expressive language of holy writ, which tells us, that *their eyes went a whoring after their idols*, Ezek. vi. 9. And an antient native of this country, a man of real piety, seems to acknowledge the danger of contemplating such beauties, and to disown his having yielded to the temptation, in the following words: *If I beheld the sun when he shined, or the moon walking in her brightness, and my heart hath been secretly enticed, or my mouth have kissed my hand; this were an iniquity*, &c. Job xxxi. 26.

However unconnected the natural history of a country and its mythology may seem, yet their relation might bear a more

minute examination, without running this to wild conjectures. Even Egypt had some objects of divine worship, so peculiarly the growth of that soil, that they could never bear transplanting, notwithstanding the complaisance of antiquity for her absurdities.

As superstition travelled northward, she changed her grab with her country, and the picturesque mixture of hill, vale, grove, and water, in Greece, gave birth to Oræades, Dryades, and Naiades, with all the varieties of that fanciful mythology, which only such a poet as Homer, in such a country as Greece, could have connected into that form and system which poetry has ever since thought proper to adopt.

We may add, that, as a further confirmation of our opinion, this same mythology, examined on the spot where Homer wrote, has several plausible and consistent circumstances, which are entirely local. Should health and leisure permit us to give the publick that more classical part of our travels, thro' those countries, which are most remarkable as the scenes of antient fable, we may illustrate, by some instances, what is here only hinted at.

MR. Joseph Purdew, first surgeon's mate of his majesty's ship the Lancaster, a young gentleman of as much veracity as skill in his profession, gives the following extraordinary little anecdote, in a letter to a friend, dated Spithead, April 12, from which we have extracted it, for the amusement of our readers.

"I was reading in my birth, when I heard a scratching between the linding and side of the ship, which continuing for some time, with intervals that indicated fear, I supposed it to proceed from rats ascending, between the ribs, to issue from an hole formed by the removal of a plank of the linding, to keep the ship sweet and airy. This vacancy is about two feet from the deck of my birth. Soon enough, a rat soon appeared, and, after well surveying the place, retreated with the greatest caution and silence; whilst I sat quite motionless, employing no other faculty but that of sight: Presently the same rat returned, leading, by the ear, another rat, whom he left at a small distance from the hole thro' which they entered, and a third rat joining this kind conductor, they foraged about, and picked up all the small scraps of biscuit that lay on the floor, which they carried to the second rat, whom I now perceived to be blind, remainin

remaining just in the same spot he was brought to, and nibbling such fare as his dutiful and pious providers (for I suppose they were his off spring) brought to him from the remote parts of the floor. Lost in the pleasing reflections this wonderful sagacity in this abhorred animal threw me into, a person coming hastily down the ladder, my guests were affrighted, and disappeared the way they came, taking care that the blind parent should be secured, before they, his watchful children, brought up the rear."

April 11, 1757.

**T**HE papers of the day are not only a daily amusement, but a daily lesson in life; every paper is a sort of tragedy-comedy that represents the different distresses and pursuits of mankind; each compiler is a picturesque historian that presents you with something to laugh at, and something to bewail; and their compilations, tho' a chaos of confused matter promiscuously jumbled together, are aptly expressive of the miseries and follies of mankind.

In one of the papers of this day you will find the following melancholy account. "We hear from Cumberland, that corn is so scarce there that people actually die for want of bread: And that a poor widow and two children, after living some time on grains and bran, were found dead one morning; the children had straw in their mouths. It was thought that the stopping of the malt distillery for a time, would have reduced the price of corn; but this it seems, was an oversight, for while the distillers stand still at home, they are very industrious in the corn markets, buying up large stocks of grain, in order to resume their business at the expiration of the prohibition: So that we cannot but humbly presume the prohibition, ought to have extended to their buying any corn, as well as to their extracting spirits from it."

At a catastrophe so affecting as that of a family perishing for want of food in a land of plenty, we should pause—and we should weep—was not the eye attracted, and our indignation raised by this paragraph which immediately follows it.

"It is imagined there will be the greatest concourse of nobility and gentry, &c. this week at Newmarket races, that has been known for many years past, there being several first-rate horses to start.

The apprehension of many families perishing in extremity of pain, for want of

sustenance, while those who have money enough already, are wresting their bread from them in order to get more, joined to this consideration, that great people who should be the guardians of the poor, are wasting their time and their money at Newmarket, and gambling perhaps with their own grooms, maugre the calamities both of famine and of war, is enough to make an Englishman forget himself, and wish to be any where rather than in his own country."

**B** From the Four Topographical Letters, lately published, we shall extract the following short Description of a curious Water-Mill for sawing Marble, belonging to, and invented by Mr. WATSON, near Ashford, in the Peak, Derbyshire.

**I**N the beam which runs cross the roof of the mill, a mortice is cut, into which is inserted perpendicularly a piece of wood, fastened in the mortice with an iron pin, so that it may move backward and forward like the pendulum of a clock: At one end, a large block of marble being fixed in a proper pit, a number of saws (answerable to the thickness of the block) being fixed to this pendulum, are employed to cut it into so many slabs as the thickness of the block will allow: At the other end of the machine, the slabs of marble, already sawed, are laid flat; and the same motion of the pendulum draws a polisher over their surface; at the same time a small cog-wheel moves the slab sideways, that the whole surface may be polished alike. Before the slabs are brought hither for polishing, they are laid under a large horizontal shaft, where the surfaces are ground smooth from the saw. The marble of this quarry is black, but bears so fine a polish, that, in the great room at Edinfor Inn, we observed a large slab placed in a gilt frame, over a chimney-piece, which is by many mistaken for looking-glass. We were shewn several slabs and chimney-pieces of different coloured marble; the produce of other parts of the Peak, all finely wrought and polished, and some marble tables inlaid with lucid petrifications, which are both rich and beautiful. Mr. Watson likewise shewed us several vases and urns fit for ornaments of grand rooms, made of the different coloured marbles and petrifications, all of curious workmanship: We contented ourselves with purchasing some handles for knives and forks of the different sorts, as a sample of their curiosity.

# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 119.

*The next that stood up in the Debate continued in your last was Julius Florus, who spoke in Substance as follows :*

Mr. President,

S I R,

**I** Never before observed that any monosyllable was of great consequence in our debates, except the two famous ones which, like the *ultima ratio Regum*, determines every matter that happens to be contested in this house, and, like that too, is very often, on one side, the only reason that can be given. But in this debate, it seems, the monosyllable, *now*, is of equal consequence with the monosyllables, *aye* and *no*. If it be, Sir, I must ask the honourable gentleman, who lays so great a stress upon it, whether we ought to prepare for war before we declare war? If he answers by the important monosyllable, *aye*, he must grant that the important monosyllable, *now*, is in favour of the bill proposed, as nothing more is thereby designed, but a method of preparing for war which experience has taught us to be both proper and necessary. Surely, Sir, we ought to have our navy as fully and as well manned as possible before we declare war, and every one must grant, that both the courage and fidelity of the seamen who enter voluntarily into his majesty's service, is more to be depended on than the courage or fidelity of those who are pressed into the service. Is it not then *now* necessary for us, as we are upon the very brink of a war, to take every method that can be thought of for encouraging able and expert seamen to enter into his majesty's service? Will any one say, that our seamen's having a chance to enrich themselves by captures, is not an encouragement for them to enter into his majesty's service? Will any gentleman, who has the honour to be of his majesty's council, stand up in his place and declare to the house, that such terms of accommodation have been offered as may, with a little amendment, prevent an open war?

But why should I say, Sir, prevent an open war? An open war is already begun: The French have attacked his majesty's troops in America, and in return his majesty's ships have attacked the French

April, 1757.

king's ships in that part of the world. Is not this an open war? The ceremony of a declaration of war may be necessary for giving notice of the rupture to neutral powers, but it can no way be necessary for giving notice to either of the contending parties to prepare for defending themselves, or for annoying the enemy. By the law, as it now stands, a declaration of war is indeed necessary for giving our seamen a certain and legal right to any share of the captures they have already made, or may hereafter make: I shall

**A** most readily grant, that they have not in strict law a right to any, even the smallest share of the prizes they take; but this is the very reason why this bill has been proposed, and why, I think, it is *now* necessary. I am so far from thinking it *now* unnecessary to pass any such bill, that I think some such bill ought to have been passed before the end of last session, or at least as soon as possible after his majesty had resolved upon issuing letters of reprisal; for the reprisals issued upon this occasion were surely of a very different nature from those issued on account of any private injury: They were a sort of prelude to a declaration of war; and therefore it might have been publicly declared, either by act of parliament or by his majesty's proclamation, that in case the obnoxious of the French court should render a solemn declaration of war necessary, the property of all ships taken by way of reprisal before such declaration, should from that moment become vested in the captors.

If such a declaration, Sir, had been publicly made, as soon as the orders were first issued for seizing the French ships, I am persuaded, we should have had very little occasion for pressing, especially if care had been taken, that no ship should have a greater number of able and expert seamen than was sufficient for working the ship, and that the rest of every ship's complement should be made up of marines or landmen; for I cannot agree with the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, that we never have, at the eve of a war, a sufficient stock of seamen for supplying both our trade and our navy: In time of peace, we know, that none but able and expert seamen are employed, either in the navy

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or

or the merchant service ; but every one knows, that, even in the merchant service, a certain number of landmen, in proportion to the number of expert seamen, may be safely employed, and on board our ships of war, the far greatest part of the ship's complement may be made up of landmen or marines ; therefore by proper care, and a proper distribution of such as are able and expert seamen, I think, we may always be able to supply both our trade and our navy, even at the eve of a war ; tho' at the same time I hope, that at the end of the next war, and of every future war we shall be hereafter engaged in, it will be resolved, not to make at once such a great reduction of the number of seamen in the publick service, as was made at the end of the last war ; for every war, especially if it be of any continuance, must greatly increase the number of our seamen, and such numbers of seamen cannot immediately fall into a way of supporting themselves by any employment at land ; therefore the reduction should always be made by degrees ; and, perhaps, it may hereafter be thought necessary to keep on foot, even in time of peace, a certain number of marine regiments, instead of an equal number of regiments of land soldiers ; because the former may be bred up and accustomed to serve either by land or sea, according as their country may have occasion ; for a man who from his youth has been bred at sea, may more easily, and in shorter time, be taught the land discipline, than a man who from his infancy has been bred at land, can be taught both the land discipline, and the business of a seaman.

Therefore, Sir, if we found ourselves in any distress for want of a sufficient number of seamen upon the present occasion, the distress was owing to the weak measures we have pursued since the conclusion of the last war ; and that distress has been greatly increased by our not taking proper methods to encourage our seamen to enter voluntarily into the king's service. We have hitherto thought of no methods for procuring seamen for the navy, but such as old lechers make use of for debauching young women, which are only bribery and force : The rewards offered by proclamation, which was a sort of bribery, could have no effect, whilst every good seaman knew, that he could get a great deal more by the increase of wages in the merchant service ; and when our marine ministers found that this would not do, they presently had recourse to

force, as they thought they had a power to compel or press seamen into the king's service whenever they pleased : Nay, they even began, I believe, with the method of pressing, before they had experienced the effect of bribery, that is to say, of the reward offered by proclamation ; and not only press-gangs were spread over the whole kingdom, but the military were ordered to be assisting to those press-gangs ; so that a midshipman or sea-lieutenant, with a press warrant in his pocket, was erected into a civil magistrate, who could call the military to his assistance whenever he thought he had occasion for it, which would certainly be as often as he was committing any act of unnecessary violence, or downright oppression.

Was this legal, Sir ? Was it agreeable to our constitution ? Was it not directly contrary to *Magna Charta*, which expressly declares, *Nullus Liber Homo capiatur, aut imprisonetur, nisi, per legale iudicium parium suorum, vel per legem Terræ*. No freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, unless by the legal judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land. I shall grant, Sir, that immemorial custom has expressly authorized, and that even a late statute has by implication authorized the pressing of seamen, in cases of absolute necessity, but no such necessity can ever exist, if there be time for trying any other method, and when there is time no such necessity can ever exist until after every other method has been tried ; from whence I must conclude, that our pressing of seamen upon this last occasion was not authorized either by custom or statute, and consequently it was absolutely illegal ; because, as we had sufficient warning, there was time enough for our having tried other methods, especially the method now proposed ; for if it had been possible for our ministers to take any warning, the French had given us sufficient warning to prepare for war, before even the beginning of last session, as they had for several years before been plundering our people, and building forts upon our territories in America, and as we had before then an account of their having attacked Mr. Washington, and dispossessed us of one of our forts upon the back of Virginia. It is indeed surprising, that our ministers did not last session propose the employing of a much greater number of seamen for the year ensuing, because the parliament would certainly have agreed to it, and suppose they had then been resolved to do nothing but negotiate, it would have added weight to

to their negotiation, and might, perhaps, have prevented a war which now seems inevitable : At least it would have prevented our being in so great distress for want of seamen, as we were when his majesty had resolved upon fitting out a strong squadron, which was a long time before the end of the session, consequently such a bill as is now proposed ought then to have been passed, as it would probably have, in a great measure, prevented our being under any necessity to press men into the sea service, especially as we had then a considerable number of line of battle ships in commission, besides a great number of frigates and sloops, whose complements, I must suppose, then consisted entirely of expert and able-bodied seamen, as none but such are in time of peace employed in the navy, and consequently we could not have occasion for any great additional number of seamen, because at least an equal number, perhaps twice the number of landmen might have been added to the seamen we then had in pay.

But now suppose, Sir, that we had been under an absolute necessity upon the late occasion to have recourse to pressing, and that consequently it was authorized by law, yet no one will pretend to say, that our employing the military, either to press or to protect the press-gangs, was authorized either by custom, or by statute ; nor can it be said, that the employing of the military, for either of these purposes, was any way necessary ; because if a regular press-gang should be insulted or attacked by a riotous mob, the civil magistrate is, by his office, obliged to protect them ; and if any mob should refuse to disperse, or dare to prevent his reading or making the proclamation against riots, he may then, by law, call the military to his assistance. This can never be of any dangerous consequence to our constitution, or to the liberties of the subject ; because the civil magistrate is to be the judge, whether the press-gangs have behaved themselves regularly or no, and the military is to be under his direction. But to order our regular troops to assist or to protect our press-gangs, without the interposition of a civil magistrate, is a direct breach of our constitution, and of the most dangerous consequence to the lives as well as the liberties of the people ; therefore if any such orders have been issued to our regular troops, in any part of the united kingdom, I hope, that a strict enquiry will be made into it, and I am sure

every man who has a regard for the liberties of his country must think, that the advisers and authors of such an arbitrary measure ought to be severely punished.

I believe, Sir, it will now appear, that, with regard to pressing, our ministers have, in several respects, made a little too free with our constitution, therefore it is high time for the parliament to take this practice, which smells so rank of arbitrary power, into their most serious consideration, and to embrace every method that can be thought of for preventing, or rendering less frequent the necessity of our having recourse to that unjust and violent practice. All the other subjects of Great-Britain may sit secure under their own fig-tree, without being in danger of ever being called out to serve the publick in any station, unless it comes to their turn, or they voluntarily engage in the service : But our seamen, a sort of men whom of all others we ought most to indulge, can never be secure, whilst they are under the age of 55. After a seaman, by hard service for many years at sea, has earned and saved as much as may establish him in a quiet retreat at land, he does not know but that in six months, or a less time, he may be torn from his wife and family, and forced again to undergo all the fatigues and perils of a common seaman, without any certainty of ever being released, whilst he is fit for serving in that station. Does not justice, humanity, and gratitude require, that our seamen should be exempted as much as possible from this unfortunate condition ? Can this be done any other way but by engaging seamen to enter voluntarily into the king's service ? Has not the most effectual way for this purpose been found to be, by investing the property of all prizes in the captors ? Of this our parliaments have been so well convinced, that we have a standing law for it, which must always take place as soon as the crown declares war against any nation, and will always be a great encouragement for our seamen to enter voluntarily into the service of the crown, as soon as they hear that war is declared.

But, Sir, the crown may engage in war, and may continue it for many years, without declaring war. In Charles the ad's first war against the Dutch, there was never any declaration of war ; and queen Elizabeth carried on a war against Spain for many years, without having ever declared war. So his majesty may now carry on a war against France, without any solemn declaration of war, and with

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much



much more reason than in either of the cases I have mentioned ; for the present war against France is on our side plainly defensive, as much as any war ever was. They have attacked us in America, and our seizing their ships, and keeping their seamen prisoners, is with a design to prevent their attacking us here at home, as well as to prevent their pursuing the attack they have made upon us in America. The war is therefore, on our side, purely defensive ; and with respect to such a war Plato's maxim has always been received, *Quod ad propulsandum vim, non à caducatore sed à natura bellum iudicatum est.* But until the war be solemnly declared, the captors have no legal right to any share of the prizes they take, unless the crown, that is to say the ministers of the crown, shall please to give it them : They do not know but that the whole produce of their prizes may be applied towards inducing voters to serve the ministers at elections, instead of applying it towards inducing seamen to serve their country on board our navy ; and whilst they are left in such a doubt, can we expect that any great number of them will enter voluntarily into the service of the crown, or that they will serve with spirit after they have entered, or been pressed into the service ?

The case of the ships now taken from the French is very different, Sir, from that of the ships taken from the Spaniards, before our declaration of war against that nation. The Spaniards had not only committed great depredations upon our merchants, but they had actually promised a large sum of money, by way of indemnification to our merchants. This sum of money they afterwards refused to pay ; and for this we issued letters of reprisal against them. But the injuries and insults we have received from France are almost wholly national : They have, it is true, plundered and imprisoned some of our Indian traders in America ; but one of the ships we have taken from them would do more than make good all the damage they have done to the private subjects of Great-Britain. Therefore our taking their ships upon this occasion cannot properly be said to be done by way of reprisal : It has been done, and justly done, in resentment of the insults they have designedly put upon the nation, and for making good the expence we have been. or may be put to, in doing ourselves that justice which they have obstinately and contemptuously refused. No private sufferer can therefore pretend a right to any share of

the prizes we have taken ; consequently the publick may, and ought to dispose of them in that way which is most for the interest of the nation, and this is what is designed by the bill now proposed.

Whatever specious pretences may be made use of, Sir, no solid reason has been, or can be assigned against the bill : Nothing can prevent our passing such a bill as soon as possible, but a formed design to submit to an ignominious peace, by restoring all the ships we have taken, or shall hereafter take, and perhaps to still more ruinous terms ; for if we do not deliver the territories of all our Indian allies, as well as our own in America, from every French fort, and every French garrison, we may give up our plantations, as well as the ships we have taken. Now, Sir, or never, is the time for us to command an honourable peace : If we now submit to any sort of ignominious terms, we must submit for ever : The ministers of Versailles will, upon every occasion, dictate to the ministers of England, what measures they are to pursue ; and our king must submit to be a sort of viceroy under his most Christian majesty. Therefore, as a servant of the crown, as well as a faithful subject, I think myself in duty bound to strengthen his majesty's hands as much as possible, whilst we have a chance for preserving our independency, and this cannot any way at present be done more effectually, than by passing the bill now proposed ; for whilst I have the honour of a seat in this assembly, I shall never by my voice, or vote, authorize or approve of our submitting to any incroachment, insult, or indignity, rather than begin, or repel hostilities, which was our conduct during the long administration of a late minister, and which has brought this nation into that distressed condition every gentleman now seems to be so sensible of ; for it was during his administration, that the French established themselves upon the river Mississippi, upon the Great Lakes, and upon the Lake Corlaer, in America, every one of which establishments we had a right to oppose, and would have opposed or defeated, if we had acted with spirit, or been governed by our own interest ; and it was during the same administration, that the French were allowed to possess themselves of Lorraine, and to establish two branches of their royal house in Italy.

The Hon. gentleman may therefore, if he pleases, Sir, declare himself proud of having been the constant friend of that minister ;

minister; but what we now feel may make me, I think, as proud of declaring, that I constantly opposed him as a minister, and yet after he resigned, I always spoke well of him as a man.—Gentlemen may laugh, if they please, but I can perceive no joke in what I have said: It is only a proof that my opposition did not proceed from any personal resentment, nor any praise from any design to flatter. It is true, he had for many years an amazing influence in this house, and the enquiry, stifled as it was, made it pretty evident from whence that influence proceeded. However, if ever the Hon. gentleman should come to be possessed of his power, I wish he may adopt his moderation, as well as he has adopted his conduct with regard to a bill which was of the same nature with the bill now proposed, tho' I must observe, that the minister's conduct, with regard to that bill, has been misrepresented in this debate: His true reason for opposing it, was not because it was unreasonable, but because there was a most infamous convention with Spain\* then upon the anvil, which he was encouraged to agree to by this house's throwing out that bill; and such another consequence, but a more fatal one, may ensue, should we reject the motion now made to us; therefore I hope, I shall have the concurrence of a great majority in agreeing to this motion.

*Upon this Quintus Mucius stood up, and spoke to this Effect:*

*Mr. President,*

*SIR,*

**T**HERE has already been so much said in this debate, and the arguments both for and against this motion have been stated in so full and so clear a light, that I can do little more than sum up what has been said upon both sides of the question, which I shall do in as short and as impartial a manner as I can, because, I believe, the more distinctly, the more briefly it is stated, the more it is divested of the surprizes of wit, and the flowers of eloquence, the more the arguments will preponderate against our agreeing so early in the session to such a motion. In pursuance of what I have now proposed, Sir, I shall consider the advantages and the disadvantages of our now ordering such a bill as this to be brought in. I must repeat the word *now*, Sir, because, notwithstanding the ridiculous light it has been placed in by the Hon.

gentleman who spoke last, it is of the utmost consequence in this debate. He, indeed, has the happy faculty of being able to turn the most important word, the most serious argument, into ridicule, and to give a seeming weight and importance to the most useless words, the most trifling arguments, that can be made use of in any debate; but tho' he is by nature indued with this extraordinary quality, yet I am persuaded, he never makes use of it, but to enforce what in the main he takes to be right. However, as every gentleman in this house has a right to judge as well as he, and as the talent of a solid judgment is very different from that of a florid eloquence, I hope, every gentleman will consider the arguments that have been made use of, without regard to the gaudy dress in which they have been decked, either by the one side or the other.

Now, Sir, with respect to the advantages proposed by this bill, I think, the only one that has been so much as suggested is, that it may induce many of our seamen to enter themselves on board his majesty's ships of war, and thereby prevent the necessity we are under for pressing men into that service. How precarious is this advantage, or rather how vain is this expectation? It is not, I think, intended by the bill, that the property of the ships taken, or to be taken, shall be vested in the captors, until after a war has been declared, or at least until after the ships have been condemned as lawful prize; but neither of these may ever happen: Nay, I hope, that neither shall ever happen; for if the French court should amicably adjust all the disputes now subsisting between us, and make us proper satisfaction for the expence they have put us to, and the damage they have done to some of our people, the ships we have taken, or may hereafter take, not only may, but ought to be restored; and this the French court will do, if they are well advised; for as they have upon the continent of America a greater extent of territory, uncontested at least by us, than they can plant and people for several ages to come, they cannot propose to get much present advantage by a war with this nation, and may lose a great deal, because the consequence may be, and most probably will be, their being drove out of every thing they now possess in America. It is therefore, I think, a very great chance, whether the ships we have taken, or may hereafter take, shall ever be demanded or no, and this uncertainty will prevent

\* See Lond. Mag. for 1739, p. 83, 86, 100, 151, 292, &c. &c.

prevent every seaman's lifting in the government's service, who thinks only of the advantage he may reap by it : Nay, were the chance of advantage much more certain than it is, yet as it is a future advantage, and the high wages a seaman may have in the merchant service is a present advantage, I believe, were the bill now passed into a law, very few of our seamen, at least of the mercenary part of them, would incline to prefer the former to the latter ; and as to such of them as are governed by honour, and a regard for the interest and glory of their country, which, I hope, most of them are, we shall have them, without our passing any such bill, as soon as they respectively return from the voyages in which they are now engaged.

From this, Sir, which is the plain and the true state of the case, I think, I have the strongest reason to conclude, that our agreeing to this motion, or even passing the bill proposed, would not of itself induce any one seaman to lift himself in the government's service, were we even to continue, for a twelvemonth to come, in our present state of uncertainty ; but as it is certain, that three or four months will determine our fate as to peace or war, and as, by the law now in being, the property of all prizes taken after a declaration of war, is vested in the captors, even supposing, that such a bill would, in time, have some effect, yet we cannot suppose, that it could have any considerable effect in so short a time as three or four months ; and for such a trifling advantage, were we sure of it, we ought not in common prudence to risk exposing our country to all the disadvantages with which our bringing in such a bill at this time may be attended, which leads me to consider those disadvantages. Upon this subject, Sir, I shall begin with acknowledging, that our present situation is extremely critical : Our present disputes with France, though in themselves but trifling, are nevertheless in their consequences of the highest importance : So important, that in all human appearance, now or never is the time for our establishing the trade, the naval power, the independency of this kingdom, upon a firm basis : If we should now, by an unsuccessful war, be forced to submit to an ignominious peace, for, I am sure, our present sovereign will never otherwise submit to it : I say, if we should now, by an unsuccessful war, be forced to submit to an ignominious peace, we shall never hereafter, in all probability, be able to

contradict or disobey the dictates of the court of Versailles. This, I shall grant, Sir, is our present situation. But in such a critical, such an important, such a dangerous situation, ought we to proceed with precipitancy ? Ought we in any thing to be swayed by the voice of the petulant, the unthinking vulgar without doors ? If by the obstinacy of the court of France our present disputes with that nation should terminate in a declared war, we have, thank God ! no great reason to dread the issue, provided we can prevent their being assisted by any other of the chief powers in Europe.

This, Sir, is what we are with the utmost circumspection to guard against ; and to do this requires a thorough knowledge of the present circumstances of Europe, and a clear insight into the present sentiments of all the chief courts thereof. Have we in this house, can we have such a knowledge, or such an insight ? Why then should we, without any intimation from his majesty, rashly resolve, for so I must call it, upon any measure relating to peace or war, especially a measure, which in itself virtually contains a sort of declaration of war ? Have we any reason to distrust his majesty's wisdom, or his attention to the honour and interest of this kingdom ? Or can we suppose, that he would not, either by message, or some otherways, have intimated his desire to have such a bill passed, had he thought it necessary, and consistent with prudence in our present critical situation ? Sir, there is a punctilio of honour, which nations, as well as private men, must upon all occasions have a regard to ; and as our ordering such a bill to be brought in certainly implies some sort of menace, some sort of defiance to the French nation, how do we know but that other courts of Europe might think the honour of that nation so much affected thereby, as to render it impossible for them, consistently with their honour to submit to any further negotiation or mediation, with regard to the disputes now subsisting between us. And if any court in Europe should think so, might not they be thereby provoked to join with France against us, in order to pull down what they would of course call the pride and the haughtiness of this nation ?

Would not this be a misfortune to us, Sir ? Is it not a disadvantage that may probably attend our ordering such bill to be brought in ? And is it not to be the more cautiously guarded against, as there

is no nation in Europe from whence we could expect any assistance, at least no nation whose assistance would not be rather a burden than an advantage to us, as we should thereby be involved in a land war upon the continent of Europe, the burden whereof we now know by fatal experience? Another disadvantage, Sir, which will attend such a bill as this, is, that it will give the French a title to demand the restitution of all the ships we have taken or shall take before a declaration of war; for ships taken merely by way of reprisal, are to be restored upon satisfaction's being made for the damage on account of which they were taken. Therefore it is not our business to suppose that we are now at actual war; and indeed it is certain that we are now in a state of war, tho' no solemn declaration of war has as yet been made on either side, but mutual hostilities have been committed, which is a declaration in fact, tho' not in words. In any future treaty with France we must insist upon its being now a state of war between the two nations, but the French will certainly deny that it was so, and if such a bill as this should be passed into a law, they will produce our own act of parliament in support of that denial, as they now produce our own ridiculous maps and historians in support of their pretensions in America.

And a third disadvantage attending such a bill as this, Sir, is, that it will tend to alienate the affections of our seamen, both officers and common men, from his majesty. If war should be declared, or if his majesty should think fit to order his courts of admiralty to try and condemn all the ships that may then have been taken, which he may do without a declaration of war, as it was done in the first Dutch war in king Charles the 2d's time, and in the long Spanish war in the reign of queen Elizabeth, which, indeed continued with very little interruption until the year 1597. I say, if his majesty should think fit to do so, I am persuaded, no one doubts but that he will then order the produce, or the greatest part of the produce of the condemned prizes to be divided amongst the captors, and the captors will then impute the advantage they from hence receive wholly to his majesty's goodness and generosity. But if such a bill as this should be passed into a law, our seamen will be apt to suppose, that some of the leading men in parliament had discovered, that his majesty had resolved to appropriate to himself alone

the whole produce of all the prizes that should be taken; and consequently they will be so far from imputing any thing to his majesty's goodness or generosity, that they will harbour in their breasts a secret grudge or resentment against their sovereign; which may be of such a dangerous consequence, that I wish no motion for such a bill had ever been made in this house; because the very motion will derogate in some degree from the merit of that bounty which his majesty always was, and still is resolved to bestow upon his brave seamen, as soon as he can do so consistently with the safety and happiness of his people in general, and otherwise, or till then, I am sure, no brave and honest seamen would or will expect it.

Now, Sir, let us consider what we are to do by agreeing to this motion: We are to expose ourselves to the danger of provoking some of the chief powers of Europe to join with France against us: We are to render any future treaty of peace much more intricate than it would otherwise be; and we are to run a great risk of alienating the affections of all our seamen from his present majesty. And all this for the sake of what? For the sake of inducing half a dozen mercenary seamen to lift themselves into the government's service, for this, I am convinced, is the highest number that could in three or four months be induced, merely by such a bill, to enter voluntarily into the government's service, and even that number we are far from being sure of.

Let gentlemen then, Sir, consider the motion in this, which is the true light, and then let them determine whether they will not join with me in giving their negative to the previous question.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

*The following Piece came too late to be inserted in our last Magazine.*

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

—, in Bucks, March 15, 1757.

S I R,

WHEN I reflect upon the present circumstances of this nation I cannot help thinking, that every individual, who wishes well to his country, is concerned to communicate his thoughts to the publick on so interesting a subject. For something, possibly, even from the lowest and

and *meanest* contributor to this large fund, may be collected for the publick good. With a view to this I have subjoined the following *miscellaneous* observations to be inserted, if you think proper, in your next Magazine.—In the first place then, Sir, I think it cannot be doubted, that the circumstances of this kingdom require *A* all possible *frugality*: And therefore propose, (having an unaffected regard for the *true welfare* of this country) that many *useless* b—rds and off—s be abolished.—The great number of pl—n and p—n—rs contracted.—The s—l—r—s of the most necessary ones reduced: And their great *B* weight in the l—g—s—re abridged considerably.—I cannot doubt further but that the *main* strength of this nation lies at *sea*: And that most c—nn—t—ns on the c—t and f—r—n s—bf—d—s are *fatally* experienced to be very burthenfome. From hence, Sir, I would deduce two very natural consequences.—1st, That we should strengthen our fleet.—2dly, That we should abolish foreign s—bf—d—s. By the first we shall distress our enemies most effectually; I mean at sea: And be able, I hope, to make ample reprisals for the loss of Minorca, and also of Oswego. *D* By the second there will be a very considerable saving to the publick; even when a militia, the natural and proper defence in this nation, is established.—This being done, Sir, when it conveniently may be, we shall have nothing to retard the prosecution of the war by *sea*, with true *E* spirit and resolution, by *skilful* and *brave* officers, and good seamen. And for this purpose let every Englishman contribute his mite, and cheerfully bear his proportion towards this necessary war: Which, I doubt not, will be *now* conducted with all possible *prudence* and *bravery*, as well *F* as *frugality*. For I believe that the necessary s—ppl—s will be *now* justly applied to the purposes for which they are granted.—The right dispositions for carrying on the war being resolved on and settled, we may look upon some publick calamities which have not been neglected by *G* p—t—t. In the present time of general scarcity, I hope the measures taken to prevent a base and unwarrantable use of corn in the distillery (and also to prevent a pernicious exportation of it) will be rigorously executed, as the publick necessities require. And I could wish that this *H* land (notwithstanding the late exportation of f—r—gn—rs) was not *still* burthened at this time of publick scarcity with a very useless tribe of f—r—n m—rc—n—r—s. For

the continuance of so many thousands must necessarily impoverish part of England, when the *natives themselves* can hardly be supported.—The frequent inclosures, too, of late, Sir, of large, arable, open fields, I fear, will not tend at all to remove the apprehensions of future times of great scarcity: As those fields, when inclosed, will not be plowed and sown in the same proportion that they *necessarily* were before. They will be more grazed; as that will turn to more, almost *double profit* to the proprietor, and will be managed by the occupier with less trouble and fewer hands, and at least equal advantage. But then how is the poor to be employed and maintained? This is surely worthy the attention of the legislature. The *only* warrantable inclosure, that I know of, is of large, rude, uncultivated commons or moors, (as may be seen in many parts *C* of England) the dividing and cultivating of which would add to the publick stock of corn.—By employing a number of *new* hands would reduce the great burden of the poor, and would be a publick gain and advantage in every shape.—And it might not perhaps be improper, in all kinds of those large inclosures last mentioned, to allot a proportion of land for *planting*. The decline of that useful practice in England is justly to be lamented, and will some time hence be severely felt in our shipping; and in many places where the *present* great scarcity of fuel is a very *fore* calamity. It has been, I believe, justly observed, that there is not a twentieth part of the wood planted that is cut down in this kingdom: The perhaps, not very remote consequence of which, need not be more particularly noted. Besides, if planting was more generally *F* practiced, the labour and work attending it, also in the cultivating and cutting the wood, might be a very useful employment for the poor, and consequently would lower the great burthen of that tax.—But I apprehend, Sir, another effectual means of *at least mitigating* the great grievance *G* of the abundance of poor in every parish, would be to discourage that idleness and drunkenness which too generally prevails amongst the lower sort of people.—And for this purpose the number of alehouses should be greatly reduced: And this might be done by raising the present price of every publican's licence to five pounds yearly: The other not answering the purpose. By this means the great number of them would be considerably reduced.—The revenue advanced.—The excise collected

lected with much less trouble.—All conveniences of entertainment would be found by persons of character in every place necessary.—Idleness and drunkenness would be greatly discouraged, and the poor would naturally become more industrious,—and the morals of the people in general would be preserved.—I am,

S I R,

Your humble servant,

M. N.

*Having, in our Magazine for February last, given a very singular Sort of Electrical Phenomenon, which happened to a Gentleman in Germany, we shall now give one of the same Kind which happened to a Gentleman in England, as related in the 4th Volume of Dr. Birch's History of the Royal Society, which is as follows :*

Feb. 7, **T**O fill up the time of this 1682-3. meeting, one of the company gave us an account of some strange effluvioms from the body of a master of arts, of his own college, which both he and some others of our company had frequently seen. This gentleman is now about 21 years of age, who, whenever he puts off his clothes in the dusk, there appear sparks of fire between his shirt and his waistcoat ; whence they issue so violently, that they may be plainly heard to crackle, as sparks do sometimes from wood, and this without any friction, or other violence used.

*And, from the same Book, we shall give the following extraordinary CURE for DEAFNESS.*

Feb. 14, **A**NOTHER of the company 1682-3. gave a strange relation, but a very true one, how a friend of his, a master of arts of this university \*, who was exceedingly troubled with deafness, had found out a remedy for it, in great measure at least, by going into the bell-fry of his college, on the 1st of November last, where staying for some time among the bells (which are the biggest in town) he found his hearing so well restored, that it continued with him near two months after ; and decaying, he repaired to the same remedy, and recovered it again, as he constantly now does, as often as he finds that sense to fall him. The relations of Mr. Boyle and Dr. Holder, concerning persons that could hear better in London streets upon the rattling of coaches, with the reasons of it, were hereupon discoursed of.

April, 1757.

From the CENTINEL, March 24.

**T**HE goddess Discord (says La Fontaine) having set all heaven together by the ears about a golden apple, was, by universal consent, banished from the celestial mansions ; in this distressful circumstance she immediately made the best of her way down to earth, and was received with open arms by a certain animal called man ; at this time it was that she first did us the honour to grace our little hemisphere with her presence, in preference to our opposite neighbours the Antipodes, who being a barbarous and uncultivated people, married without either priest or notary, and consequently could have little to do with Discord ; for a while she rambled about the world without any fixed abode, so that Fame, who was frequently sent out in search of her, was often at a loss to find out her habitation ; it was thought necessary therefore, that some constant seat of residence should be appointed, where she might always be ready, and within call upon proper occasions ; this scheme was attended with some difficulty (says the fabulist, with his usual archness) as nunneries were not yet established, however,

*L'Auberge en fin de l'Hyménée  
Lui fut pour maison assignée.*

An apartment for Discord was at last pitched upon, and where, after all, should it be, but in the temple of Hymen.

Though I cannot help looking on this fable as rather too severe a reflection on the honourable state of matrimony, I am still of opinion, that it may convey no unprofitable lesson of instruction to the candidates for connubial felicity. As our matrimonial sherbet is made at present, most drinkers of it are apt to complain with lady Townly, that "there is a little too much acid squeezed into it," which utterly spoils what would otherwise be a cooling and pleasant beverage ; this draught, however, in spite of a late act of parliament, may, for ought we know, (especially as the summer is advancing) come again into vogue. I heartily wish therefore, that a method could be found out to render it sweet and palatable, that some public-spirited man would engage to make it in an entire new manner, and, in imitation of the great Ashley, lower its price, raise its reputation, and get a patent to vend this valuable nectar, *pro bono publico*.

In the mean time, as May-day, and, of course, the coupling season is not far off, let me recommend to both sexes an ingredient,

Y

• Oxford.

dient or two which must by no means be omitted, and which at the same time are very cheap and easy to be come at, and these are, mutual good-nature and complacency, which will give the liquor quite another taste than that which generally prevails, and perhaps make it the most agreeable draught which they ever met with in their lives.

The antients, whose notions of marriage, as well as other things, differed widely from our own, considered it in a sober and religious light, and had a way of entering into it with great solemnity and devotion. Sacrifices were constantly made on the occasion, and, when the victim was slain, care was taken to throw aside the gall; a pretty emblematical piece of advice to the parties to avoid all future bickerings and animosity, and promote mutual harmony and peace.

In modern marriages I do not remember to have heard of any other sacrifices than those which are usually made to Bacchus and Venus on the wedding-night: Certain I am, that the most interesting part of the antient ceremony is omitted, having observed a little tincture of the gall diffusing itself over the human mind, even after matrimony, by which I am inclined to think this necessary precaution has been but too frequently neglected.

Scarce any of my readers, who have ever voyaged up the Thames as far as Battersea, but must have met with some of those young skiff-adventurers, who, having never learned to row, afford matter of much mirth and entertainment to the passers-by: It is not undiverting to observe how awkwardly two of these gentlemen-watermen handle their oars, to mark the force which is alternately made use of to hurt and retard each other, the quarrels that arise, and the dangers they encounter before they perceive the necessity of pulling together, and pursuing their course by that equality of strength and skill which should be mutually exerted on the occasion.

I have often thought this no bad emblem of matrimony, where we may frequently perceive man and wife shifting the labouring oar from hand to hand, dragging one another round with great vehemence to shew their several forces, rowing direct contrary ways, with twenty other ingenious methods of exposing their want of skill; till experience at last teaches them, that all the art lies in pulling together, and that half the pains which they take only to make themselves ridiculous, would, if rightly applied, be more than

sufficient to steer them safe into the harbour of peace and happiness.

It hath been remarked, that travellers in a stage-coach shew very little inclination to be sociable for the first 10 or 20 miles, and seldom begin to grow good company till towards the end of the journey; in like manner, many of those whimsical travellers whom Hymen drives in his nuptial carr, will look very sour upon one another at first, but when time has jumbled them a little together, and reason told them that they may as well be good company as not, have agreed to jog on with cheerfulness, and, in spite of bad fare and dirty roads, be as happy as society could make them.

I have known many an absurd couple, who, after scolding and scratching for 20 or 30 years, have at last parted the best friends in the world, and expired in each others arms with all the impassioned fondness of a bride and bridegroom.

According to the received maxim of better late than never, this is certainly a prudent resolution: As life, however, is short, or, to carry on the allusion, rather more like the Turnham-green than the York stage, I see no reason why any gentleman or lady, who have taken places in the matrimonial *vis à vis*, should not set out with good-humour and complacency, and endeavour to preserve their social disposition with a desire of being mutually pleased and satisfied throughout the whole journey.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

As the season advances when every female will be contending to outvie in dress, and as I plainly perceive many on the brink of being involved in difficulties, I might say ruin, by an overfondness for shew; I heartily wish the following remarks may moderate such a pernicious propensity, and that my townswomen, and those of every town in the kingdom, may restrain any emulation above their circumstances, or repugnant to the peace of society. To quote the sentiments of a modern author on the art of dress,—“Nothing, says he, is more studied, or less understood: The wrong dressed and the over dressed every where offend the eye; whilst it is a miracle to see one dressed with that propriety in which elegance alone consists.” The original intentions of dress amongst our predecessors were decency, ease and ornament, but if

we examine the present mode among the ladies, we shall find those purposes very badly answered, for our modern fine gentry are too much fallen in love with the French modes : Nothing but French will go down with them ; elegant shapes have always been reckoned the peculiar perfections of English women ; and French ladies, to hide the defects of nature, have invented dresses to disguise their shapes, in which ours, by imitating them, sacrifice an eminent advantage. Instead of neatness, an excellence that sets English ladies in a most singular agreeable light, is there any of our modern fine gentry but what affect the French, not only in dress, but in boldness of manners too ? They are not contented themselves to be transformed into French, but even their very children must be frenchified too, or it will not be right. Take a survey of any boarding-school of young ladies (for in those nurseries you may trace out all the fashions) is there any young lady of them all, but instead of wearing a covering, or decent head-dress, must lay it aside for dingy gauze, and tawdry ribbands, which seem rather fitter for the head-dress of a doll ? Or is there any little Miss, but instead of wearing an hanging-sleeve coat, or frock, which would shew their shapes to greater advantage, must be cumbered with a negligee, or trollopee, as lately introduced into this kingdom for the general and publick wear of little as well as great, and such as would have made their great grandmothers been thought flatterers ? By such a fashion, there is no distinction made between grown people and children ; nor could one distinguish the one from the other, but from size and bulk. By this metamorphosis, children are taught to believe they become women before they really are so, which undoubtedly leads many into such miscarriages as we frequently see. I could add a great deal more, but my intention is rather to reform, than offend. I shall therefore conclude, that such dresses are unbecoming and indecent both in small and great, and hope, that some will have resolution enough to avoid extremes of dress, both in themselves and children, notwithstanding the raillery of our modern fine gentry.

Yours,

BRITANNIA.

*The CONDUCT and CHARACTER of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH vindicated, by Means of the Marquis de TORCY's MEMOIRS.*

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS there are some things in the marquis de Torcy's Memoirs, lately published, which do honour to that great general and consummate politician, the late duke of Marlborough, I think, they ought to be made as publick as possible, and therefore, I hope, you will give a place in your useful and entertaining Magazine to what follows.

B In the beginning of the year 1709, the king of France was reduced to such distress by the many signal defeats he had met with, the many strong cities that had been taken from him, and the famine then prevailing over his whole kingdom, that he, in a manner, begged a peace of the allies, and would have submitted almost to any terms, except that of turning his arms against his grandson, Philip of Spain, and driving him out of that kingdom ; and tho' the contrary has been insinuated, these memoirs shew, that he was sincere in what he then offered. In this distress he left no expedient untried, which he thought might be of service to him ; and as he knew that the duke of Marlborough had then most justly acquired a prevailing influence in the councils, both of England and Holland, in a long letter from him to the marquis de Torcy, dated E May 14, 1709, he, among other things, writes as follows.

" I do not in the least question but you avail yourself of the opportunities you have of seeing the duke of Marlborough, to let him know that I have been informed of the steps he has taken, to hinder the progress of the conferences of peace, and even to break them off entirely ; that I have been so much the more surprized thereat, as I had reason to believe, from the assurances he had already given, that he was willing to contribute to this end ; that I should be glad his conduct was such as to deserve the reward I have promised him ; and, in order that you may be able to come to a clearer explication, I am willing you should give him a positive assurance, that I will remit two millions of livres to him, if by his good offices he can obtain one of the following conditions H for me.

To preserve Naples and Sicily for the king my grandson, or at the utmost extremity to preserve Naples only. I should make him the same gratification were he to preserve Dunkirk under my obedience,

Y 2

with



with its harbour and fortifications, without even Naples or Sicily; the same for preserving Strasburg only, excepting fort Kehl, which I shall give up to the empire in the state it was in when first I conquered it, or in short in the state it was in when restored to my obedience; and also without preserving Naples or Sicily: But of all these different expedients, the obtaining of Naples for my grandson, is that which I should like the best.

I should consent to extend this recompence to three millions, if he obtained Naples for my grandson, and at the same time I was permitted to keep Dunkirk with its fortifications and harbour. If I were obliged to relinquish the article of Dunkirk, I should give him the same sum, could he contrive so as to preserve Naples and Strasburg, in the manner as above explained, and Landau with its fortifications, by giving up Brisac; or even could I be allowed to keep Strasburg and Dunkirk, both in their present condition. In short, I am willing you should offer the duke of Marlborough four millions, should he enable me to keep Naples and Sicily for the king my grandson, and to preserve Dunkirk with its fortifications and harbour, and Strasburg and Landau in the manner above explained, or even the same sum, were Sicily to be excepted out of this last article.

I must also explain to you, that if the treaty was once signed, with the reservations in favour of the king of Spain, and this prince had forfeited them, for non-acceptance within the limited time, this should make no change in what you promised the duke of Marlborough."

Now as the duke of Marlborough has, by his enemies, been accused of avarice, this is a plain proof, that tho' he very wisely, and justly too, took care of his own interest so far as was consistent with the interest of his country, yet he disdained in any case to sacrifice the latter to the former; for we cannot doubt, but that the marquis de Torcy took care to make these offers to him in some genteel manner, and from the event we can as little doubt of the duke's having rejected them.

Another accusation thrown out against the duke is, that he purposely pursued the war in that manner, which he knew, would be the most tedious, only because of the great profits he annually reaped from its continuance. In answer to which it has been said, that the manner in which he pursued the war was not owing to his

own choice, but to the selfishness, or the ill-grounded fears of the states-general; for that when he reduced Ostend in the year 1706, his project was to have marched past Dunkirk directly to Calais, which city had then such a weak garrison, or its fortifications so much out of repair, that he might easily have reduced it in a week or ten days, and from thence he was resolved to march coastways to Paris, in all which march, there was not any one fortified town that could, for any time, have obstructed his passage, and in the mean time the army might, by means of our fleet, have been provided with every thing from England, without any danger of the convoys being intercepted but upon one side only, and without diminishing our army by a multitude of garrisons; whereas in the way that was afterwards taken, there was a great number of well fortified towns to be reduced, the convoys were always in danger of being intercepted on both sides, and every successful campaign added a new expence to the allies of one, two, or more new garrisons, which they were obliged to provide and maintain.

By this project the war would probably have been ended in two campaigns at most, for the French king would have quitted all his conquests, and would have made his grandson quit Spain, rather than that he should be forced to quit Paris and Versailles; but the project was defeated by the states-general, under pretence, that if the grand army of the allies had taken this rout to Paris, the French army would have reconquered all that we had taken from them in Flanders and Brabant, and would have penetrated into their frontier; and tho' this was a groundless fear, as the allied army would in one campaign have been at Paris, if there had been no army in their way to obstruct their passage, yet as the Dutch insisted upon it, the duke was obliged to give up his project, and to pursue the war in another method.

However, in the year 1710, his grace resumed his former project, for which purpose he, in that one summer, made himself master of Douay, Bethune, St. Venant, and Aire, all places of considerable strength; and the beginning of the next summer he took post with his army at Lillers, from whence he had but about eight or nine leagues to Montrouil upon the sea coast, without so much as one considerable fort in his way; and from thence he might, as before designed, have penetrated, in a very short time, to Paris, so that Cressi might have been again witness of

of a glorious victory for England. But the Dutch again defeated this project, under the same pretence as before; and as there was now not the least ground for any such apprehension, it was generally suspected, that the profit some of the chief men in Holland made, by providing for the army, which they would have been deprived of, had it been provided for from England, was, both first and last, the true reason for their declaring themselves against this method of prosecuting, I may say finishing the war.

This, as well as many other historical anecdotes shew, how ridiculous it is for this nation ever to think of carrying on a war against France, by means of allies upon the continent of Europe, because we must always sacrifice our own interest to some selfish end of theirs; for it is evident, that the duke of Marlborough had in his head such a project as I have mentioned, otherwise what could induce him to be at the trouble and expence to reduce Bethune, Aire, and St. Venant, which are all quite remote from the route he afterwards took; and this is now fully confirmed from a passage in one of the *marquis de Torcy's* letters to the French king, dated May 22, 1709, wherein, amongst other things, the *marquis* writes as follows.

"The preceding day I had received your majesty's last orders, by the courier you sent back the 14th instant. The time of concluding the treaty, and of preventing the opening of the campaign, seemed to me very urgent; I therefore thought I ought no longer to defer making use of your majesty's permission, whereby I was empowered to renounce every part of the Spanish monarchy. Lord Marlborough assured me that this was the only way to conclude a peace, for which he continued to express a strong desire, as he should think, he said, of spending the remainder of his days in quiet, while he looked upon the amazing advantages of the allies in the present war, as entirely owing to the hand of the Almighty.

It is to this Almighty hand he attributed their surprizing union, whereby eight nations, of which their army is composed, think and act like a single man; and continuing with the same appearance of modesty, he told me, that if they made another campaign, they should be in no want of provisions, for their fleet would bring them corn, which should be unloaded at Abbeville."

Now Abbeville is but eight or nine leagues from Montrouil, and is the next port town in the way to Paris. From

Abbeville to Dieppe is about nine or ten leagues, and from Dieppe to Rouen is about the same distance, none of which were then, or indeed are now so fortified, as to be able to stand a siege against a regular and well provided army; and from Rouen to Paris, which is not above 17 or 18 leagues, nothing could obstruct the allied army's passage but an opposing army; therefore if the allied army had, in the beginning of the summer 1711, marched from Lillers to Montrouil, the whole French army must have marched to oppose them, otherwise they would have been at Paris, in two or three months; consequently the Dutch could have nothing to fear from the French army's advancing towards their frontier, especially as there were so many well fortified towns to be reduced, before they could arrive at any part of Dutch Flanders, or Brabant; yet they so strenuously opposed the execution of this project, that the duke of Marlborough was obliged to change his plan of operations: This he did by the surprizing passage of the strong French lines, without losing hardly a man, and the taking of Bouchain, before the end of that campaign, which was the last of his glorious campaigns, as the death of the emperor Joseph, and the election of Charles, then called king of Spain, during that summer, quite altered the face of affairs in Europe, and made it necessary to leave Philip in possession of Spain; because Charles, the then emperor, and sole heir of all the Austrian dominions, would never have given up his claim to Spain, much less would he have assisted to conquer it for any other; and it was absolutely inconsistent with the safety of every one of the rest of the allies, to have all the dominions of Spain and Austria, together with the Imperial diadem, united in one and the same person.

But having said, that it is ridiculous for this nation to think of carrying on a war against France, by means of allies upon the continent of Europe, lest I should be misunderstood, I must, before I have done, observe, that in the present war, it was absolutely necessary for us, before we declared war against France, to provide a confederacy upon the continent, sufficient for securing the electorate of Hanover against any invasion from the French; because we could not but foresee, that without such a previous provision, the French would send their numerous armies into Germany, and carry fire, sword, and devastation, through that whole electorate.

This

This we were, in duty to our sovereign, and in justice to our fellow-subjects, most certainly bound to prevent; and this, it is true, is an inconvenience, which we shall always be subject to, whilst our king is in possession of any dominion upon the continent of Europe, especially as those who can give us any assistance, well know the necessity we are under, and consequently will put their own price upon the assistance they furnish. But no one will pretend to say, that this trifling inconvenience is not very much overbalanced by the many advantages we derive, and, it is to be hoped, always shall continue to derive, from the illustrious family now upon our throne.

Whether we have taken the proper method to provide for this security, is a question I shall not at present enter into, as I set out only with a design to vindicate the conduct and character of that glorious and successful general, the late duke of Marlborough, and therefore I shall conclude with assuring you, that I am

Your constant reader,

And shall be proud of being

St. James's, your correspondent,  
April 7, 1757. Z. Y.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I WAS greatly affected yesterday to see on Lloyd's book so great a number of ships taken and retaken, but more especially three packets at one time. Whether the merchants of London, who are so largely concerned, or our Marine Society, are most proper to set forth, or calculate means for the preservation of our most valuable trade, which is the life and soul of this nation, I know not; but most certain it is, a few of our light ships of war, properly stationed, would be a great means of annoying the enemy, and preserving most, or all of our trade. For instance, let one forty and one twenty gun ship sail from the Land's-End of England, seven leagues a-head of each other; they 'sly seven leagues a-head and seven leagues a-stern, and they being thus seven leagues asunder, they spread 21 leagues; and let two more such ships sail after them at the same distance, and then two more after them at equal distance; in all they will spread 63 leagues; and one of fifty, and one of sixty guns, within their course, to protect and assist them; and when the headmost of the ships sailed makes Cape Ortugal, then to tack and stand a-cross the bay of Biscay again, until they make

the English land, and the others follow at a due distance; those eight ships keeping a good look out, it is beyond all doubt, that not only our packets, but all our merchant ships, would pass in a manner unmolested. Now for the channel, two twenty gun ships and a sloop, off and on St. Maloes; and one twenty gun ship and two sloops, off Havre-de-Grace; a twenty gun ship and three sloops off Calais and Dunkirk, the winds being generally S. W. and westerly, those harbours may be looked into daily: Being tide-harbours, ships can only go in and out two hours in twenty-four, and they may stand over every night on the English coast. Had it been so done, our packet from Helvoetsluys could not have been carried into either Dieppe or Calais. Such measures set on foot, and vigorously executed, the enemy durst not come out; but if so bold to venture, and take any ship, could not carry her in. All ships to keep their station, unless in chase, and then immediately to return. We having ships enough, a proper application would be very necessary from those who have it in their power to do it.

March 29.

Yours, &c.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IF you should think, as I do, that the following hints may, by an able hand, be improved for the use and service of the publick, please to insert them in your Magazine.

The troops of Hanover are gone; the Hessians are going, according to the royal promise: Now, to prevent alarms from flat-bottom'd boats taking any effect for the future, which in times to come may serve for a pretext to call in Danes and Saxons (for what has been may be) would it not be more eligible to march our own large number of standing forces into our ancient frontier garrisons on the coasts of Kent and Suffex, &c. and there to guard our own shores ourselves? This might be done, unless it should be thought those troops are of more service to impoverish and eat up the subjects, by quartering a number of people, that are a cruel burthen, on the chief inland trading towns in the nation. Were these troops lodged in those many now useless castles we have round the sea-coasts, they would be serviceable on any emergency that might offer, by opposing every enemy that might attempt to disturb us.

Perhaps

Perhaps it may be said those castles are not now tenable ; I believe it : But why are they not ? Or are they too bad to be repaired for so useful a purpose ? But possibly, as they are now, they may be thought sufficient to give names to governors, and a large train of inferior useless placemen, who have all large salaries annexed, tho' they have never seen those walls that nominally entitle them to receive such incredible, and I say, unnecessary sums ; especially if those castles and forts are of no service to the welfare of this greatly impoverished nation.

Quere, Whether those superabundant salaries would not be better employed, if annexed to the deficient funds for the service of the current year, necessary to support the war in America ?

Yours, &c.

P. S. As the smuggling of wool to France and other parts, and many sorts of goods inwards from that kingdom in particular, has been, and is still, a frequent matter of complaint, our troops, stationed as abovementioned, would surely do their country this small piece of service, to put a stop to that pernicious and illicit practice, so hurtful to the fair trader, whose every movement contributes largely to the support of the army.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Norwich, March 14, 1757. E

S I R,

I Believe it will be agreeable to your readers if you lay before them the following account of one of the *miracula nature*, which I have extracted from the 25th number of Eden, or the compleat Body of Gardening, now in a course of weekly publication. I am,

S I R,

Your humble servant,

R. R.

### NEPENTHES.

“**R**EADER prepare for wonder ! The plant we introduce to you in this place exceeds all else in singularity ; and they may well be excused who treated the first notice of it as an idle tale. Our voyagers early gave accounts of it, and their uncouth descriptions were not credited ; but when men of better knowledge saw it growing, when specimens were received in Europe, and its seeds raised plants in our gardens, those who had disbelieved it hung their heads, and wished to be often so put out of countenance.

Our first knowledge of it was under the not strange tho' unscientific name of the Wonderful Plant, *Planta mirabilis* : So it stands charactered in the German Ephemerides. Burman, in his account of the Ceylon vegetables, calls it *Bandura*, and Plukenet, *Utricularia vegetabilis Zeylanicum*. Linnæus, in his *Hortus Cliffortii* names it *Nepenthes* ; and he preserves this title in his later works. There needs no epithet of distinction, for there is no other species. It has been called by others, *Gentiana Species*, and *Priapus Vegetabilis*.

B Its Indian name is *Auramatico* : Under this Flacourt has described it. Breyneius may lead the student into an error : Imagining there are more known species, he calls this *Nepenthes Zeylanicum flore minore* ; but what he calls *Nepenthes flore majore* is the *Saracena*. The root is thick and brown, hung with long fibres of a reddish colour. The stem is two feet high, round and firm, and is in many parts tinged with a faint purple. The leaves have no footstalks : They are oblong, moderately broad, highly ribbed, and furnished each with a kind of vessel at its extremity. The leaf itself, which is narrow at the base, grows broader toward the middle, and thence decreases gradually ; but where it might be expected to terminate, the long point is continued in a kind of horn. This hangs down for a considerable length, swelling very gradually in thickness, and from this lowest part turns up again, expanding into a hollow vessel three inches long, and half an inch in diameter, terminating in a large opening, which is covered with a kind of lid, all of one piece, and ending in a narrow slender tail. Such is the amazing structure of this leaf and its appendage. The flowers terminate the stalk in considerable numbers : They are placed on short footstalks, and their colour, when in perfection, is yellowish or greenish ; sometimes they are redish, and sometimes whitish. What makes this conspicuous appearance is the cup, for there are no petals. This is formed of a single piece, but is divided deeply into four oval segments. These stand wide expanded, and mimic so many petals by their colouring as well as form ; but they remain to defend the fruit. In the centre rises a short style, simple in form, and terminated by an obtuse top ; and upon its summit are placed four filaments, so very short that they are only distinguished by their buttons. The seed vessel is columnar, oblong, angulated, and marked by four

four ridges. These shew the joinings of four valves, of which it is composed, and it opens in four places: The seeds are numerous and light. From the situation of the filaments, the student will know he is to determine the class to which this plant belongs in the Linnæan system. They grow upon the style. This is the character of the *Gynandria*; and their number shews the plant to belong to that section, which, under this class, comprehends the *Tetrandria*. The reader is impatient to return to the account of those strange appendages, which are continued from the extremities of the leaves. They are so many vessels containing a clear, wholesome, and well tasted water; which has saved the lives of many, perishing in those hot and dry climes with thirst. These vessels from the beginning turn upward, that they may hold the liquor; at first their colour is a whitish green, afterwards they become yellow, and in the end purple. The little piece falls over them very close while small; but when they are of the full bigness, and replete with the water, they gape; and in the end the weight of the liquor bears down the vessel; it runs out, and then the part fades. The fluid contained in these strange vessels is water, little or nothing altered by the plant: And the vessels themselves are the dilated extremities of secretory glands. Things which appear most wonderful become familiar when a continued observation leads the way to understand them. Glands of this kind are very common in plants; tho' rarely so conspicuous. They cover the whole stalk in the diamond *Mesembryanthemum*; in the *Urena* they are situated on the back of the leaf; and in the sundew on its upper surface. All these secrete a watery fluid, but it is in few instances that it is detained in a kind of vessel. We see it so, however, in the leaves of the *Saracena*; in the *Maregravia* it is lodged in a kind of vessels raised from the centre of the umbel; and in this plant, not in the leaf itself, but a peculiar appendage. Where moisture is redundant, whether nature affords, or injudicious labour gives it in that quantity, it must, and it will be discharged. We see the Sundew, a minute plant, throw it out in big round drops: In the *Æthiopian Calla*, when over supplied with water, the fine and slender extremities of the leaves sweat out the load in a continued succession: This Commeline saw in Holland; as well as we in England: In the American Warts-tongue the same incident

propagates the plant. The fine end of the leaf is, in that instance, to the earth, by the weight of the gradually secretes: Another and an follows, as it remains in that situation and the plant being full of life take there, and produces a new stock: fixed to the earth by roots at each vicinity. These are known instances of secretion of this kind, tho' not generally understood; and this in the *Nepenthes* little more. The plant grows in thick forests, where its long fibres supply it well with water, and where no sun comes to exhale it. At the end of its leaves are placed glands, as in those others; but here they swell with the increasing liquor; and furnish a supply, designed by Providence, for the preservation of perhaps more than the human species. The quantity produced on a single plant is sufficient to quench the thirst of the most despairing traveller; and by the marks of teeth upon the faded vessels, it is evident bears often supply their wants at the same plentiful source."

In the same number of Eden is given a method of raising this wonderful plant in Europe.

"The plant lives only in thick forests, where the soil is mellow, rich, and light. This must be our guide in preparing a compost for its reception; and the warmth of its native climate declares that it will require our best care in the stove. We bestow it on many things less worthy, and let it not be spared for this. The seeds should be procured from Ceylon, or other places where the plant is native: And for the soil, a mixture should be made of the most rich garden mould, with one third part earth from under a wood-pile; with a little marle, and about as much harsh sand. A quart of each of these last ingredients will be enough for a bushel of the whole. This ready, let the seeds be carefully sown upon it in two or three pots, sitting over them a straw-breadth of the same compost. Set these pots up to the rim in a bark-bed of moderate heat; and refresh the mould, if it grow dry, with frequent gentle waterings. When the young plants appear, water them also gently and frequently. Pull up the weakest; and leave only four or five in each pot: Here let them get some strength, and then prepare as many separate pots for their reception. Fill these with the same compost; and place upright in each one of the plants. Set these pots up to the rim in the bark-bed, and shade them with mats

that drawn over the glasses, till they are well rooted : After this let them have a little air in the middle of mild days ; and when they have stood about three weeks in this place, remove them into the stove. Whether they flower or not is of little consequence, the leaves afford sufficient wonder."

*A very humorous Piece having been lately published under the Title of, Short but serious Reasons for a National Militia, we shall, for the Diversion of our merry inclined Readers, give them a Copy of it as follows.*

**I**N this age of levity and ridicule, it is extremely difficult to procure a serious attention to any proposal, however important, or however wisely calculated for the publick benefit ; but sure, if there ever was a proposition deserving such attention from every true Englishman, it is this for the establishment of a national militia, now under the consideration of the legislature ; on the success of which I sincerely think, that our glory abroad, our security at home, and our very being as a nation, entirely depend.

So manifest is the truth of this to the meanest and most absurd understandings, that I never met with one of that kind who has not been clearly convinced of it ; to such therefore I shall not here address myself, but to the wise and sagacious only, many of whom, to my great surprise, I have found of a very different opinion : To these then I shall endeavour to prove, in as few words as possible, the truth of the following propositions.

First, That such a militia may soon be rendered not at all inferior to our present regular forces.

Secondly, That it will effectually secure our liberties, properties, and religion.

Thirdly, That it will strengthen the hands of government.

Fourthly, That it will reduce the price of our provisions and manufactures, and extend our trade.

Fifthly, That it will increase the number of our people ; and,

Lastly, That it may be carried into execution without any expence to the publick.

First, then, I shall endeavour to prove, that a militia may very soon be rendered not at all inferior to our present regular forces : And whoever will look back on the behaviour of these forces for some years past, both by land and sea, will be convinced, that this is no very arduous undertaking ; nor be under any doubt,

April, 1757.

but that after a few days exercise, they will behave as valiantly as our regiments at Falkirk, Preston-Pans, or Oswego, or our fleets in the Mediterranean. Nor can I, indeed, comprehend from whence their inferiority should proceed, unless strong beer should inspire less true courage than gin ; or being trained in a country church-yard, produce a less familiarity with death, than performing the same exercise in the gay scenes of Hyde-Park, or St. James's. If it be objected, that they will be deficient in military knowledge and experience ; I answer, they will fight the better : The utility of these qualifications, in the day of battle, is a vulgar error, propagated, like all others, for want of reasoning ; for all fighting being in its own nature contradictory to common sense, it can never be promoted by knowledge : Military knowledge, therefore, can never be that sort of knowledge, which enables men to fight, but that which enables them to find out good reasons for not fighting ; or if they should be bad, to call in the assistance of councils of war, and court-martials, to make them better. Much less sure will experience induce men to fight, unless we can believe that wounds and bruises, like coffee and tobacco, tho' disagreeable at first tasting, grow pleasant by frequent repetitions.

Secondly, That such a militia will secure our liberties, properties, and religion.

**E** The liberties we so justly value in this country are these, that every one may think and write, and say and do whatever he pleases ; but properties comprehend all things of which we are in possession, by whatever means they have been acquired ; these can certainly no way be

**F** so effectually secured to us as by the use of arms, by which we may at all times defend ourselves from the attacks of judges and juries, from writs and ejectments, from goals and pillories, with all the tyranny of justices, and impertinence of constables, grievances not to be endured

**G** in a free country. As to our religion, a scheme of this kind must have most salutary effects, since a bill only for its establishment has already produced unanimity between our church divines and dissenters in one sensible and pious opinion ; an event perhaps not easy to be remembered on any other occasion.

Thirdly, That it will strengthen the hands of government, which in this nation being by the consent of all true patriots allowed to be the sole right of the lowest of the people, or mob, with whom

Z

such

such patriots wonderfully agree in their political sentiments, what can so effectually secure to them the dominion they now exercise over us, as putting arms into their hands, and teaching them how to use them? This must certainly strengthen the hands of these our governors, and consequently of government itself.

Fourthly, It will reduce the price of our provisions and manufactures, and extend our trade; because when the good people of England are thus armed and disciplined, they will be enabled to take away meat, corn, and malt, and all other provisions, from forestallers and ingrossers, butchers, millers, and farmers, at a reasonable price, of which they themselves must always be the best and most impartial judges. When the price of provisions is thus happily reduced, that of our manufactures must inevitably fall in due proportion; and the reduction of these must as certainly carry more of them to foreign markets, and consequently extend our trade. The truth of this has been so often demonstrated by all writers on trade, and all whose trade is writing, that it is here needless to say any more on the subject.

Fifthly, That it will increase the number of our people: To be convinced of which, gentle reader, figure to thyself all the handsomest young fellows in every county, each armed like the hero in a romance, drest, powdered, and toupeed by the reforming hand of a genteel serjeant; then turn thy eyes to the numerous groups of fair spectators, in Sunday gowns, and clean linen, who will not fail to attend so tempting a show; then, if thou hast not lost all feeling, both mental and corporeal, thou canst not doubt but that so much valour on one side, and so much beauty on the other, will certainly produce much mutual affection, and that this will as infallibly be the cause of much procreation, and, in a great measure, repair the losses occasioned by our migrations to America, and the depredations of gin. If it be objected, that to balance this many lives will be lost by the institution of these forces, by the accidental discharge of their firelocks, or the too valiant use of their swords in drunken quarrels; I answer, these accidents may sometimes happen; but, as on the most moderate computation, every man in these corps will probably beget three children before he kills one man, it cannot fail to increase the number of our people. Tho' this good effect of this truly national scheme has not, that I know of, been observed by any au-

thor, who has undertaken to recommend it to the publick, yet it has not escaped the quick-sighted eyes of our sagacious legislature, who, on this very account, have this year voted a large sum to the Foundling-hospital, and propose to increase it still further, as soon as their national forces begin to act in the service of their country.

Lastly, That it may be carried into execution without any expence to the publick, and this by a method so extremely obvious, that it is surprizing the wisdom of parliament has not discovered it. The method I mean is no more than this: That as every man who attends on the days of exercise, and continues sober, is by the present bill to receive six-pence, I would have it further enacted, That every one who is drunk on those days should pay the said sum of six-pence, to be applied towards the support of this national force: A very small penalty, sure, for so great a neglect of duty, where the safety of his country is at stake. Now whoever has been present at a fair, a sessions, a horse-race, an assizes, a cricket-match, or a visitation, or any other numerous meeting in the country, must know, that on the most enlarged computation, the number of sober cannot exceed the proportion of one in ten of those who are drunk; and there is no reason that I know of to suppose, that the majority will be less on this occasion. If so, the publick, we see, will receive nine times the sum every day that it will be required to pay, and consequently the remaining eight parts will amply supply these forces with arms, ammunition, cloaths, and accoutrements. But if this should not be found quite sufficient, considering how frequently they will probably be lost, a small matter laid on oaths, many of which they will readily learn from the instructions of their serjeants, would easily supply all deficiencies, and if the landed officers of these corps would submit to the same penalties, it would much increase the fund: But as these gentlemen, who are to receive nothing for being sober, may think it hard to pay six-pence for being drunk, I would by no means insist on their being included, especially, as I doubt not, but the sum thus raised will be sufficient to defray all expences, and totally to indemnify the publick revenues.

The objections made to this scheme are so frivolous and absurd, that they are by no means worthy of observation; but of one or two I will just take notice. It is asserted,

asserted, that gentlemen of estates in the country, will never submit to the duty of officers without pay; but whoever considers how ready these gentlemen are on all occasions to execute the offices of justices of the peace, commissioners of taxes, and turnpikes; how earnest to spend half their time and all their estates to acquire seats, and to attend their duty in parliament, from whence no possible advantage can accrue, must be satisfied that this is but an unjust suspicion, founded on no reason, and inconsistent with the true zeal which they have ever shewn in the cause of their country.

It is also apprehended, that many of these gentlemen, by indolence, corpulency, age, or gout, will be rendered incapable of fighting; but the very reverse of this is certainly true, because these very infirmities will make it impossible for them to run away.

And now having demonstrated the truth of every one of my propositions beyond the power of all ministerial scribblers to disapprove, I shall conclude, by recommending this necessary scheme to the prosecution of all true lovers of their country, and earnestly wishing, that nothing may prevent it from being put into execution as soon as possible: Then, O Britain, O my country, will I congratulate thee on the consummation of thy prosperity, and the happy period of all thy calamities. Long have thy true patriots wished to see thee engaged singly in a war with France, which, from thy natural superiority, must always be attended with glory and success: Long hast thou groaned under the oppressions of mercenary allies abroad, and rapacious ministers at home: But at last the time, the happy time is arrived, when our wishes are all fulfilled, and our misfortunes wiped away; when we are in full possession of such a glorious war, without any allies, or any administration at all.

—*quod optanti nemo promittere dixit*  
Auderet, *volvenda dies en attulit ultro!*

And for such of our Readers as have been, by our late Misfortunes, made a little serious, we shall give an Extract from an Answer to this humorous Piece.

“ON perusal of that lively production, entitled, *Short but serious Reflections on the National Militia*, who can be but pleased, whilst there are every where besides, so many matters of condolence, to find in it a just handle of congratulation to this country, for its possessing one such choice spirit, that can, in the midst of the greatest distress it has for ages known, at-

tempt to keep up the heart of the publick, by addressing it in a strain as mortal-merry as the grave-diggers in Hamlet, throwing about their wit amidst grinning skulls, mouldering bones, and all the dismal mementos of death and putrefaction?

Pity it is, indeed, that a piece replete with so much genuine mirth, should have a kind of ghastliness reflected upon it from the pale complexion of the times. But, certain it is, that if joke and pleasantry could save a sinking state, the author of it would deserve to be voted into the ministry; especially if one could be sure of his employing so palatable a vehicle, under the sanction of a good intention, to convey serious and wholesome advice.

But unluckily this witty unreasoner seems to have no object in view, but that of ridicule, for ridicule sake, or at least not to use it so much towards exploding the scheme of a militia, as all schemes whatever, except that of bringing all things back to the same indolent nothing-meaning way, by which they have been conducted to their present pass: Proving thereby how much easier it is to furnish a good jest than a good counsel, to create a laugh by the one, than to deserve a serious applause by the other.

It is also doubtless very kind, “in this age of levity and ridicule,” for a writer to throw in his mite towards encreasing such a general propensity, especially at a time when the course of things threatens hard to force it, so much against the grain, into a serious turn.

One might otherwise naturally enough think, that so clouded, so dark a prospect, as that we have before us, required another sort of light, for the guidance of our perplexed steps, than the *ignis fatuus* of sheer-wit, and that the late melancholy disasters which have befallen this nation, claimed rather a more decent treatment than jesting upon the distracting anxiety they must give to every true lover of his country; tho’ that indeed is grown so unfashionable a character, as to be banished into the classes of the mob.

There was doubtless great humour and frolick in that gentle prince Nero’s singing to his harp, on the top of his palace, the conflagration of Troy, while Rome was in flames round him: And yet such was the fullness, and want of taste in his countrymen and subjects, as not to enter into the spirit of the joke, or suffer it to prevail over their own feelings for being burnt out of house and home.



But if this piece of imperial gaiety was judged not to be quite harmless, or at least rather mistimed, such mirth can hardly come with a better grace from a private person, who should wantonly make sport with the calamities of his fellow-subjects, and jest with the publick perdition.

For to whatever banter or witticisms the establishment itself of a militia may lie open, no one, it is to be presumed, will deny, that the occasion on which it was mentioned, and seconded by the cry of the people, was full serious, and if it was only "the meanest and most absurd understandings in the kingdom," which procured its being made the matter of a national address from almost every county and borough in it, their good intention, at least, might have interceded for them against that merciless edge of ridicule, which has fallen on their heads for it.

It does not however appear, that even the untrustiness of our regular forces, inferred from several late actions, too disgusting to particularize, was what suggested the calling out for a constitutional militia, but rather a much higher and more affecting motive.

When the French frowned upon us from their opposite coast, lined with troops that threatened us with that sham invasion, with which they covered their real designs upon Minorca: What true Englishman could, without indignation, observe his country so reduced from its former power and state of strength, as to be confessedly unable to protect itself, and forced to have a mean recourse for aid to foreign mercenaries? Might not such an one then, at least, wish that some method might be substituted to empower the nation thenceforward to do without them? And what method could be, or more natural or more glorious, than to put arms into the hands of the natives, and to train them up to their ancient use of, and expertness in them? And that not to defend them against "the attacks of judges and juries, against writs and ejectments, goals and pillories," not to set up a mob-government, not to pull up turnpikes, not to kill now and then a straggling hare, or even to rebel against the hard hand of famine, so much above all laws; but to deliver this nation from that dangerous and ignominious necessity, pleaded on every menace of a foreign enemy, of mumping succours abroad, never but dearly sold to it, if it was to cost no more than the shame of an application for them.

As this was then evidently the capital

object of the promoters of the militia, once more, can it be either very fair, or very decent, after the bulk of the nation had adopted the opinion, to treat it as the offspring of only "the meanest and most absurd understandings?" Is that the lan-

guage or conception of it due to it? Even if after all, it should be found to be impracticable, without a single reason, unless a jest should be a reason for its being impracticable, or what would be yet more malignant, unless a false opinion of its being so should be created by an injudicious or designedly defective plan of one.

Double-chinned justices, gouty commissioners of turnpikes, broad-faced aldermen, preface confessedly a burlesque idea, and are certainly fitter to cut a figure at a gutting-match, than at a review, in quality of officers; but such a ridicule would vanish on a substitution of the old constitutional ones, dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, barons, who formerly were not above heading the militia of their times, and who in truth derived, from specifically that duty, those titles which expressly imply the nature of it; titles which their descendants having long lost sight of their primitive institution, now drag along after them, as mere matters of form and stile, without any significance remaining of the military employments originally annexed to them. Nor would probably their ancestors, or at least such of them as had not owed their nobility to purely court favour, or to the modern practice of purchasing it with money, think their successors more degenerately employed in countenancing, by their example and assistance, the rival of an effectual militia, than in sharpening, or being sharpened at a gaming-table; or acting the heroes of the turf at a stupid horserace, at which the bets are all the diversion aimed at; or galloping after a pack of hounds, with such a continuance of passion for it, as to leave them qualified for no company on earth, but that of grooms, jockies, and huntsmen.

Even then, a drill in a country church-yard, might afford a diversion at least as sublime, as a cock-pit or a cricket-match; or indeed as most of those pleasures on which so many young fellows of quality ring the changes of dulness; and losing their time in privileged worthlessness, run up to seed, rot and die, without leaving any name but what is the scorn of history, or remembrance."

The author then goes on with some more very severe, tho' very just sarcasms upon

upon the men of quality and fortune of the present age, and concludes with shewing some of the reasons, why it was impossible for those who undertook to relieve their country, to succeed in their endeavours. As to which we must refer our readers to the pamphlet itself, being too long to be inserted here.

*The REPORT of the GENERAL OFFICERS appointed to enquire into the Conduct of Major-General Stewart, and Colonels Cornwallis and Earl of Effingham.*

**T**HE charge against these officers, in the king's warrant, dated Nov. 22, 1756, was, their not joining their respective commands in the island of Minorca. The board of generals, consisting of Sir John Ligonier, and lieutenant generals Hufke and Cholmondeley, met Dec. 8, 1756, and were also to enquire whether they had used their utmost endeavours to throw themselves into Fort St. Philip; and why, being only passengers, they assisted at the sea council of war, which advised an immediate return to Gibraltar.

Gen. Stewart, in his defence, acquainted the board in writing, That having received the king's order in Nov. 1755, to repair to Minorca to serve under, and be assisting to, lieut. gen. Blakeney, he prepared to obey them as soon as possible; but no ship of war was sent to the Mediterranean till Mr. Byng's Squadron sailed: That in February following, being informed that his majesty expected he would set out immediately, he applied to lord Anson for a ship to carry him, together with some officers and recruits belonging to the regiments in Minorca: That the *Revenge* was appointed; but before she was ready, admiral Byng's Squadron was ordered, and on application to that admiral, he the general, with the officers and recruits were distributed on board the several ships of his Squadron.

That with regard to throwing himself into Minorca, he knew that admiral Byng had orders to put them on shore, and therefore a particular application was in itself unnecessary, and rendered still more so by the appearance of the French fleet on their approaching the island, and the measures thereupon taken by the admiral.

That as to his assisting at the council of war, he was summoned by the admiral, and being an officer sent on the same service, and having the same point in view, with the officers of the fleet, and bound to co-operate with them to the utmost of his power for the advancement of that service;

under these persuasions, he was present at the council of war, where he gave that opinion which seemed to him to be most for his majesty's service, considering the circumstances of affairs, the state of the fleet, and the sentiments of all the gentlemen that were present.

The substance of col. Cornwallis's written defence was, That being confined to his house by a severe illness for five weeks, and hearing that the officers belonging to Minorca were ordered to repair to their posts, in four days from the time he could possibly go out, he repaired to Portsmouth, March 26, in a state of health which an officer, less desirous of going to his duty, would have pleaded as an incapacity.

That he never perceived any disinclination in the admiral to endeavour to land him, and therefore no necessity for asking him to do what he was ordered to do; that on their arrival off the island such an application would have been improper, on account of the dispositions made by the admiral on desiring the French fleet; and the unfortunate engagement rendered their landing afterwards impracticable.

That he assisted at the council of war because he was summoned by the admiral, and looked on himself as under his command; and nothing hath been more common than land and sea officers sitting together upon sea councils of war. Col. Cornwallis added verbally: "May I be permitted to say, that I have been now upwards of 26 years in his majesty's service, and employed upon more service and greater variety than perhaps any officer of my years and standing in the army; that it has been my good fortune, during the course of my service, never to have had a reprimand, or even rebuke from any superior officer; and that I have had the honour to serve under the several general officers appointed for this enquiry; and I flatter myself they will bear testimony of my zeal for, and forwardness in, the king's service upon all occasions."

The earl of Effingham's written defence was much to the same effect as that of col. Cornwallis; and the board humbly submitted it to his majesty, as their unanimous opinion upon the whole, That the conduct of the said major-general and colonels was clear from any suspicion of disobedience of orders or neglect of duty.

*From MAITLAND's History and Antiquities of Scotland.*

Compt of a reverend fader in God, Johnne, bishop of Glasgow, thesaurar to our soveraine lordes, of the office of thesaurary,

Scottish Money.

l. s. d.

rary, made at Edinburgh, the first day of the moneth of Decembre, in the zere of God 1474 zers; of all his refatts and expenss maide in the faide office, fra the ferd day of the moneth of August, in the zere of God 1474 zers inclusive, to the first day of Decembre also inclusive.

Scottish Money.

l. s. d.

*Imprimis*, Deliveret to James Homyll, 4 elne, [or ells] of Franche blak, for a syde gowne to the king, fra Wat Bertram, price elne 42s. sum

3 8 0

*Item*, To James Homyll, to buy 10 elne of fustaine to lyne the samyn gowne, price elne 3s. —

1 10 0

*Item*, To James Homyll, the samen tyme, to buy graith (trimming) to the king's doublet of blak vellom (velvet) 10s. —

0 10 0

*Item*, Be Androu Balfoure, fra Rob. of Kille, ane elne and ane half of blak to lyne a short gowne to the king, price elne 8s. —

0 12 0

*Item*, Fra the samyn, twa elne of quhite, to lyne twa pair of hofs to the king, price elne twantie pennies, sum

0 3 4

*Item*, Fra the samyn, ane elne of blak to eke furth (to widen) the lynying of the king's gowne —

0 6 0

*Item*, Coft (bought) fra Will. of Carkettel, be Androu Balfoure, and deliverit to Rob. Sheves, for thre sarks (shirts) to the king, ten elne and ane halfe of small (fine) holland clath, price elne 13s. 4d. sum —

7 0 0

*Item*, Given to a skynner, for a lynying of lam skinnis, coft be Androu Balfoure, to lyne a gowne of chamlot to the king, price 34s. —

1 14 0

*Item*, Fra Thom. Malcome, ane elne and ane halfe of quhite for fute sokks to the king, price elne 2s. —

0 3 0

*Item*, Fra David Quhitehied, be Androu Balfoure, 5 elne of braid clath, to turfs the king's doublatts and his hofs, price of the elne 18d. —

0 7 6

*Item*, Given to Archibald of Edmonstoun, to buy a pair of spurs to the king, 4s. —

0 4 0

*Item*, Fra David Quhitehied,

2 elne of valloufs for 2 tippats to the king, price 55s. —

5 10 0

*Item*, Fra Thome of Zare, and deliverit to Archibald of Edmonstoun, 2 elne and ane half of valloufs, for a fute mantill to the king, price elne 45s. sum —

5 12 6

*Item*, Fra Thome Cant, 24 bestes of grece, (Hungarian skins) to lyne a tippat to the king, price of the best 13d. sum —

1 6 0

*Item*, Fra Thome Cant, be Androu Balfoure, a bonet to the king, price 15s. —

0 15 0

*Item*, For 2 hattis to the king, coft fra Karnies, price 20s. —

1 0 0

*Item*, Given to Will. Scheves, to pay for the sewing of the king's sarks, laid down by him before —

0 12 0

*Item*, Fra Thome of Stanly, half an elne of blak satyn to cover ane orifone buke to the king —

0 13 4

*Item*, Fra John of Zare, ane elne of scarlet for a petticoate to the king —

2 10 0

*Item*, To Androu Balfoure, for livery gowns to sex lads of the queenis chalmers, at here passing to Quhytherene, 21 elne of gray fra David Gill, price of elne 10s. sum —

10 10 0

*Item*, Fra Thome Malcolme, 28 elne of gray, to lyne the sex gownes, price elne 14d. sum —

1 12 8

*Item*, Fra William of Kerkettill, 3 elne of velloufs for the collars and sleiffs of the gentill womens gownes, price elne 55s. sum —

8 5 0

*Item*, Given to a skynner of Strivelinge, for a dufane of gluffs to the quene —

0 6 0

*Item*, Fra Isabell Williamsone, halfe an elne and halfe quarter of blak, for 2 pair of hofs to the quene, price elne 34s. sum —

1 1 3

*Item*, Given to Hud Sutor, for the quenis schonne, fra saint Jely's day wes a zere, to the 21 day of Septembre —

7 0 0

*Item*, For a mels buke to the quenes alter, at her command, by capt. Johne Cat —

10 13 4

*Item*,

Scottish Money.

l. s. d.

*Item*, Fra Thome Malcome, 5 quarters of quhite to lyne a cot to my lord prince, price 0 2 0  
*Item*, Fra Dick Foreitare in Leith, 3 dusane of Estland burds for my lord prince's chalmer, price of the dusane 15s. 2 5 0  
*Item*, Fra Isabell Williamfone, a elne and ane halve of Franche broune, to cover my lorde's cradill, price elne 30s. sum — 3 15 0

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I AM a reader of the London Magazine, and as my intention is only to do good, should be obliged to you for conveying thro' its channel the following hints concerning carriages with broad wheels, which I flatter myself will not only be found an easy introduction to farmers and others that use waggons, but will compleatly answer the intention of D the act.

That, all waggons belonging to farmers and others (except stage-waggons, or such as carry for hire) should go with the fore wheels narrow, — and the hind wheels broad. This would be productive of the following conveniencies. 1. It is manifest, that as the broad hind wheels will go upon the rakes, they will close up the chasms made by the fore wheels, and by their frequency upon the hard road, would so consolidate and fix the gravel, that in a short time there would scarce be the impression of a fore wheel to be seen. F

2. This takes off the objection and inconvenience of sharp turning, because these waggons would lock the same as usual. 3. By this method the bye roads and lanes, as well as the highways and turnpike roads, would be mended. 4. These waggons in travelling thro' bye roads will be freed from pitches, so detrimental to both horse and carriage; and also from what is worse, being set; which generally happens by the narrow hind wheels cutting deeper than the fore wheels, in going across narrow douks, deep swamps, holes, &c. But here the fore wheels being forced thro', and up the other side, by the precipitating carriage, the broad hind wheels will follow over such places, on somewhat higher ground than the narrow wheels do, and thereby not only prevent sticking fast, but also keep the weight more in a right line with the draught. 5. A wag-

gon thus accoutered, would suit also such countries, where the roads and lanes abound with deep stiff clays: For as the narrow hind wheels sinking deeper than the fore wheels, must be an inconceivable impediment, besides the friction; so hind wheels, nine inches in breadth (at least) would always move upon an elevation considerably higher than the narrow fore wheels, and not only remove the friction, but tend to accelerate rather than retard its progress. 6. The broad hind wheels by running upon the surface, will keep the carriage exceeding steady, and leave the farmer's ground in better order; nor will they be so apt to break in the hollow ditches in corn fields, as the narrow wheels now do. Lastly, The teams may still go at full length, and thus, by altering only the hind wheels, expence may be saved, the roads mended, and the farmer's carriage improved. I am,

S I R,

Your most humble servant,

April 12, 1757.

PUBLICUS.

P. S. Objection. Notwithstanding the broad hind wheels constantly rolling the narrow fore wheels, there will be in wet weather the appearance of a fore wheel track, in the middle of the broad wheel path, somewhat deeper than that of the broad wheel.

Answer. This would be the case, were no other carriages to travel the road but this sort: But as soon as the ruts are filled up, doubtless the stage-waggons, coaches, caravans, post-chaaises, &c. will be induced to go on the broad wheel path, so that by the trampling of the horses, and the weight of the broad wheels, the broad path would be always kept levelled, and no fore wheel track would appear. — I need not add, that the breadth of fore wheels may be varied between the two extremes.

The new STAMP DUTY pernicious to CHARITY and HEROISM.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AMONG the many good arguments I have heard against the additional tax proposed upon news-papers and advertisements, there is one which, I do not find, has been yet taken notice of: It will, I fear, tend very much towards extinguishing that spirit of charity, for which the present generation seems in this kingdom to be so laudably remarkable: Witness the many hospitals lately erected, particularly

particularly those which have been erected by our rich lunatics for the support of their fellow patients that are poor; and I may likewise mention the many donations we hear of, made by our landed gentlemen, for the support of the poor within their respective estates, during the present famine which they have themselves brought upon their country, by our ill judged bounties upon the exportation of corn.

Now, I think, it has been demonstrated by the most irrefragable sort of arguments, facts, and figures, that this additional tax will serve most of our newspapers, as our law serves those criminals who refuse to put themselves upon their country. Some of our London newspapers may, perhaps, be able to bear the weight laid upon them, but then they will grow so saucy, that no lord, or rich man's valet, or footman, by a sly hint from his master, will be able to prevail on them to insert an account of his lord's being chosen president of such an hospital, or his master's sending it a present of five or ten guineas, or of his steward's distributing, by his order, beef, mutton, or money, to the poor in his neighbourhood: Nor shall we see hereafter such long accounts of an old widow's robbing her own, as well as her husband's relations, by giving her fortune to charitable uses; or of an old virgin's atoning for the neglect of her life, by giving a large legacy to the Foundling-Hospital at her death.

Such accounts, I say, our few remaining saucy newspapers will refuse to insert, unless they are well paid for it; in which case the valet, or footman, whose vails are not very considerable, will neglect, or not seem to understand the hint given him by his master; and tho' legatees may be at the pains to send an account of their testator's legacies to a news-paper, I doubt much if their gratitude will carry them so far as to pay for inserting it.

This tax I must therefore look on, as a tax for obliging those who would seem to be charitably disposed, not to let their left hand know what their right hand doth; and this, in an age when every sort of enthusiasm seems to be banished, at least from the doors of the rich, would, I fear, have a very bad effect, not only with regard to our poor, but with regard to our hospitals, and all our charitable foundations; consequently no such tax ought ever to be imposed, but especially in a time of dearth, and at a time when the war may probably furnish us with many real objects of compassion.

Having mentioned the war, I must add,

that the putting an end to so many of our news-papers, might have a bad effect upon our military both by sea and land; for if men fight, to be talked of, as some perhaps do, what an additional incitement must it be, to be wrote of; and if we had but two or three news-papers in the kingdom, could we expect that they would sacrifice their profits by advertisements, to that of celebrating the wonderful exploits of any of our martial heroes by sea or land.

I therefore hope, Sir, that for the sake of charity, for the sake of glory, and for the sake of our success in this well conducted war, you will give this a place in your Magazine. I am, &c. &c.  
London, April 18, 1757.

*The following is a genuine Copy of a Letter designed to have been sent to the Lords of the Admiralty by Mr. Byng, soon after he received Sentence.*

*My Lords,*

UNLESS the injury I have suffered, in point of my honour, can be repaired by your lordship's authority, I wish not its influence in favour of my life, but shall esteem a speedy confirmation of my sentence, the greatest obligation you can possibly confer upon me.—However I may have been defamed as an officer, I trust, I shall prove no disgrace to that character, in the hour of trial, when disguise is most difficult, and least availing; nor shall I think my wounds, on this occasion, less honourable than if I had received them in the day of battle, as I know them to be equally the effect of an honest discharge of my duty, and an intentional endeavour, at least, for the glory of my king and country.—I shall not trouble your lordships with any remarks how far my sentence is supported by either law, evidence, or discipline; it now lies before you, and let my judges answer for its singularity. Prejudice may at present conceal, but posterity will discover its defects. If my blood is the devoted sacrifice, let it but prove a peace-offering to the nation, and the most sanguinary of my enemies shall not triumph more than myself, in so extraordinary a period to a forty years faithful service. I am,

*My Lords,*

Your most obedient humble servant,

J. B.

[We imagined the annexed representation of this unfortunate admiral's execution, would gratify the curiosity of many of our readers.]

*Account*



# THE SHOOTING OF ADMIRAL BYNG, ON BOARD THE MONARQUE.

London: M. & C.





*Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS  
in AMERICA, continued from p. 74.*

**A**S to that extensive part of the British empire in America, which goes by the general name of Carolina, it is highly probable that it was first discovered by the Cabots, in the year 1497, because the course then, and for many years afterwards, was to steer first to the southward as far as the Canaries, in order to have the benefit of the trade-winds \*; and as this was a year before the Spaniards discovered any part of the continent of America, if prior discovery could give any title, we have a better title than they to that continent. But as nothing was done in pursuance of the discovery made by the Cabots, and as the Spaniards discovered and landed upon the coast, which they called Florida, in the year 1512, they made several attempts to settle upon it, without any success, so that it remained deserted by all European nations, until the year 1562, when the famous admiral Coligni fitted out two ships under the command of one Mr. Ribaut, to go and make a settlement upon the coast of Florida. Accordingly he landed in several places to the north of the river Alatomaha, taking possession of the country in the name of the French king, then Charles the Ninth, and at last he settled at the mouth of Albemarle Sound, where he built a fort, which he called Charles Fort, and to the country he gave the name of Carolina in honour to his sovereign. But the civil war in France prevented his receiving any supplies, so that he was obliged to return with his people to France, most, if not all of whom would have been starved in their passage home, had they not been supplied by an English ship, which they accidentally met with at sea. However, Coligni being resolved to pursue his project, he sent out in 1564, and 1565, six ships under the command of this Ribaut and one Laudoner, to re-establish this settlement; but the Spaniards having by this time been informed of it, they sent out a great force, by which the French fort was reduced, Ribaut, with many soldiers, killed, and Laudoner, with the rest, obliged to return to France. The Spaniards kept possession of the fort, wherein they left a garrison, and seemed resolved to continue and enlarge the settlement; but, in 1567, they were in their turn attacked, and almost all killed by a party of French, under the command of one capt. de Gorgues, who demolished all the forts and settlements of the Spaniards April, 1757.

\* See *Lond. Mag.* for 1755, p. 307.

there, and returned to France with his party, as the French were not then, by reason of their civil wars, in a condition to support any settlement in Carolina.

Thus this fine country was again deserted by all European nations, and continued so until the year 1663, when our king Charles the Second resolved to assert his right to it, and for this purpose granted a patent, dated March 24, 1663, to the earl of Clarendon, the duke of Albemarle, the lord Craven, the lord Berkeley, the lord Ashley, afterwards earl of Shaftesbury, Sir George Carteret, ancestor of the present earl of Granville, Sir William Berkeley, and Sir John Colleton, by which patent his majesty granted to them, their heirs, or assigns, all that territory from the north end of Lucke Island, now called Chickehauk, which lies in the southern Virginian sea, and within 36 degrees of north latitude; and to the west as far as the South-Seas; and so southerly as far as the river San Matteo, now called Alatomaha, which borders on the coast of Florida, and is within 31 degrees of north latitude, and so west, in a direct line, as far as the South-Seas aforesaid. Thus the boundaries stood by the first charter; but there being some mistakes with respect to the latitudes, a new charter was granted in 1665, by which the southern and northern boundaries were both extended, and both have since been settled as in the map †.

In pursuance of this charter, or patent, the proprietors established a number of regulations for the future government of their infant colony, and raised among themselves a joint stock of 12,000*l.* for transporting poor people with necessaries and tools for making the first settlement; but what contributed much more towards the establishment of the colony, was their granting a plenary indulgence to people of all religions, as by their charter they were impowered to do; for by this great numbers of dissenters were induced to sell their estates in England, and transport themselves and families to Carolina; so that by the year 1670, a numerous colony was at once sent out; and col. William Sayle was appointed their governor by the proprietors. The next year a new supply of provisions and stores for the colony was sent out; and as every man had a grant of a certain number of acres for every person he carried out, at the small quit-rent of a penny per acre, and every one had carried along with him, all the necessary tools and stores for clearing and stocking the ground, the colony was in a

A a

short

† See *Lond. Mag.* for 1755, p. 312.



short time able to provide for itself, especially as they were at first no way disturbed by the natives, which enabled them to establish two very distant settlements at once, one at the mouth of Roanoke river, and the other at Port-Royal; but the ground about Ashley river being soon after found to be the most fertile, that became soon the principal settlement, and Charles Town being soon founded, became the metropolis of the colony.

The colony thus continued quiet, and in a thriving condition, for the first ten years, but their avarice, and their injustice to the natives, soon after brought a war upon them; for they set up such a trade with the natives as we have long carried on upon the coast of Guinea: That is to say, they bought from the nations or clans of Indians such prisoners as they made in their wars with one another, which prisoners they sold as slaves to the Spaniards, or to our own islands; and very probably they sometimes kidnapt such of the Indians as they could conveniently lay hold of, whom they disposed of in the same manner. Upon this, and some other such complaints, the Westoes took up the hatchet against them; but col. Joseph West being then their governor, tho' he was himself accused of being a dealer in this sort of Indian trade, yet, as he was a man of courage and conduct, he found means to get peace restored without much expence or bloodshed.

[To be continued in our next.]

From the MONITOR, April 9.  
*Extract of a Letter from on board the Old England Man of War at Sea.*

—Mox reficit roseis  
Quassas—

HOR.

OUR ship always bore the character of a prime sailer, and was once reputed to be well manned and well provided against an enemy. But by the credulity of our captain, and the flattery of a few upstarts, who had neither abilities, honesty, nor courage, this brave ship has been permitted for upwards of thirty years to run to decay. We have now kept the sea with the utmost difficulty ever since the year 1742.

This naturally produced great murmurings in the ship's company, whose all was at stake. But the men intrusted with the helm, having secured the purser, gunner, boatswain and carpenter to their interest, despised our remonstrances and instructions; and they artfully contrived

(under pretence of their peculiar regard for his person and interest) to confine our captain to his cabin, and then by snubbing and brow-beating the bravest, most skilful, and honest part of the crew, they so managed, as, by a guard of swabbers, to keep them under hatches.

By these means the captain was deceived and prejudiced against his best navigators, and they were forcibly kept from his presence. As to the rest; they, who carried about them any favourable symptoms of baseness, were admitted to share the spoils of their iniquity.

These pimps and underlings did all the business for their masters; for, except when a flag of truce came on board from the enemy, in regard to their private traffick, they spent their whole time in playing at chefs and hazard, with such of the midshipmen as were seeking for promotion at the expence of honour and honesty; and these midshipmen, being for the most part a set of cunning arch fellows, and endowed with more sense by half than their patrons, saved their own allowance, and pushed themselves into their masters messes, who kept a much better table than the captain himself; for by keeping a good look out, they never wanted good cheer, smuggling from the enemy's shore; and by concealing the counter-band trade from the captain, they engrossed the profits to themselves. This, however, was attended with some difficulty in regard to the captain, whose consent was necessary to carry such resolutions into execution. But this was also obtained by tickling his ears with declarations of their entire obedience, and terrifying him with the necessity of those oppressive measures for his service, and the support of his authority.

But a discovery of this, inflamed the spirits of the crew, and every body began to grow serious. For, the men had all got a notion, that the private traffick carried on by those at the helm had treacherously consigned to the enemy a great part of our most valuable territories, from whence our ship had all her masts; and thereby laid us under a necessity to put up with such as the enemy would please to grant us. Besides, many circumstances created a suspicion, that our ports were all going to the same market, and that we very soon should not have an harbour to put into.

The foremastmen, upon this, spit in their hands, and swore they would to a man mount the quarter deck; and were with much difficulty prevented by remonstrances, that such a procedure, how well  
soever

soever intended, would expose them to the penalties of the mutiny-bill, and give their officers a more plausible argument to oppress them. In fine, confusion and discontent prevailed so much in every quarter, that it was not possible to hinder their access to the captain; who, under great A surprise to hear such complaints against those who pretended to be his best friends, gave his word and honour that he would do his best for our common preservation.

This interview between the captain and the representatives of the crew struck the dastardly pilots with such a panick, that, B they gave greater tokens of fear than any of us; and, under the weight of their shame, and the depression of their spirits, they quitted the stern; sneaking away to the fore-castle, and set down to all-fours.

The helm thus deserted, the captain was convinced of the inability of the gamesters C to conduct her safe into port; and called about him, in a great hurry, for Will the West-countryman, and ordered him up to the cabin directly; for he was well known, by every body on board, to be the best sailor in the ship, and to be a very honest man. The cabal always knew that, and had tried every way to bring him into their snare; for they knew the crew had a great opinion of Will. But Will was not a man D for their purpose: For when they wanted him to sit down with them to back-gammon or all-fours, he was always a minding which way the wind was: And when E they expected him to be dipping his fingers in the stew-pans, and giving his opinion about the seasoning of their soups, they could not keep his eye from off the compass and log-board.

The captain's inquiries found poor Will F sick in his hammock. However, as soon as he could, he hobbled upon deck, and, having made an observation, set the captain right, and told him the true state of the ship and her bearings. Will directly informed us what latitude we were in, and assured us that we were quite out of our course, yet we might get into it again, if G we would but trust the working of the ship to the English sailors.

So Will took the helm, the Lascars, whom he dismissed, looked sour; but the whole English gave him a round huzza; he immediately put the ship about, and the wind favouring, though the ship was H plaguy foul and leaky, we soon got into the right course. The old cabal, who had been before so insolent and saucy, and were always jawing at Will and his com-

rades, now began to sing another tune, and pretended they would help Will if he would let them stand at the helm. Will told them he knew their tricks; that they were a parcel of rascals, and they should not touch the helm with a little finger. He then set to work in order to get the ship to rights. He sent every where for provisions, for the crew had been a good while at short allowance; and ordered some of the men to scrape the filth from the ship's sides, intending, as soon as he got her into harbour, to give her a thorough scrubbing and to new sheath her bottom. But here the roguery of the old clan was found out. The fellows that had been used to be employed in paying her sides and bottom, had at every turn picked something out of the ship. Sometimes they pocketed a few nails, at another time they would rip off a piece of a plank, and then they smeared the defect over with tallow; so that when the ship came to be examined it was found that she was scarce able to swim. This made a great uproar in the ship, and the clan thinking themselves undone, and finding that Will was obstinate in his resolutions to bring them to justice, they got into the captain's cabin in the night, and began to terrify him with stories that Will was run mad. But as Will was the idol of the crew, and they were all convinced that he had now put them into the right course, it was not safe to turn him down from the helm, and therefore they tried once more to prevail on him to let in some of the old clan: But Will was obstinate. He told the captain, very civilly, that he had took to the helm when the ship was just aground, and the other fellows had deserted it. That he had put the ship into the right course, and brought her into smooth water: That when ever it was the captain's pleasure he would go from the helm.

The captain loves the old clan, and does not like Will. The old clan are desperate, and are resolved rather that fail to toss him overboard. But we are all in an uproar; for, tho' Will has put our crazy ship into a good fighting condition, and stopped her leaks, we are just now alarmed with the captain's resolution to turn Will off, and to set some strange fellows to command, who we fear are insensible or regardless of our danger, and ready to resume the bad measures of the old cabal; and, perhaps, take out half of the crew, and send them to man another ship of the captain's in the Lascar country.

SOLUTION of the QUESTION in our Mag. for December, 1756, p. 602. By Mr. Arthur Short, of Mr. Webber's Mathematical School, in Bridgewater, Somersetshire.

SUPPOSE in the annexed scheme, A and D the places of the first and second observation, the distance between which is given =  $35 \frac{1}{2}$  poles; the  $\angle BAC = 8^{\circ} 45'$ , and the  $\angle BDC = 12^{\circ} 46'$ . Then  $12^{\circ} 46' - 8^{\circ} 45' = 4^{\circ} 01' = \angle ABD$  and  $180^{\circ} - 12^{\circ} 46' = 167^{\circ} 14' = \angle ADB$ . Then, by trigonometry, as the sine of the  $\angle ABD : AD :: \angle ADB : AB = 111,9944$ .

Again, in the triangle ABC (right-angled at B, as AB is a tangent line to the baſon) there is given the  $\angle BAC = 8^{\circ} 45'$ ; and AB is found above = 111,9944. Then,

as radius : AB :: tangent  $\angle BAC : BC = 17,2376$ . Hence the diameter of the baſon is =  $34,4752$ , area in acres =  $5 \frac{1}{4} 13,475$ , and the distance from the last place of observation (Dd) =  $60,5755$ .

Jan. 20, 1757.

*Extract from A free Enquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil. Letter V. On Political EVILS.*

BY political evils, this masterly writer and reasoner means "All those grievous burdens of tyranny and oppression, of violence and corruption, of war and desolation, under which all ages and nations have ever groaned on account of government."

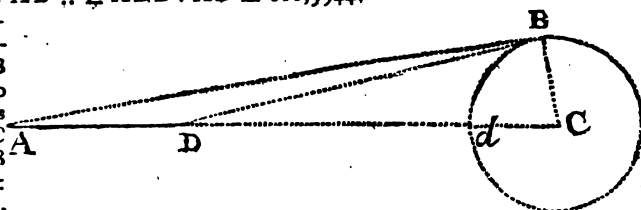
After examining the government of absolute monarchies, and democratical states, and shewn their evils and imperfections, he goes on thus, "Mixed governments, tho' perhaps productive of fewer evils than either of the former, yet must necessarily partake of those belonging to both, and be supported by more or less violence, as they more or less approach the despotic; or of corruption, as they come nearer to the democratical principles: The further they shrink from the iron scourges of the one, the more will they be entangled in the golden fetters of the other; for corruption must always increase in due proportion to the decrease of arbitrary power, since where there is less power to command obedience, there must be more bribery to purchase it, or there can be no government at all. These have besides many evils peculiar to themselves, the very excellence of these sort of constitutions being productive of inconveniences: For this excellence consisting principally in this, that their different parts are able to counteract each others mischievous intentions, the reins of go-

vernment are kept tight only by each pulling a different way, and they subsist by a perpetual contention, like a body kept alive by the opposite effects of contrary poisons; a very precarious and uneasy kind of existence! This exposes them in some measure to all the evils incident to both absolute and popular governments, tho' in a less degree: To the oppression of the one, and the licentiousness of the other, to factions at home, weakness abroad, and infinite expence in all parts of their administration: Yet are these mixed constitutions the very best that human wisdom could ever discover for the regulation of human societies.

All these evils arise from the nature of things, and the nature of man, and not from the weakness or wickedness of particular men, or their accidental ascendancy in particular governments: The degrees of them may indeed be owing to these, but their existence is immutable. So long as the imperfection of human nature continues, so long will princes, for the most part, convert that power with which they are trusted for the sake of public utility, to the ignoble ends of their own avarice, luxury or ambition; so long will the people prefer present self-interest to remote benefits arising from national prosperity; and so long will corrupt ministers employ this popular venality to their own private advantage; and how many sœver are lost off,

*Non deficit aureus alter.*

It is the misapprehension of this, that is the fundamental error of all ignorant, but



but well-meaning, speculative politicians, of all others the most untractable in government, and mischievous in business, the engines with which knaves work, and the ladders on which they mount to preferment: Who endeavour to destroy all governments, because they are not perfect; and oppose all administrations, because they cannot govern men by such means as they are not designed or formed to be governed by: Who, by a Syphilæan kind of politics, are ever labouring to roll up a stone, that must recoil upon them; and to render that faultless which infinite power and wisdom cannot exempt from inconveniences, abuses, and imperfections.

Should one innumerate all of this kind, which cannot be excluded from government without the total alteration of human nature, they would be endless; to instance but a few: All political bodies, like the natural, must have the seeds of their own dissolution sown in their very essence, and like them be destroyed by every excess; by excess of poverty or riches, of slavery or liberty, of ignorance or knowledge, of adversity or prosperity: A strong proof of their imperfection, that they cannot bear excess even of the greatest good; and yet they cannot be formed of more durable materials, so long as they are constituted of human creatures. All power trusted in the hands of so imperfect a creature as man, must be pernicious and oppressive, and yet somewhere such power must be trusted. All human laws must be liable to misconstruction, and uncertainty, yet without laws property cannot be secured. All popular elections must be attended with corruption, licentiousness, and the perversion of justice, yet without them the liberty of no country can be preserved. All national provisions for the poor must not only be encouragements to idleness, but productive of contests, and oftentimes of cruelty, yet without such many honest but unfortunate people must inevitably perish. All religious tests, and subscriptions, are, in their own natures, subversive of truth and morals, yet the folly of one part of mankind, and the knavery of the other, will scarcely permit any government to subsist without them. Trade and wealth are the strength and the pursuit of every wise nation, yet these must certainly produce luxury, which no less certainly must produce their destruction. All war is a complication of all manner of evils natural and moral, that is, of misery and wickedness, yet without it national contentions can never be

determined. No government can be carried on, nor subordination preserved, without forms, and ceremonials, pomp, and parade; yet all such, from the inferiority of human nature giving itself airs of grandeur and magnificence, and the despicable expedients it is obliged to have recourse to to support it, must always have something mean and ridiculous in them to exalted understandings. All governments are in a great measure upheld by absurd notions infused into the minds of the people, of the divine right of some particular person or family to reign over them; a foolish partiality for some particular spot of ground; an outrageous zeal for some religion which they cannot understand, or a senseless pursuit of glory which they can never attain; these are all false principles, yet without them, or some like them, no nation can long subsist: They can never be defended by reason, yet reason can produce no others that can supply their places. Every flourishing nation endeavours to improve arts, and cultivate reason and good sense; yet, if these are extended too far, or too universally diffused, no national government or national religion can long stand their ground; for it is with old establishments as with old houses, their deformities are commonly their supports, and these can never be removed without endangering the whole fabric. In short, no government can be administered without, in some degree, deceiving the people, oppressing the mean, indulging the great, corrupting the venal, oppoling factions to each other, and temporizing with parties.

It is this necessity for evil in all government, which gives that weight and popularity, which usually attends all those who oppose and calumniate any government whatever; appearing always to have reason on their side, because the evils of all power are conspicuous to the meanest capacity, whereas the necessity for those evils are perceivable only to superior understandings: Every one can feel the burthen of taxes, and see the inconveniences of armies, places, and pensions, that must increase them, but very few are able to comprehend that no government can be supported without them in a certain degree; and that the more liberty any nation enjoys, the greater must be their number and necessity. The most ignorant can perceive the mischiefs that must arise from corrupt ministers and venal parliaments, but it requires some sagacity to discern, that assemblies of men, unconnected by self-interest, will no more draw together

together in the business of the publick, than horses without harness and bridles ; but, like them, instead of being quietly guided in the right road of general utility, will immediately run riot, stop the wheels of government, and tear all the political machine to pieces.

From hence it comes to pass that all A ignorant, wrong-headed people naturally run into opposition and faction, whilst the wise man knows that these evils cannot be eradicated, and that their excess only can be prevented ; that thus far every honest man will endeavour to his utmost, but to proceed farther only fools will hope for, B or knaves pretend. He knows that numbers of men must always act in the same manner, if in the same circumstances ; that politics are a science as reducible to certainty as mathematics, and in them effects as invariably follow their causes : That the operations of will are as uniform as those of matter and motion ; and that, tho' the actions of individuals are contingencies, those of numbers are constant and invariable : That, tho' a single man may possibly prefer publick utility to private advantage, it is utterly impossible, that the majority of numerous bodies D should be actuated by the same generous and patriotic principles ; these can spring only from virtue and wisdom, benevolent hearts, and comprehensive understandings ; which, being the portion but of a few more exalted individuals, can never be found in the multitude to be governed : E Nor can they be bestowed in any extraordinary degree on those who govern, who would thereby be rendered unfit for their occupations : Statesmen and ministers, who must be hackneyed in the ways of men, cannot be made of such pure and refined materials ; peculiar must be the composition of that little creature called a *great man*, formed of all kinds of contradictions : He must be indefatigable in business, to fit him for the labours of his station, and at the same time fond of pleasures, to enable him to attach many to his interests by a participation of their vices : He must be master of much artifice and knavery, his situation requiring him to employ, and be employed by so many knaves ; yet he must have some honesty, or those very knaves will be unwilling to trust him : He must be possessed of great magnanimity, perpetually to confront surrounding enemies and impending dangers ; yet of great meanness, to flatter those enemies, and suffer tamely continual injuries and abuses : He must be wise enough to conduct the great affairs

of mankind with sagacity and success, and to acquire riches and honours for his reward ; and, at the same time, foolish enough to think it worth a wife man's while to meddle with such affairs at all, and to accept of such imaginary rewards for real sufferings.

What has here been said of their imperfections and abuses, is by no means intended as a defence of them, but meant only to shew their necessity : To this every wise man ought quietly to submit, endeavouring, at the same time, to redress them to the utmost of his power ; which can be effected by one method only ; that is, by a reformation of manners : For as all political evils derive their original from moral, these can never be removed until those are first amended. He, therefore, who strictly adheres to virtue and sobriety in his conduct, and enforces them by his example, does more real service to a state, than he who displaces a minister or de-thrones a tyrant ; this gives but a temporary relief, but that exterminates the cause of the disease. No immoral man then can possibly be a true patriot ; and all those who profess outrageous zeal for the liberty and prosperity of their country, and at the same time infringe her laws, affront her religion, and debauch her people, are but despicable quacks, by fraud or ignorance increasing the disorders they pretend to remedy."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

SOMETIME since you obliged your readers with an extract from Mr. Ferguson's *Astronomy*, (see our vol. 1756, p. 472.) wherein, I think, he attempts to prove, that the christian æra, which hath been used for so many ages past, and which is now in use amongst us, is most exactly consonant to truth. This, he says, he verified, not only by many trials with his orrery, but by repeated calculations. If this be as he says, whence is it that all the best masters of chronology are bold to assert, that the christian æra, which is taken from the birth of our Saviour, is less than it ought to be, by three whole years at least ? For, it is certain, it ought to begin in the reign of Herod the Great ; and, by the testimony H of Josephus, an eclipse of the moon happened in Judea, a few months before the death of that Herod : Which same eclipse the astronomical tables do most certainly shew to have been the fourth year before the

the christian era, and in the month of March.

Hence it appears plain, that there is a great mistake in the christian accounts; and that there is more credit to be given to this one astronomical criterion, than to the longest tradition. See Whiston's *Astronomick Lecture*, p. 191, who, p. 225, of his tables, has given a calculation of this eclipse. By inserting this in your Magazine, we may reasonably expect this important affair settled to the satisfaction of all lovers of truth, one of whom is

Your constant reader,

March 9, 1757. M.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

YOU are desired, by a number of your constant readers, in this town and neighbourhood, to insert the following queries in your next Magazine, which are proposed to Mr. Martin, on account he has lately given the publick to expect, that the world's general conflagration is at hand; which will oblige

Mansfield, Your humble servant,  
April 14, 1757. T. S.

Query 1. **W**Hether the universe will not continue in the same state it now is for the following series and duration of time, after the expiration of this present year of our Lord 1757, viz. 999 douzillions, 999 onillions, 999 decaillions, 999 nonillions, 999 octillions, 999 heptillions, 999 hexillions, 999 pentillions, 999 quadrillions, 999 trillions, 999 billions, 987 millions, 654 thousand, 321 solar years?

Query 2. Whether the universe at the expiration of the above series and progression of time (which the Querist calls the 999th douzillion) will be one day or minute older than it is now, since, as the Querist has observed for above sixty years past, that all nature has been renovated once every solar year?

TWO QUESTIONS, by Mr. Philip An-  
trobis, Master of the Grammar School,  
and Teacher of the Mathematicks at  
Great Budworth, Cheshire.

1. **W**HAT number is that, which divided by 50, shall leave 16 in the remainder, but if the same be divided again by 28, it will leave 9 remaining, and also, if the same number is divided again by 19, it leaves 1 in the remainder?—Here you have the product

of 50, 28, and 19 equal to 26600, the revolution of the great astral year, to chuse out of it one number, that will correspond with the birth of the Messiah, agreeable to the sacred oracles of holy scripture?

2. **T**HE eighth bell at the parish church in Great Budworth, Cheshire, is 2100lb. weight: Now I demand what weight being fixed to the bell-rope, at 16 yards distance from the bell-wheel, will raise it to the greatest height possible, supposing the diameter of the wheel to be two yards, and the circumference of the rope 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches?

**O**N Friday April 25, at a court of common-council at Guildhall, a motion was made by Mr. Deputy Ridges.

C "That the freedom of the city be presented to the right hon. William Pitt, late one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and to the right hon. Henry Bilson Legge, late chancellor and under-treasurer of his majesty's exchequer, in testimony of the grateful sense which the citizens of London entertain of their loyal and disinterested conduct during their truly honourable, though short administration; their beginning a scheme of publick economy, and at the same time lessening the extent of ministerial influence, by a reduction of the number of useless placemen; their noble efforts to stem the general torrent of corruption, and to revive, by their example, the almost extinguished love of virtue and our country; their zeal to promote a strict and impartial enquiry into the real causes of our great losses and disgrace in America and the Mediterranean; and lastly, their vigilant attention to support the glory and independance of Great-Britain, the honour and true interest of the crown, and the just rights and liberties of the subject, thereby most effectually securing the affections of a free people to his majesty, and his illustrious family."

And the question being put, it passed in the affirmative without any debate.

It was then moved, That a copy of the freedom of this city, with the above resolution inserted therein, be delivered by the chamberlain to each of those gentlemen, in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas, and that the said resolution be fairly transcribed and signed by the town-clerk, and by him forthwith delivered to each of the said gentlemen; and the question being put it passed in the affirmative.

The

The right hon. the lord-mayor was desired to provide the gold boxes upon this occasion.

The court, being called for this purpose, declined entering upon any other business. And,

In the afternoon the town-clerk waited upon Mr. Pitt, at his seat at Hays, in Kent, and on Mr. Legge, at his house in Downing-street, with copies of the above resolution.

The following is part of the speech of the gentleman who made the first motion: "History the key of knowledge, and experience the touchstone of truth, have convinced us, that this country owes the preservation of its most excellent constitution to the frequent jealousies, fears and apprehensions of the people. Whenever the face of publick affairs has born a disagreeable or dangerous aspect; whenever the people have been injured by the conduct of those who have undertaken the direction and management of their public affairs, they have always, by a vigorous and timely opposition, impeded the impending danger; and when they have been prosperous and flourishing, when those in power have done, or attempted any material service to their country, the people have been always equally ready to acknowledge and reward. Instances of this kind are so frequent in our history, that it is needless to descend to particulars, and it would be taking up your time unnecessarily to enter into a defence of this conduct: As applications to punish, when necessary, are intended to deter, so thanks and rewards do conduce to excite and create emulation; both absolutely necessary to support the principal ends and design of government, the happiness of society; and in all cases of this sort, it has been customary for this corporation, as the metropolis, to set the example. Not long since, too late to be forgot, this country was on the brink of ruin, brought so by the mistakes or designs of those who had undertaken the direction of national affairs; on this melancholy occasion this court did present an address of condolance to the king; his majesty received them with candour, and, with the affection of a parent, regarded their complaints; a change of men soon followed; and with them such a change of measures, as revived the sinking spirits of the people, and raised a sinking land: Our country, Britannia, almost expiring, raised her dying head, saw virtue and integrity (who had long deserted her) offer their assistance in the per-

sons of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge, cheerfully accepted their friendly aid, at once forgot past misfortunes, tho' very great, and suffered them to be buried in future hopes; the consequence of which was, publick spirit and œconomy ventured once more to appear in our assemblies; commerce put on a new garment, foreign mercenaries retired from our country, and the sons of freedom began to furnish their own arms; placemen, pensioners, jobbers, and agents, the corrupt sons of bad administration, hung down their heads, snarled and retired into corners; and every aspect foretold better times. But see the uncertainty of human events! We had no sooner pleased ourselves with the ray of prosperity, but Britannia's props are taken away, and every one fears the danger of a relapse, by having lost those who so well administered, and understood her constitution. The appointing and removal of ministers, being the act of sacred power and sovereign authority, duty, as well as discretion, requires I should be silent on that head; but as a subject of Britain, I can lament the loss of such patriots and protectors; as an Englishman I have a right to acknowledge and thank, We have all that right. Wisdom as well as policy dictate the exercise of it on the present occasion. I therefore beg leave to move that the freedom of this city be presented in golden boxes, to the right hon. William Pitt, and the right hon. Henry Legge, gentlemen who have so gloriously led the van, in our late excellent but short administration. It has been customary for this court to give the freedom of this city to those who have eminently served, and we shall surely do it to these gentlemen who have saved their country: If we cannot appoint men, or promote their continuance, we can and ought to sanctify their measures, when so evidently tending to the good of our country. The question I shall propose, and which I hope will meet with the unanimous concurrence of this court, is, &c."

*Extract from A Letter from a Merchant of London, to the Right Hon. W. P. in Relation to our African Trade.*

THE Old Royal African company when it was abolished, received, in consequence of a resolution of the house of commons of the 28th of January, 1752, the sum of 112,142l. 3s. 3d. as a full compensation for their charters, lands, forts, castles, slaves, military stores, books, papers, and all other effects whatever, to be

be applied as follows: 84,651. 12s. 7d. to satisfy the several creditors; 16951. 3s. to the commissioners appointed to examine and state the creditors claims; 23,688l. 15s. 5d. to satisfy such of the proprietors of African transferable stock, as were possessed of the same on December 31, 1748, being 10 per cent. and 21051. 12s. 3d. to satisfy such proprietors as were possessed of stock since that time, being after the rate of five per cent.

Since the year 1749, the parliament has granted every year the sum of 10,000l. (excepting the years 1750, 1753, 1755, when 16,000l. was granted) for the support and repair of their forts and settlements upon the coasts of Africa.

It is now time to consider in what condition these forts really are, and whether they could oppose an attack made by our powerful enemy the French, as there is too much reason to apprehend they are upon the point of making one, by a fleet, which lately sailed from Brett, whilst, as I am informed, we have not three men of war upon the African coast to protect them.

1. James Fort in the river Gambia, tho' mounted with 36 guns, is not able to resist any European enemy.

2. Annamaboe fort not yet finished.—

3. Tantumquerry fort of 13 guns.—4. Winneback fort of 16 guns.—5. Accra fort of 36 guns, not able to make resistance to an European enemy.—6. Whydah fort, formerly of 35 guns, but now deserted.—7. Commenda fort of 13 guns.—8. Succoondee fort of 29 guns.—9. Dixcove fort of 30 guns; in general out of repair.—10. Cape coast castle of 40 guns.—11. Fort Royal of 12 guns.—12. Phipps's tower of five guns.—13. Queen Ann's point of five guns; in a state of defence proper to keep the natives in awe.

By this account, which I do not pretend to publish as authentick, but which was given me by a person trading to the coast, who lately came from thence, and who could have no view in deceiving me, it appears, that notwithstanding our 13 forts, a fleet of only eight men of war could drive all the English from Africa, by which our sugar colonies would be ruined, from whence we should then get no sugar, rum, molasses, cotton, ginger and aloes, in return for our woollen and other manufactures sent from hence, which pay duties to the crown; and which they also furnish to our North American settlements, in return for shipping, horses, boards, staves, hoops, lumber, timber for building, fish, bread, bacon, corn, flour, and other

April, 1757.

plantation necessities: For then, by means of the French ingrossing the slave-trade (and with it that of elephant's teeth, gums, dye-woods, drugs, bees-wax, gold, &c.) upon the coast of Africa, they would ruin our sugar colony planters, and furnish all the foreign markets, as well as our own, with sugar, which by the same means, and new imposts, they did, till lately, with indigo.

A matter of such great importance, to have slipt the observation of the late m—y, may, perhaps, be not so extraordinary, as its escaping your attention, Sir, only for one session of parliament; since the method of securing our possessions on the coast of Africa, appears to me only to demand a small squadron of men of war being stationed there, and proper funds for the repair and support of the forts already erected, and rendering them fit to oppose any enemy, as well as the natives; for it cannot be surprizing that they should be in so defenceless a situation, when only 10,000l. a year has been paid for their maintenance (except three years 16,000l.) since the constitution of the new company, when the Royal African company estimated, at a time they were 130,000l. in debt, and had no hopes of a parliamentary support, that their forts could not be kept upon a respectable footing under 20,900l. 2s. 6d. a year, according to the following distribution.

	£.	s.	d.
Cape-Coast Castle —	7779	0	0
Annamaboe, considering the great expence we have lately been at for the rebuilding it, and which is unfinished, should at present be rated higher	1196	12	6
Tantumquerry — —	651	12	6
Winneback — —	898	12	6
Accra — — —	1369	12	6
Whydah — — —	1369	17	6
Commenda — — —	1071	2	6
Succoondee — — —	1008	2	6
Dixcove — — —	1305	2	6
Prampram — — —	0	0	0
James fort at Gambia —	4242	2	6
	20,900	2	6

Now, in order to make up a sum sufficient for the maintenance of these forts and settlements, it will be necessary for the parliament to make a yearly additional grant of at least 10,900l. 2s. 6d. which expence can never be put in competition with the advantages resulting from this

B b

trade



trade; and of which there is much greater reason now, than at any other time, to be particularly careful; since if the event of the French armaments sent to Africa should not turn out to our advantage, (which can hardly be hoped, without we dispatch a Squadron there immediately, to reinforce that in the West-Indies, in such a manner as to enable it to detach a number of ships upon the coast of Africa, without weakening itself, so as to risk all our sugar islands) their plan of pursuing this commerce, by the great encouragement given to it above any other branch of trade, in order to benefit their sugar colonies, which by this means supply almost all Europe with this commodity; by the advantages they have at home, and the large price they sell their negroes for (which is much more than any British subjects can get for theirs) must in the end (without we exert ourselves, as well by proper encouragement to the traders, as in supporting and improving our forts and settlements upon the coast, which should be properly guarded by our maritime force, to avoid surprize in the interim) prevail; and they must rival us in the slave, gum, gold, and elephant tooth trades, if not drive us from the coast itself, and, by a necessary consequence, monopolize the whole sugar trade; by which they will not only ruin our colonies, bid fair for supporting all their unwarrantable claims upon our North American settlements; but, at the same time, drain this kingdom, and that of Ireland, of 131,000l. annually, our exports included, for what should be our own commodities—our sugars.

*Extract from a Paper, lately published, entitled, A Description of the Properties which constitute a Fine Auricula. By Isaac Thompson, of Newcastle. For the Benefit of such of our Readers as delight in Flowers.*

**T**HE Auricula plant produces a flower of exceeding beauty, and which is diversified with a greater variety of colours and exhibits more properties to complete the idea of it, in the fancy of a florist, than any other species of the blooming vegetable tribes. The flower consists of a Bunch or Truss of petals, by florists called Pippas, supported by as many pedicles, or little foot stems, rising out of the top of one main stalk.

Properties belonging to the perfection of the Pippa are, 1. The Disk, or Rim, to be of a lively and good Colour, or Colours, such as may suddenly strike and

captivate the sight; for this property is the foundation of all the rest: It is that which makes a flower valuable at all, or to be preferred before the grass, or foliage, of the plant that bears it.—2. The Colours (in all painted and brindled flowers) ought to be so equally distributed over the Rim, or Disk, that there may be an agreeable uniformity amidst the variety; so that, upon the whole, the sight may not be in the least offended with any disproportion, or see one side remarkably of a lighter or darker hue than another.—3. The out Edge of the Rim ought to be of a round figure, or at least so near it, as that the indentures may bear but a small proportion to the breadth of the Disk.—4. The Eye (which is the iris, or annulus, that environs the tube or pipe) ought to be formed, like the disk, either perfectly, or near round, and of one entire clear colour; of a strong and pure white in all painted and brindled flowers, and either the same, or of a bright yellow or good straw colour, in whole coloured flowers.—5. The Eye should be well defined from the Disk: That is, it ought not to be mixed with, or shaded into it, so as to occasion any indistinctness between the edge of the one and of the other.—6. The face of the whole Pipp (Disk and Eye) ought to be so well opened, as to lie exactly, or very near flat.—7. The Tube, or Pipe, should stand exactly in the center of the Pipp, and be truly circular or round.—8. The tube should be well filled with Chives and their Apices in the form of a brush, generally called the Thrum, arising even with the face of the Pipp.—9. The Thrum should be of a bright colour, and the Chives and Apices of which it is composed, clear and distinct.—10. The Rim, the Eye, and the Pipe, ought all to bear an agreeable proportion to one another; for where any one of these is beheld either too large or too small, with respect to the other two, it will give the sight of a florist great offence.

Of the Bunch or Truss. 11. It is an excellent property of an Auricula to be a good Trusser; that is, one which generally puts forth a great number of Pippas from the main stalk; for by that means the beauties of the flower are vastly multiplied, and make in the whole a most noble and delightful appearance.—12. The length of the Pedicles which support the Pippas in the Truss, should be proportioned to the number and size of the Pippas that they sustain.—13. The Pedicles should

be sufficiently strong and firm, that they may not droop with the weight of the Pippas, nor fall loose and jangle in a disorderly manner, but support the trufs entire and close, without either vacancy or crowding, so as to form one compleat free blown flower.—14. The Pedicles ought to be near all of the same length ; so that the Pippas may stand together at the like height, and form a regular Umbel, or rather Corymbus, which is the formal perfection of the Trufs.—15. The Pippas should be all similar ; that is, so near of the same size and colour, as not to be easily distinguished from one another.—16. It is an exceeding good property of an Auricula to blow freely, and expand all its Pippas nearly at one time ; for by this means the colours in them all will appear equally fresh and lively.

Of the Main Stalk. 17. The Stalk which supports the Trufs, ought to be straight and sufficiently strong to bear it up without drooping.—18. It is an excellence of the Stalk to be lofty as well as erect ; for thereby the trufs, and consequently the whole flower, will make a more stately and commanding appearance. To these 18 properties, which complete the florist's idea of a beautiful Auricula, ought to be added the graceful display of a good plant, covering the top of the flower-pot with fresh verdure or foliage of luxurious growth and an agreeable green colour ; such as is expressive of the most perfect health and vigour : This vastly enriches the whole view of the flower and plant taken together. Moreover, tho' every Auricula that has the above-mentioned properties cannot fail of pleasing the most curious and critical florists ; yet as, upon one hand, an Auricula may be somewhat deficient in several particulars of small consideration, and yet be justly esteemed a fine and valuable flower ; so, on the other hand, it will be a farther addition to the excellence of an Auricula, which has all the properties, that it naturally stands long in bloom, and wears its colours without fading or alteration ; and also when the flower begins to decay, (as decay it must, like all other terrestrial beauty) if the colours fade equally, slowly, and gradually, the florists think it an addition to its character, and is by them termed Dying well."

To the AUTHOR, &c.

IN the Public Advertiser of April the 8th, I met with the following advertisement.

" Sig. Mingotti begs leave to inform the nobility and gentry, that subscriptions for carrying on operas the ensuing season, will be received by Mess. Drummond, bankers, at Charing-Cross. She humbly solicits an early payment of half the subscription, that she may be enabled to exhibit next winter an entertainment equal to her wishes, and worthy of her audience."

Now, can any thing well appear more shocking, than to address the nobility and gentry of this kingdom about operas on a Good-Friday ? Let us hope, that her father confessor will take notice of this high indecorum ; and will enjoin her a proper penance.

But, to insist no further on this violation of good-manners ; can any one suppose, that whilst the poor of this nation are perishing for want of bread, the nobility and gentry will fling away their money upon a song ? Upon Italian fiddling, snuffing, and squalling ? This is the rational, the noble entertainment, for which Madam Mingotti so humbly solicits ! And the trifle she solicits for, discovers the petitioner to be as modest as she is humble. For it is only an early payment of as much money towards next winter's manly diversions, as might possibly be sufficient to keep thousands of innocent families from starving to death !

However, if our modest Signora, and her fellow-strollers, should pretend, that they were invited over by persons of the truest honour, (which no wise man will ever believe) and that they have not enough to defray their passage home ; I would then propose, that a few pounds might be raised to transport these Sirens to their own country : And should be glad to see it enacted by some new vagrant act,—  
" That, after such a day, all Italian minstrels and songsters should either depart this kingdom, or be sent to the house of correction ; as being generally the meedreds of their own country, and always a dishonour and detriment to ours ; by lulling a brave people to sleep in the midst of dangers ; and robbing them at once of their understanding, their money, their reputation, and their virtue." I am,

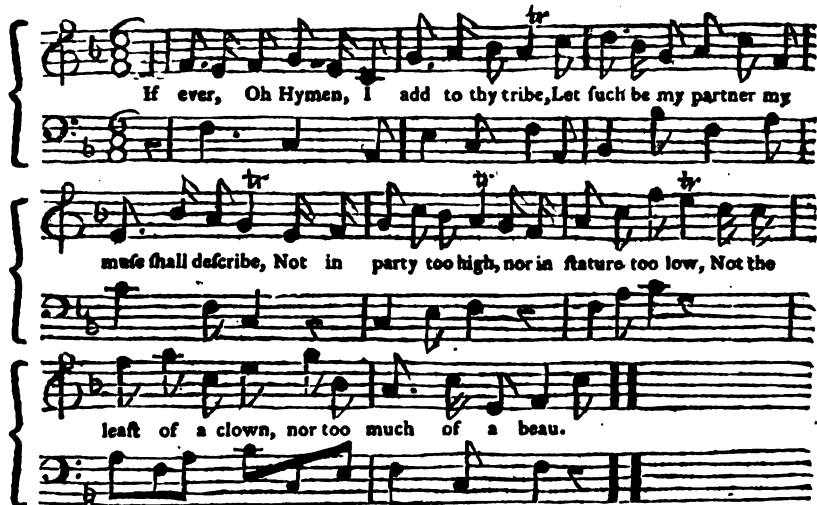
Yours, &c.

#### EPIGRAM.

THE original author, I wot,  
Is a very vile blockhead, Got  
mend him !  
To attack him a viler he's got,  
And a viler than that to defend him.

B b a

The



2.  
 Be his person genteel, and engaging his air,  
 His temper still yielding, his soul too sincere,  
 Not a dupe to his passion 'gainst reason to  
 move,  
 But kind to the sweetest in the passion of love.

3.  
 Let honour, commendable pride in the sex,  
 His actions direct and his principles fix,  
 No groundless suspicion must be ever sur-  
 mise,  
 Nor jealousy read ev'ry look in my eyes.

4.  
 If such a blest youth should approve of my  
 charms,  
 And no thought of int'rest his bosom alarms,  
 Then in wedlock I'll join with a mutual desire,  
 And prudence shall cherish the wavering fire.

5.  
 Thus time shall glide on unperceiv'd decay,  
 Each night shall be blissful, and happy each day,  
 Such a partner grant heaven, with my pray'r  
 O comply,  
 Or a maid let me live, and a maid let me die

## A NEW COUNTRY DANCE. CALEDONIAN RANT.



First man cast off, turn the 3d woman, and stay in the 2d man's place; his partner the same; right hands across at bottom; left hands across at top; hands six round; right and left at top.

### EPIGRAM.

I N antient times, when honour bore the  
 bell,  
 And people blush'd not at their doing well;  
 Where crush'd, beneath triumphant envy's  
 weight,  
 The hand of valour were the chain of state;

There did the daring muse devote her rhymes,  
 And grateful verse condemn'd ungrateful  
 crimes. [days,  
 But, in our more improv'd and bart'ring  
 There's a price current stamp'd on poets  
 praise. [paid,  
 The workman strikes but as his labour's  
 And heroes rise and fall, like stocks in trade.

SHRUT.

**SHEEP-SHEARING.** From Mr. Dyer's excellent Poem, entitled, *The FLEECE.*

**N**OW, jolly swains, the harvest of your cares  
Prepare to reap, and seek the sounding caves  
Of high Brigantium \*, where, by ruddy flames, [around  
Vulcan's strong sons, with nervous arm,  
The steady anvil and the glaring mallet,  
Clatter their heavy hammers down by turns,  
Flatt'ning the steel: From their rough hands receive [flock  
The sharpen'd instrument, that from the  
Severs the fleece. If verdant elder spreads  
Her silver flow'rs; if humble daisies yield  
To yellow crow-foot, and luxuriant grass,  
Gay shearing-time approaches. First, howe'er,  
Drive to the double fold, upon the brim  
Of a clear river, gently drive the flock,  
And plunge them, one by one, into the flood:  
Flung'd in the flood, not long the straggler  
sinks, [tide;  
With his white flakes, that glisten thro' the  
The sturdy rustic, in the middle wave,  
Awaits to seize him rising; one arm bears  
His lifted head above the limpid stream,  
While the full clammy fleece the other lasses  
Around, laborious, with repeated toil;  
And then resigns him to the sunny bank,  
Where, bleating loud, he shakes his dripping locks. [morn,  
Shear them the fourth or fifth return of  
Left touch of busy fly-blows wound their skin:  
Thy peaceful subjects without murmur yield  
Their yearly tribute: 'Tis the prudent part  
To cherish and be gentle, while ye strip  
The downy vesture from their tender sides.  
Press not too close; with caution turn the  
points; [ored;  
And from the head in reg'lar rounds pro-  
hibit speed, when ye chance to wound, with  
tar [heat;  
Prevent the wingy swarm and scorching  
And careful house them, if the low'ring  
clouds [gloom  
Mingle their stores tumultuous: Thro' the  
Then thunder oft with pond'rous wheels  
rolls loud, [Adown  
And breaks the crystal urns of heav'n:  
Falls streaming rain. Sometimes among the  
steeps [glades  
Of Cambrian glades, (pity the Cambrian  
Fast tumbling brooks on brooks enormous  
swell,  
And sudden overwhelm their vanish'd fields:  
Down with the flood away the naked sheep,  
Bleating in vain, are borne, and straw-built  
huts,  
And rifted trees, and heavy enormous rocks,  
Down with the rapid torrent to the deep.  
At shearing time, along the lively vales,  
Rural festivities are often heard:  
Beneath each blooming arbor all is joy  
And lusty merriment: While on the graft

The mingled youth in gaudy circles sport,  
We think the golden age again return'd,  
And all the fabled Dryades in dance.  
Leering they bound along, with laughing air,  
To the shrill pipe, and deep remurm'ring  
cords

Of th' ancient harp, or tabor's hollow sound.  
While th' old apart, upon a bank reclin'd,  
Attend the tuneful carol, softly mixt  
With ev'ry murmur of the sliding wave,  
And ev'ry warble of the feather'd choir;  
Music of paradise! which still is heard,  
When the heart listens; still the views appear  
Of the first happy garden, when content  
To nature's flow'ry scenes directs the sight.  
Yet we abandon those Elysian walks,  
Then idly for the lost delight repine:  
As greedy mariners, whose desp'rate sails  
Skim o'er the billows of the foamy flood,  
Fancy they see the leas'ning shores retire,  
And sigh a farewell to the sinking hills.

Could I recal those notes, which once the  
muse

Heard at a shearing, near the woody sides  
Of blue-topp'd Wreakin †. Yet the carole  
(sweet,

Thro' the deep maze of the memorial call,  
Faintly remurmur. First arose in song  
Hoar-headed Damon, venerable swain,  
The footsick shepherd of the flow'ry vale.

"This is no vulgar scene: No palace roof  
Was e'er so lofty, nor so nobly rise  
Their polish'd pillars, as these aged oaks,  
Which o'er our fleecy wealth and harmless  
sports [arms,

Thus have expanded wide their shel'ring  
Thrice told an hundred summers. Sweet  
content,

Ye gentle shepherds, pillow us at night."

"Yes, tuneful Damon, for our cares are  
short,

Rising and falling with the cheerful day."  
Golin reply'd, "and pleasing weariness  
Soon our unaching heads to sleep inclines.

Is it in cities so? Where, poets tell,  
The cries of sorrow sadden all the streets,  
And the diseases of intemp'rate wealth.  
Alas, that any ill from wealth should rise!

May the sweet nightingale on yonder spray,  
May this clear stream, these lawns, these  
snow-white lambs,

Which, with a pretty innocence of look,  
Skip on the green, and race in little troops;  
May that great lamp, which sinks behind  
the hills,

And streams around variety of lights,  
Recal them erring: This is Damon's wish.

Huge Breaden's ‡ stony summit once I  
climb'd

After a kidding: Damon, what a scene!

What various views unnumber'd spread be-  
neath! [torrent floods;

Woods, tow'rs, vales, caves, dells, cliffs, and  
And here and there, between the spiry rocks,  
The broad flat sea. Far nobler prospects these  
Than

\* The caves of Brigantium—the forges of Sheffield, in Yorkshire, where the shepherds shear and all edge tools are made. † Wreakin, a high hill in Shropshire. ‡ Breaden, a hill on the borders of Montgomeryshire.

Then gardens black with smoke in dusty towns,

Where stenchy vapours often blot the sun :  
Yet flying from his quiet, thither crouds  
Each greedy wretch for tardy-rising wealth,  
Which comes too late ; that courts the taste  
in vain,

Or nauseates with distempers. Yes, ye rich,  
Still, still be rich, if thus ye fashion life ;  
And piping, careless, silly shepherds we ;  
We silly shepherds, all intent to feed  
Our snowy flocks, and wind the sleeky fleece."

"Deem not, howe'er, our occupation  
mean," [counts

Damon reply'd, " while the Supreme ac-  
Well of the faithful shepherd, rank'd alike  
With king and priest : They also shepherds are ;  
For so th' All-seeing stiles them, to remind  
Elated man, forgetful of his charge.

But haste, begin the rites : See purple eve  
Stretches her shadows : All ye nymphs and  
swains

Hither assemble. Pleas'd with honours due,  
Sabrina, guardian of the crystal flood,  
Shall bless our cares, when she by moonlight  
clear [folds :

Skims o'er the dales, and eyes our sleeping  
Or in hoar caves, around Plymmon's  
brow, [gleams,

Where precious min'rals dart their purple  
Among her sisters the reclines ; the lov'd  
Vaga \*, profuse of graces, Ryddol rough,  
Elithe Ystwith, and Clevedoc swift of foot ;  
And mingles various seeds of flow'rs and herbs  
In the divided torrents, ere they burst  
Thro' the dark clouds, and down the moun-  
tain roll.

Nor taint-worm shall infect the yearning herds,  
Nor penny-grass, nor spearwort's poisonous  
leaf." [nymphs

He said : With light fantastic toe, the  
Thither assembled, thither ev'ry swain ;  
And o'er the dimpled stream a thousand  
flow'rs,

Pale lilies, roses, violets, and pinks,  
Mix'd with the greens of burnet, mint, and  
thyme, [arms.

And trefoil, sprinkled with their sportive  
Such custom holds along th' irriguous vales,  
From Wreakin's brow to rocky Dolvryn †,  
Sabrina's early haunt, ere yet she fled  
The search of Guendolen, her stepdame proud,  
With envious hate enrag'd. The jolly chear,  
Spread on a mossy bank, untouch'd abides,  
Till cease the rites : And now the mossy bank  
Is gaily circled, and the jolly chear  
Dippers'd in copious measure ; early fruits,  
And those of frugal store, in husk or rind ;  
Steep'd grain, and curdled milk with dulcet  
cream

Soft temper'd, in full merriment they quaff,  
And cast about their gibes ; and some apace  
Whistle to roundelays : Their little ones  
Look on delighted : While the mountain-  
woods,

And winding vallies, with the various notes

Of pipe, sheep, kine, and birds, and liquid  
brooks,

Unite their echoes : Near at hand the wide  
Majestic wave of Severn slowly rolls  
Along the deep divided gleebe : The flood,  
And trading bark with low contracted sail,  
Linger among the reeds and copy banks  
To listen ; and to view the joyous scene.

The Origin of ROMPS. An irregular Ode.

YE dear associates of the wanton boy,  
Youth, health, wit, vigour, soul-en-  
chanting joy,

With feather pluckt from Venus' dove  
I draw the magic round ;  
Hear ! hear ! the summons of the court  
of love, [found !

Attend, ye sprites, attend the soft persuasive  
With numbers loud or low,  
As waters flow,

Irregularly quick or slow,  
With sudden change of short and long,  
Like the great theme may I diversify my song.

By ev'ry veering gale  
Which wanders in the Cytherean vale,  
By ev'ry sigh

When lovers die,  
By ev'ry atom in the vital frame  
Of her who long has fann'd my am'rous  
flame,

Ye sprites, I charge ye say,  
Whether Flora, queen of May,  
Or Hebe, ever young and ever gay,  
Or Venus, mighty auth'refs of my lay,  
First taught extatic romps, imperial, war-  
like play ?

But hark ! soft music breaks—  
My list'ning pow'rs are fix'd to hear ;  
I feel the deities near !

And see ! within the measur'd orb they  
rise, [their eyes,  
How flash the livid lightnings from  
And as each voice divine

In solemn chorus speaks,  
How shake the pillars frail of this my mortal  
throne !

" From the silent realms below  
We come—fantastic lover know  
'Twas nature led this mystic dance,  
With this sue bade her works advance ;  
'Twas nature gave attractions genial law,  
Whence beaux and belles with mutual  
forces draw, [move,  
Whence round one central fair whole leveys  
And trip the orbit best describ'd by love.

Hence Hymen, secret Hymen's praise is  
found,

He parent of those silent joys  
Which ask no bold, profane, intruder's  
voice, [round.

He with his lamp inverted marks the mazy  
Contemplative direct thine eyes  
On all the spangled kindred of the skies,  
Ask nature why they blaze so bright on  
high, [ture straight reply.

To teach the art of romps divine, will na-  
First

\* Vaga, Ryddol, Ystwith and Clevedoc, rivers, the springs of which rise in the fides of Plym-  
mon. † Dolvryn, a ruinous castle in Montgomeryshire, on the banks of the Severn.

First parent Sol survey  
 Whom moves majestic on the painted way,  
 And as he counts full five times five the day,  
 Roms with a monarch's dignity.

Next active Mercury is seen,  
 Grand enemy to sullen spleen,  
 Infidious how to shun

The ever wakeful eye of his corival sun.  
 Lo ! he from Venus steals a kiss ;  
 While Sol unweildy, envious of the bliss,  
 Frowns on the day.

Hence spots upon his gloomy visage stray  
 'Till Venus on his bosom deigns to play,  
 And, drest in sable, chafe inferior spots away.

See Mars ! whose countenance is flush'd  
 with fire,

Sanguine on Venus breathe his fierce desire.

Lo ! with a threat'ning pace,  
 And martial face

Resolv'd to trace

The flying chace

He rushes to her arms,

And like a son of war despoils her conquer'd  
 charms.

Now stretch thy curious eye

To yon remotest corner of the sky,

Where sullen Saturn frowns to view his  
 children toy

With bliss he can't enjoy.

Next him observe the awful nod of Jove,

Who too sublime appears to stoop to love ;

Yet watch the monarch pair by night,

Two brace of clinging nymphs round each  
 shall bles your sight :

And shall dull earth alone

Hear her laborious axle groan,

And roll and roll in vain, [gain ?

While her grave children no instruction

To teach the revel dance the lesson's given,

And romps triumphant reign in earth and  
 heav'n."

# SONG.

**W**HILE Daphne's wit, and Daphne's  
 charms

Were all the talk and fashion,

No heav'n was sought but in her arms,

No breast but felt a passion.

From court, from city, grove and plain,

By crowds of swains surrounded,

'Twas still her pride each heart to pain,

But heal not one she wounded.

But mark the cruel theft of time ;

He stole the rose and lilies

From Daphne's cheeks, to grace the prime

Of Hebe and young Phillis.

Attracted by the new-born day,

All court the sun that's rising,

But turn from beauty's parting ray,

Its feeble pow'r despising.

In vain is Daphne now less coy,

From frost to fire relenting ;

In love we miss of real joy,

Too late in life consenting.

Success from kind compliance flows,  
 Ere youth is idly wasted,  
 Love's autumn fruits please none but those  
 Who first the spring have tasted.

# PASTORAL.

**W**HAT shepherd or nymph of the grove  
 Can blame me for dropping a tear,  
 Or lamenting aloud as I rove,  
 Since Susan no longer is here !  
 My flocks, if at random they stray,  
 What wonder, since she's from the plain !  
 Her hand they were us'd to obey,  
 She rul'd both the sheep and the swain.

Can I ever forget how we stray'd  
 To the foot of yon neighbouring hill,  
 To the bower we had built in the shade,  
 And the river that runs by the mill !  
 Then sweet, by my side as she lay,  
 And heard the fond stories I told,  
 How sweet was the thrush from the spray,  
 And the bleating of lambs from the fold !

How oft wou'd I spy out a charm  
 That before had been hid from my view,  
 And as arm was enfolded in arm  
 My lips to her lips how they grew !  
 How oft the sweet converse wou'd last  
 'Till the hour of retirement and rest,  
 What pleasures and pains each had past,  
 Who longest had lov'd, and who best !

No changes of place or of time  
 I felt while my fair one was near,  
 Alike was each weather and clime,  
 Each season that chequers the year.  
 In winter's rude lap did we freeze,  
 Did we melt on the bosom of May,  
 Each morn brought contentment and ease,  
 If we rose up to work or to play.

She was all my fond wishes cou'd ask,  
 She had all the kind gods can impart,  
 She was nature's most beautiful task,  
 The despair and the envy of art.  
 There all that was worthy to prize  
 In all that is lovely was drest,  
 For the graces were thron'd in her eyes,  
 And the virtues all lodg'd in her breast.

To Mr. JOHN WOOD, Author of A new com-  
 pendious Treatise of Farriery.

**S**AGACIOUS Wood ! in whom we find  
 Distinguish'd native talents reign :  
 Let me, 'midst Pindus' bow'rs reclin'd,  
 To thee devote one tuneful strain.  
 Enamour'd still of true desert,  
 Without the study'd aid of art  
 My muse her candid homage pays ;  
 And, unrestrain'd her vein, and free,  
 Superior to all flattery, she  
 Thus sends abroad thy fav'rite praise.

2.  
A time will come, when full ensherr'd  
In the profession you shall shine ;  
Nor *Bracken's* name, tho' ev'n rever'd,  
Shall e'er eclipse, or *Gibson's*, thine.  
A practice rational and just,  
In spite of opposition, must  
Command its share of due applause :  
Ev'n 'midst the radiant beams of day,  
Real gems a lust'rous light display,  
That the eye's pleas'd attention draws.

J. T. M. D.

## THREE CHARACTERS.

WHEN superstition spreads her gloomy  
sway,  
When zeal relentless marks the bigots way,  
When faith, grace, mystery, becomes the cry,  
And all are damn'd who can't believe—a lie;  
When ev'ry sinner hopes to be forgiv'n  
While orthodoxy keeps the key to heav'n ;  
When cloyster'd ignorance rebuilds her shrine;  
And quite extinguish'd seems the ray divine:  
Say, is there none who dares, with manly rage,  
Expose this weakness, madness of the age ?  
Yes, B-r-n's, Fl-m-g's, B-lk-ly's page shall  
rise,  
Inform'd with reason, and with learning wise;  
In these religion shows each native grace,  
No monkish foolery, no idiot face :  
Their candour, virtue, morals, sense shall last  
Till fame's loud trumpet sound its latest blast;  
While W—d, P—ke, R—ne, and thou-  
sands more,  
Perish forgot, the idols of an hour.

*Good Advice to F—— M——-v. A Ballad,  
to the Tune of, Sally in our Alley. By Dr. O.*

1.  
OF all the girls of Bladud's town  
There's none like pretty Fanny ;  
She far excels all at our Wells,  
Or Susan, Nell, or Nanny.  
Behold her eyes ! you'll swear the skies  
Shew nothing half so sparkling :  
The brightest star with them compare,  
You'll see it but a darkling.

2.  
From rosy bed of coral red  
Behold her teeth arising,  
In even rows, more white than snows,  
With pearly shine surprizing.  
Thrice happy he to whom she's free,  
And gives her warmest kisses :  
The dew to sip from Fanny's lip  
Almost the highest bliss is.

3.  
Her father, he plays tweedle-dee  
To make the waters pass ye,  
And suits a tune, on tenth of June,  
To please the Highland lassie.  
Her mother, she weav'd prettily,  
For fingers gay attiring,  
Fine rings of hair, to please the fair,  
With smother love inspiring.

4.  
Had Fanny been content, I ween,  
To live with these good parents ;  
Nor flown to town, in Sunday gown,  
With satan's lewd adherents;  
Some footy fwain, of shoe-black train,  
Had lov'd her most sincerely,  
And grac'd her life with name of wife,  
Then thump'd her most severely.

5.  
But now, alas ! it came to pass  
Miss Fanny wou'd be gadding ;  
So tramp'd away, in trim array,  
And set the beaux a-madding.  
In gilded car, or swimming chair,  
Now Fanny lolls and lollups ;  
Champagne she swills, and eats bank-bills,  
Despising poor Scotch-collops.

6.  
Ah ! Fanny, think, tho' in your drink,  
Wax tapers burning double,  
How by your mirth you sent to earth  
Your dam, with very trouble.  
Behold her sprite, in ghastly plight,  
Now gliding thro' the key-hole,  
With saucer eyes, and yells, and cries,  
Must hearts of oak dismay-all.

7.  
Thou wicked toast, slight not this ghost,  
But mind her admonition ;  
Let her pale face move thee to grace,  
And save thee from perdition.  
Then, Fanny, flee to tweedle-dee,  
And make thy father happy ;  
Give over whim, come live with him,  
And bung thine eye with nappy.

## SONG.

SABINUS, so long for raking renown'd,  
His life in variety past,  
Now freedom rejects, and consents to be bound  
In the fetters of Hymen at last.  
'Tis madness so strange ! not contented with  
this,  
He endeavours to make one believe,  
That marriage contains the most exquisite bliss,  
A mortal on earth can conceive.  
So a lark have I heard, his freedom forgot,  
And the bliss he enjoy'd on the wing,  
Confin'd to a cage, and bewitch'd to his lot,  
In a prison melodiously sing.  
Each object around him delusion did yield,  
So absurd were his senses, that even  
An handful of turf he mistook for a field,  
And a piece of blue paper for heaven.

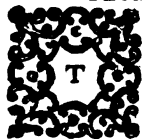
## EPIGRAM.

YOU say *Vivilla* is no more a maid ;  
In this, I think, you very greatly err ;  
She lost, 'tis true, her maidenhead with Ned ;  
But then young Sam has since lost his with  
her.  
She's got of Sam whate'er she lost with Ned ;  
How is she then without a maidenhead ?  
Norwich, April 3, 1757.

THE

# Monthly Chronologer.

THURSDAY, March 31.



HE collection for the support of the Small-Pox Hospital, at church and at the anniversary feast, amounted to 608l. 8s. 7d. Also there was a declaration of three legacies of 100l. each.

FRIDAY, April 1.

The bill for regulating the woollen manufacture, and several others, received the royal assent, by commission, to lord Sandys, and the dukes of Marlborough and Dorset.

SATURDAY, 2.

Whitehall. The restitution of the Duc de Penthièvre prize, taken by the Antigallican privateer, (see p. 98.) and carried into Cadiz, having been demanded of the court of Spain by the French, we hear that the said ship, in consequence of orders of the court of Madrid, remains a deposit in the hands of Spain; the hatches being sealed up, and under a Spanish guard, in order to prevent all embezzlement, until the grounds of the said French pretension can be examined and judged.

Various accounts came from Spain, in relation to this affair, in which we fear the Spaniards acted with great partiality in behalf of the French. The prize was attacked, fired upon by two of their ships of war, and violently taken from the Antigallican's people, who were sent to prison for remonstrating.

TUESDAY, 5.

Matthew Beachcroft, Esq; was chosen governor, and Merrick Burrell, Esq; deputy governor of the Bank of England.

WEDNESDAY, 6.

Came on the election of twenty-four directors of the Bank, when the following gentlemen were chosen without opposition: Bryan Benson, Charles Boehm, Bartholomew Burton, Esqrs. Sir Samuel Fludyer, Knt. and alderman; William Hunt, Benjamin Longuet, Benjamin Lethuillier, Charles Palmer, Edward Payne, Thomas Plumer, Theophilus Salwey, John Sarjent, Charles Savage, Alexander Sheafe, John South, Peter Theobald, Matthew Clarmont, William Cooper, Philip Delahaize, Robert Dingley, Robert Marsh, Richard Stratton, James Sperling, Harry Thompson, Esqrs.—The last eight are new ones.

April, 1757.

The following gentlemen were elected

directors of the East-India company: \* John Browne, Christopher Burrow, Cha. Chambers, Esqrs. Sir James Creed, Knt. John Dorrien, \* George Dudley, \* Henry Hadley, Peter Godfrey, Charles Gough, Michael Impey, Robert Jones, John Manship, John Payne, Henry Plant, \* Tho. Phipps, Jonas Raymond, \* John Raymond, Thomas Rous, Henry Savage, \* Thomas Saunders, \* George Stevens, Laurence Sullivan, Timothy Tullie, Maximilian Wettren, Esqrs.—Those marked with \* are new ones.—At the same time John Payne, Esq; was elected chairman; and Laurence Sullivan, Esq; deputy chairman.

SATURDAY, 9.

St. James's. This morning, about six o'clock, his royal highness the duke of Cumberland set out for Harwich, in his way to Hanover. [He embarked in the afternoon on board the Fowey, which sailed in company with the Dolphin and Aldborough.]

SATURDAY, 16.

Admiral Holbourn, and commodore Holmes, with 11 sail of the line, a fire-ship, and a bomb, with a convoy of 50 transports, &c. sailed from St. Helen's.

Was held a special court of the company of Grocers, when the master (Mr. alderman Nelson) acquainted them with the resolutions of the court of common-council held on Friday last, (see p. 191.) and that it was necessary for every person to be free of some company, previous to his admission into the freedom of this city; and the Right Hon. the lord mayor being a member of their body, he had (at his lordship's desire, in pursuance of the recommendation of the court of common-council) called them together, to know whether it was their pleasure to present the Right Hon. William Pitt, and the Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, with the freedom thereof. On which a motion was made, that the master and wardens, attended by the clerk of the company, do wait on the Right Hon. William Pitt, and the Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, to acquaint them, that they are ordered by the company of Grocers, to desire the honour of their accepting the freedom of the said company. And the question be-

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ing put, the court ordered the same accordingly, *nem. con.* And the master and wardens immediately waited on Mr. Pitt, who came to town that morning; and afterwards on Mr. Legge, with copies of the said resolution.

#### SATURDAY, 23.

Was held the grand annual feast of the laudable order of Antigallicans, at Mercers-hall, when the Rt. Hon. Lord Blakeney was unanimously elected grand-president for the year ensuing.

#### MONDAY, 25.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when William Adams (late examiner of the duty on wines in the Custom-house) for forgery; John Maclary and Michael Sullivan for enlisting men into foreign service; Benjamin Search and John Green for a highway robbery; John Edwards for a foot-pad robbery; Ann Merrit for shop-lifting; Margaret Griffice for robbing St. Sepulchre's church; Mary Baxter for returning from transportation, and Robert Brassel for stealing gowns, in a dwelling-house, received sentence of death: One to be transported for 14 years; 33 for 7 years, and two were branded.

The company of Carpenters have given 100*l.* the parish of St. Olave, Hart-street, Crutched-Fryars, 51*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* and a number of private benefactions have been paid, since our last, to the use of the Marine Society, who continue, with great success, to supply his majesty's navy with stout landmen and boys. Mr. Thomas Roloman, master of Sadler's Wells, Il-lington, presented them with the clear takings of his house for one night, viz. the 23d of April. (See p. 112.)

His majesty, by an order in council of the 9th instant, has been pleased to continue his royal bounty to all able and ordinary seamen; and also to all able-bodied landmen, who shall voluntarily enter themselves in his majesty's royal navy, to the 12th of May next, the former order for this purpose expiring on the 12th instant. (See p. 147.)

The city of Bath have agreed to present Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge with the freedom thereof, in gold boxes.

The assizes at Dorchester, Cambridge, Hereford, Monmouth, Huntingdon, and Kingston, were maiden ones: At Winchester two received sentence of death; at Stafford six, one for murder, four of whom were reprieved; at Aylesbury nine, five of whom were reprieved; at Salisbury four, one of whom was reprieved; at Coventry one; at Gloucester nine, five of whom were reprieved; for Norfolk

one, who was reprieved; at Rochester one; at Shrewsbury ten; at Chelmsford two; at Thetford one, who was reprieved; at Oxford three, who were all reprieved; at Warwick four, two of whom were reprieved; at Hertford three, one of them John Gatward, alias Gard-green, for robbing the northern mail.

The colliers, to the number of 209, rose on account of the price of corn, and did some mischief at Frome, in Somersetshire, but dispersed upon the appearance of a party of soldiers.

More of our ships have been made prize of by the enemy, within a month past, than within any such period, since the commencement of the war; indeed our cruisers have not been idle, tho' sometimes unfortunate, and the brave capt. Lockhart, of the Tartar, has taken six large privateers. It is to be lamented, that out of 21 ships, which have sailed from Carolina this season, 19 have fallen into the enemy's hands, some of which have been retaken, and others ransomed. By these captures a great quantity of that valuable commodity, indigo, particularly, is lost to this country.

On the 18th and 19th of March, great damage was done to the shipping at Gibraltar, and all along the Spanish coast, by a violent storm.

There is advice by a ship arrived from Antigua, that the French have demolished Fort James on the river Gambia, and taken many of our ships on the coast of Africa; which exploits, we further hear, have been performed by a squadron of nine men of war that sailed from Brest about the end of November last.

The embargo on beef and pork, in Ireland, is taken off.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

March 14. **WILLIAM** Read, of Durham, Esq; was married to Miss Reay, with a fortune of 10,000*l.*

21. John Heaster, Esq; to Miss Freeman, of Lynn, Norfolk, with a fortune of 7000*l.* and 2000*l.* more on the birth of a male child.

27. John Barker, of Herefordshire, Esq; to Miss Davis of Leominster, with a fortune of 9000*l.*

April 1. His grace the duke of Richmond, to the lady Mary Bruce, daughter of the late earl of Aylesbury, by his 3d wife, daughter of gen. Campbell, now the wife of major gen. Conway.

10. James Ashurst, Esq; to Miss Maria Ayres, with a fortune of 6000*l.*

12. Rt.

12. Rt. Hon. the earl of Denbigh, to Miss Polly Cotton, daughter of the late Sir John Cotton, of Stretton, Bart. with a fortune of 30,000l.

13. Alexander Scott, Esq; to Miss Thelwall.

Rev. Mr. Whitehurst, of Cambridge, to Miss Hitchin, with a fortune of 15,000l.

14. Walter Primatt, Esq; to Miss Farmer, of Red Lion-square, with a fortune of 10,000l.

15. Mr. Freeman, surgeon, at Uxbridge, to Miss Lucy Jones, of Richmond, with a fortune of 4000l. and 200l. per ann.

16. Sir John Fillmore, Bart. to Miss Deeds.

17. Shaw King, of Thorpe, near Colchester, in Essex, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Dobson, of Clerkenwell, with a fortune of 8000l.

18. George Payne, Esq; to Miss Eaton.

Francis Fane, of Fulbeck, in Lincolnshire, Esq; to Miss Cust, of Belton.

19. William Henry Ricketts, Esq; to Miss Maria Jervis.

21. John Trevelyan, Esq; to Miss Symond, of Austin-Fryars, with a fortune of 10,000l.

Rev. Mr. Ogle, to Miss Thomas, eldest daughter to the bishop of Peterborough.

23. Mr. Cotton, of Fenchurch-street, to Mrs. Walters, with a fortune of 3000l.

Thomas Wright, Esq; to Miss Methold of Hampstead, with a fortune of 3000l.

Mr. Thomas Wharton, to Miss Massey, with a fortune of 3000l.

24. James Sprigg, Esq; to Miss Perry, with a fortune of 7000l.

March 24. Lady Jane Matthews, was delivered of a daughter.

29. Lady of the Hon. Richard Vaughan, of a son and heir.

31. Lady of Rich. Hoare, Esq; of a son. April 2. Lady Guernsey, of a son.

3. Countess of Scarborough of a son.

14. Lady of Henry Bridgman, Esq; of a son and heir.

16. Lady of Sir Richard Long, of a son and heir.

17. Lady of the Hon. Mrs. Bouverie, of a daughter.

Lady of Mr. alderman Gosling, of a daughter.

#### DEATHS.

March 19. JOHN Shepherd, of Tadcaster, in Yorkshire, aged 109.

27. Relict of Sir John Tyrrel, of Heron, in Essex, Bart.

30. James Stewart, Esq; admiral of Great-Britain.

31. Sir William Fleming, Bart. member for Cumberland.

Hon. William Herbert, a major general, uncle to the earl of Pembroke.

Plasmaun Watson, of Old Malton, in Yorkshire, Esq;

April 2. Dr. William Wasey, an eminent physician.

Peter Chester, of Great Pulteney-street, Esq;

7. Rt. Hon. the earl of Mount-Alexander, of Ireland, which title is extinct.

8. Mr. James Sherwood, a very ingenious anatomist, and, in every respect, an ornament to his station in life.

9. James Walkinshaw, of Renfrewshire, North-Britain, Esq;

10. John Cay, Esq; an eminent barrister at law, and steward of the Marshalsea-court.

Lieut. gen. Skelton, col. of a reg. of foot.

11. Sir Paul Methuen, knight of the Bath.

Thomas Parr, Esq; receiver-general for Bucks.

25. Hambleton Coustance, Esq; high sheriff of Norfolk in 1753.

21. Henry Soame, Esq;

22. Mr. Adam Gordon, an eminent solicitor, of Garden-court, in the Temple.

26. Miles Mann, Esq; town clerk of the city of London.

27. Charles Carey, Esq; a commissioner of the board of green-cloth.

Col. John Arabin, col. of the 57th reg. of foot, at Gibraltar.

Edward Manning, Esq; speaker of the assembly at Jamaica.

On Nov. 24, at Antigua, John Chalmers, Esq; an eminent planter.

Major gen. Webb, col. of a reg. in Virginia.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, April 2. The King has been pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, Dr. Matthew Hutton, archbishop of York, to be by them elected to the said see of Canterbury, void by the death of Dr. Herring.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Rev. William Dawson, M. A. was presented to the rectory of Clayworth, in Nottinghamshire, worth 200l. per ann.—Mr. Carrington, to the rectory of Combe-Martin, Devon, worth 200l. per ann.—Cornelius Willes, M. A. to the rectory

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ry of St. Peter, in the isle of Thanet.—Mr. Robert Wheatley, to the vicarage of Retley, in Nottinghamshire.—Mr. Sharp, to the vicarage of Balmborough, in Northumberland.—Mr. Priest, to the rectories of Reifham and Kerdiston; Mr. Baldwin, to the rectory of Ling; Mr. Green, to the rectory of Mafham, and Mr. Columbine, to the rectory of Thurlton, all in Norfolk.—Joseph Gore, LLB. to the rectory of Long Letch, in Gloucestershire.—Samuel Slater, B. A. to the rectory of Asherton, in Lancashire.—Mr. John Ford, to the vicarage of Plashley, in Wilts.—Edward Baker, B. A. to the rectory of Dunton, in Wilts.—Thos. Stevenson, M. A. to the vicarage, and parish church of Rawton, in Leicestershire.—Mr. Henry Gough, to the vicarage and parish church of Dangton on the Hill, in Berks.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable Robert Wells, M. A. to hold the rectory of Ilston, with the rectory of Mauneme, in Glamorganshire.—To enable Henry Lushington, M. A. to hold the vicarages of Bexhill and East Bourn, in Suffex.—To enable Samuel Speed, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Eliang, with the rectory of Martyr-worthy, in Hants.—To enable Jeremy Bellgrave, M. A. to hold the rectories of Preston, in Rutlandshire, and Kilworth, in Leicestershire.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

**W**HITEHALL, March 26. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint Hamilton Blair, Esq; to be major to the royal regiment of North British dragoons; William Napier, Esq; capt. William Bury, Esq; capt. lieu. David Home, gent. lieu. Tho. Fowke, gent. cornet in the said regiment.—Thos. Hardcastle, Esq; to be a capt. in the reg. commanded by col. George Howard; Thomas Dawson, Esq; capt. lieu. Cha. Campbell, Gent. lieu. and Thomas Woods Knollis, gent. enf. in the said reg.—Paul Meyer, Esq; to be a capt. in the reg. commanded by col. William Kinsley; David Parry, Esq; capt. lieu. William Boswell, gent. lieu. and — Jones, gent. ensign, in the said regiment.—Richard Vaughan, Esq; to be a capt. in the reg. commanded by major-general Edward Cornwallis; John Hill, Esq; capt. lieu.—Hughes, gent. lieu. and Joseph Lovell, gent. enf. in the said reg.—Richard Tayler, Esq; to be a capt. in the reg. commanded by lord

Robert Manners; Peregrine Furse, Esq; capt. lieu. Michael Armstrong, gent. lieu. and — Calder, gent. enf. in the said reg.—Gustavus Adolphus Kempensfelt, Esq; to be a capt. in the reg. commanded by col. John Arabin.

—, April 6. The king has been pleased to appoint the Rt. Hon. the earl of Winchelsea, Sir William Rowley, Edward Boscawen, and Gilbert Elliott, Esqrs. the Rt. Hon. lord Caryfort, Savage Mostyn, and Edwyn Sandys, Esqrs. to be commissioners for executing the office of high admiral of Great-Britain.

—, April 9. On Wednesday last the Rt. Hon. Mr. Pitt, by his majesty's command, resigned the seals of secretary of state for the Southern department.—The king has been pleased to grant unto the Rt. Hon. lord Mansfield, chief justice of the court of King's Bench, the office of chancellor of his majesty's Exchequer, in the room of the Rt. Hon. Henry Legge, Esq;

—, April 16. The king has been pleased to appoint the Rt. Hon. the earl of Home, maj. gen. to be governor of Gibraltar, in the room of lord Tyravly.—Geo. Scott, to be lieu. col. to the earl of Home's reg. in the room of Sir David Cunyngham, preferred; Thomas Goodricke, major; Archibald Don, Esq; capt. Alexander Gordon, Esq; capt. lieu. Cha. Home, gent. lieu. and John Daniel, gent. enf.—Thomas Lister, Esq; to be lieu. col. to the reg. commanded by Cha. Jeffereys, Esq;—John Grey, Esq; to be col. of the reg. lately commanded by John Campbell, Esq;—David Chapeau, to be major to Pulteney's regiment; James Garnham, Esq; capt. Thomas Weldon, Esq; capt. lieu. Edward Townsend, gent. lieu. and — Phipps, gent. enf.—Winter Blathwayt, Esq; to be a capt. in the royal reg. of horse-guards; Alexander, lord Rutherford, capt. lieu. and Edward Ligonier, gent. lieu.—James Dunn, Esq; to be capt. in the royal reg. of Welch Fusiliers; Richard Bolton, Esq; capt. lieu. Percival Stockdale, first lieu. and Robert Mason Lewis, second lieu.

—, April 19. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Rt. Hon. William earl of Home, to be his majesty's lieutenant in the shire of Berwick in North Britain.—To appoint lord George Sackville, to be col. of the second reg. of dragoon guards, in the room of major-general Herbert, deceased.—To appoint major-general Dejean, to be col. of the Irish carabiniers, in the room of the said lord

lord George Sackville; and col. Campbell, to be col. of gen. Dejean's dragoons.

—, April 23. The king has been pleased to nominate, constitute, and appoint the Rt. Hon. Charles lord Cathcart, to be his majesty's high commissioner to the ensuing general assembly of the church of Scotland.

*From the rest of the PAPERS.*

John Wolfe, Esq; appointed quarter and barrack master general, of Ireland, in the room of lord Forbes.—Sir David Cunyngnam, to the command of the reg. of foot, late Arabian's.—Joseph Bell, jun. Esq; comptroller of the foreign post office in the room of Mr. Day, deceased.—Hon. Charles Townshend, sworn of the privy-council.—John Reeves, Esq; chosen a verdurer of Windsor forest.—Earl of Dartmouth — recorder of Litchfield, in the room of the earl of Suffolk, deceased.—Richard Powney, Esq; recorder of Maidenhead, in the room of Penny-fone Powney, Esq; deceased.

*Alterations in the LIST of PARLIAMENT.*

**B**ERKS. Arthur Vanfittart, jun. Esq; in the room of Pennyfton Powney, Esq; deceased.

Bosliney. Hon. Edwin Sandys, re-elected on promotion.

Rocheſter. Admiral Townshend, in the room of admiral Byng, deceased.

**B—K—T—S.**

JOHN West, of Saffron-hill, brewer.  
 William Buxstock, of Bishopgate-street, hair-dresser.  
 Matthew Hutchinson, of St. Martin's in the Fields, victualler.  
 Dr. William Stuchan, of Haymarket-place, in Gloucestershire, Bart. banker, broker and merchant.  
 James Thompson and Charles Thompson, of Newcastle upon Tyne, grocers.  
 John Rivers, of Windmill-hill, St. Luke's, cloth-worker.  
 Mary Collins, of Bath, woollen-drapers.  
 Anne Sayre, of Worcester, shop-keeper.  
 John Carrier, of Suffolk-street, Southwark, wool-comber.  
 James Calder, of Maidstone, dealer and chapman.  
 George Paradise, of Devises, tallow-chandler.  
 Sewell Roades, of Kington upon Thames, innholder.  
 John Busk, of Abchurch-lane, merchant.  
 Martin Mocho, of Brewer-street, tailor.  
 Samuel Scholes and Richard Candall, of Prestwich, in Lancashire, chapmen and partners.  
 Joseph Slaymaker, of Lambeth, millwright.  
 Isaac Wild, of Westminster, victualler.  
 William Bracey, of Great Yarmouth, upholster.  
 John Owen, of Lowhadden, in Pembrokeſhire, maltster.  
 Joseph Roe, of St. Mary le Strand, peruke-maker.  
 Stephen Badſley, of Nottingham, hosiery.  
 James M'Namara, of Gracechurch-street, victualler.

**COURSE of EXCHANGE.**

LONDON, Saturday, April 23, 1757.

Amsterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburg	—	36 3

Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Uſance	—	30 3-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-16ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Lisbon	—	58. sd. 1-8th.
Porto	—	58. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7 3-4rs.

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**FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1757.**

**A**S we have nothing of any importance but what relates to the war, now spreading in Europe, we shall only observe, that on the 28th ult. the cruel sentence against the assassin, Damien, was put in execution at Paris; and that the parliament of Besançon having disoblige the French court, no less than eight of their counsellors were on the 23d ult. taken into custody by a party of soldiers.

The general rendezvous of the French troops, designed for Westphalia, being appointed at Neus in Cologne, a large body of them had assembled there by the 1st inst. and, upon their approach, the Prussian troops evacuated all the places in Cleves and Prussian Gueldre, except the city of Gueldre alone, which they seem resolved to hold out, and for that purpose have already opened the sluices, and laid the country round it under water. Upon the retreat of the Prussians the French have taken possession of the country, in the name of the empress-queen, whose commissary attends them for that purpose; and they seem resolved to besiege Gueldre. In the mean time the Prussian regiment of Jungheim, as they retreated, entered the county of Rittberg, on the north west of Paderbon, and belonging to count Kaunitz Rittberg, great chancellor to the empress-queen, the castle of which they soon made themselves masters of, where they found 30 pieces of cannon, and they have raised 40,000 crowns upon the county.

Frankfort, April 12. The chevalier de Follard, the French minister, is gone to Cassel, to demand of the landgrave a categorical answer as to the part he intends to take in the present conjuncture. A body of 20,000 men is on its march from Alliance towards the Maine.

Frankfort,

Frankfort, April 16. The French king hath demanded of the elector of Mentz, a passage for a body of troops thro' that electorate.

Hanover, April 12. Several of our regiments, both horse and foot, are already arrived at Hamelen, where they are to form the army of observation. The three Prussian regiments that retired from Wesel are also arrived there. The Hessian troops have received orders to take the same route.

April 19. The 16th inst. his royal highness the duke of Cumberland arrived here in perfect health from Stade \*.

Vienna, April 5. The Aulic council have sent the emperor their advice upon the last definitive proceedings to be taken against the king of Prussia; which is to this purpose. "That the fiscal of the empire, agreeable to the duties of his function, should be authorized to summon in form the king of Prussia, as elector of Brandenburg, and acquaint him, that he hath incurred the penalties denounced against those who violate the laws of the empire; that in consequence of this, he is put under the ban of the empire; and thereby deprived of all his rights, prerogatives, privileges, &c. and that his fiefs are escheated into the exchequer of the empire."

Dresden, April 12. His Prussian majesty hath made two bridges over the Elbe; and demanded of several districts in this electorate a great number of waggons, each drawn by four horses. The circles of Misnia and Leipzig are to furnish 400 each, and the other circles in proportion. Count de Wackerbath, minister of the cabinet, and grand master of the household to the prince royal of Poland, was arrested last Saturday, by express order of the king of Prussia, and conducted to Custrin.

From hence we may suppose, that his Prussian majesty will soon open the campaign on his side, but he is like to get little benefit from the Saxon troops in his service; for a regiment of them being ordered to Berlin, to keep garrison there during the war, whilst upon their march the whole regiment deserted in a body, and marched into Poland, by the way of Crossen, from whence they were followed by a battalion of another Saxon regiment which was there in garrison. This has obliged his Prussian majesty to break all the Saxon regiments, and to incorporate them in small divisions into the Prussian regiments.



## The MONTHLY CATALOGUE, for April, 1757.

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### MISCELLANEOUS.

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20. Scapin Triumphant, pr. 1s. Willock.
21. Report of the general Officers appointed to enquire into the Conduct of General

\* See Map of Hanover in Lond. Mag. 1748, p. 488.

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(See p. 181.)

22. Short but serious Reasons for a National Militia, pr. 6s. Wilkie. (See p. 177.)

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[Prices of Stocks in our next.]

## BILLS of Mortality from March 22, to April 19.

Christened	{ Males	562	}	1087
	{ Females	525		
Buried	{ Males	390	}	1813
	{ Females	923		

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years of Age	633
Between 2 and 5	195
5 and 10	82
10 and 20	43
20 and 30	123
30 and 40	161
40 and 50	152
50 and 60	134
60 and 70	131
70 and 80	103
80 and 90	43
90 and 100	6
100 and upwards	2

Buried	{ Within the Walls	—	1813
	{ Without the Walls	—	144
	{ In Mid. and Surry	—	443
	{ City and Sub. Westminster	—	826

Weekly, March	29	—	471
	April	5	484
	12	—	390
	19	—	468

1813

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*Mr. H.'s epistle and answer; Mr. Bagley's song; Mr. Stone's question, &c. will be inserted in our next, as will Mr. D—n's case, which came too late for this month. Many other ingenious pieces in prose and verse, will appear in due time.*



T H E

# LONDON MAGAZINE.

For M A Y, 1757.

*An Account of the remarkable COMET, whose Appearance is expected at the End of this present Year 1757, or at the Beginning of 1758. From a Pamphlet just published.*

**C**OMPARING together the orbits of the comets that appeared in 1607, and 1682, they are found so coincident, that we cannot but suppose them to be one and the same comet, and has already appeared six times, viz. in the years 1305, 1380, 1456, 1531, and in the years above-mentioned, revolving about the sun at the intervals of 75 and 76 years alternately, as is made very probable by the time of the appearance, the length of the period, the retrograde motion, the place of the perihelion, and nodes: The perihelion distance, and the inclination of the orbit, being nearly the same in all; The small irregularities, &c. being well accounted for by Dr. Halley; as also why the period of this comet is at one time 75 years, and the next 76; and since the last period (viz. in 1682) was of 75 years, it is presumed the present period will contain 76 years, and therefore its next appearance will probably be in 1758.

But the time of its appearing is uncertain, and it may happen the latter end of the present year 1757, or the beginning, middle, or latter end of the next year. After 85 days it will attain to its perihelion, or be nearest of all to the sun; and after 130 days it will come to its descending node, at which time it will be very near the earth's orbit; and should that happen the 12th of May, we should be in a dangerous situation, as the denser part of its blazing tail would then envelop the earth.

If therefore this comet return according to this period, in 1758 (and there is the May, 1757.

greatest reason to think it will) astronomy will then have something new to boast of. It seems to be of those that rise to the least height from the sun, its greatest distance being only 35 times greater than the distance of the earth from the sun; so that, at the farthest, it does not run out four times farther from us than Saturn. It will probably be the first that will be added to the number of the revolving planets, and establish this part of Sir Isaac Newton's theory."

*A Relation of a Cure performed by Electricity, from Mr. Cadwallader Evans, Student in Physick, in Philadelphia, communicated OCT. 21, 1754; and just published, in the Medical Observations and Inquiries, by a Society of Physicians in London.*

**C**B. in the summer, 1742, and about the fourteenth year of her age, was seized with convulsion fits, which succeeded each other so fast, she had near 40 in 24 hours after the first attack. She struggled with such violence in the fits, that three strong people could scarcely keep her in bed; but after bleeding, blisters, with the use of anodyne and nervous medicines, they now abated in severity, and did not return above once or twice a day. It was thought to be occasioned by an obstruction of the menfes, from imprudently exposing herself to cold, at the time of their appearance; therefore she was put on a course of gums, steels, bitters, &c. which succeeded in procuring that discharge in a pretty regular manner. Notwithstanding this, her disorder continued in one shape or other, or returned after an intermission of a month or two, at farthest. Sometimes she was tortured almost to madness with a cramp in different parts of the body; then with more general convulsions of the extremities, and a choking deliquium; and, at times, with almost the whole train of hysteria symptoms. These continued, and har-

D d 2

raised

• See our vol. for 1752. p. 566.

raised her alternately for ten years, tho' she had the best advice the place afforded, and took a great number of medicines. In September, 1752, she determined to try what electricity could do for her; which, together with its effect, she relates as follows, in two letters; the first dated five months after the trial, the last in February, 1754. "At length my spirits were quite broke and subdued with so many years affliction, and indeed I was almost grown desperate, being left without hope of relief. About this time there was great talk of the wonderful power of electricity; and as a person reduced to the last extremity, is glad to catch at any thing; I happened to think it might be useful to me. Altho' I could have no encouragement from any experiment in the like case, I resolved to try, let the event be what it might; for death was more desirable than life, on the terms I enjoyed it. Accordingly I went to Philadelphia the beginning of September, 1752, and applied to B. Franklin, who I thought understood it best of any person here. I received four shocks morning and evening; they were what they call 200 strokes of the wheel, which fills an eight gallon bottle, and indeed they were very severe. On receiving the first shock, I felt the fit very strong, but the second effectually carried it off; and thus it was every time I went thro' the operation; yet the symptoms gradually decreased, till at length they entirely left me. I staid in town but two weeks, and when I went home, B. Franklin was so good as to supply me with a globe and bottle, to electrify myself every day for three months. The fits were soon carried off, but the cramp continued somewhat longer, tho' it was scarcely troublesome, and very seldom returned. I now enjoy such a state of health, as I would have given all the world for, this time two years, if it had been in my power, and I have great reason to hope it will continue."

I have other letters from the family of later date, which say she continues to enjoy perfect health.

*Extracts from a satirical Piece of Honour, entitled, A Letter from Xo Ho, a Chinese Philosopher at London, to his Friend Lien Chi at Peking.*

"WHY I believed a minister would soon be named, was, I thought that in a country where the whole real business of their general assembly was to chuse ministers, they could never be without: I was deceived. I thought that

when a prince dismissed one minister, he would take another: I was deceived. I thought when a nation was engaged in a great war with a superior power, that they must have council; I was deceived: Reason in China is not reason in England. An officer of the treasury may be displaced, and a judge can execute his office. Their high-priest died lately; I waited to see from what profession, which had nothing to do with religion, his successor would be chosen. When a day or two had passed, I asked when a new minister would be named? I heard several ask the same question. I was told, when the enquiries were over. I found this satisfied every body but me. I asked what the enquiries were? By the scanty knowledge I have of their language, I concluded it signified, an enquiry who was fit to be minister—No such thing—C They never enquire before-hand. Sometimes, as in the present case, they enquire whether a former minister had been fit to be so. Know, that last year the English lost a valuable island: The people were enraged; they blamed the admiral who commanded their fleet; the admiral who directed their fleet; their chief judge, their chief treasurer, their chief secretary. The first admiral was imprisoned; the rest quarrelled, and gave up their employments. The chief man of the little faction was made minister, and his friends got plates; yet the friends of the other two factions retained theirs. An enquiry or trial of the late ministers was determined; The imprisoned admiral was tried, acquitted, condemned, and put to death. The trials of the others were delayed. At last they were tried—Not as I expected, whether they were guilty, but whether they should be ministers again or not. If the executed admiral had lived, he too might be a minister. Just as this trial began, the new head of the admiralty forgot to make a bow to the king—upon which he and all his friends were displaced. I understood this: As the G English are more free than we are, I conceived that this was a punishment proportioned to their ideas of offended majesty, and reflected how severely one of our countrymen would be dealt with, who should affront the dignity of our august emperor. I was again deceived; this Mandarin is likely to be again a minister. As his friends have great weight in the general assembly where the trials are held, I concluded they would persecute their antagonists, and I deplored the fate of those unhappy men who would be at the mercy

mercy of their bitterest enemies. There is no rule for judging of this people. The third faction, who were in the nature of judges, would only try facts, and not persons; and even if they could have punished facts, they showed they were not unmerciful. I do not understand this nation. What will surprize thee more, the chief men of the capital have bestowed high honours on the third faction for being dismissed from the government: And the honours they have bestowed are a permission to exercise a trade, which the persons so distinguished would think exceedingly beneath them to follow. Dost thou comprehend this? But the enquiries are finished—Thou wilt ask me, how? I know not—Only I have been told, that the general assembly affirmed that certain things, which all the land knew before, did or did not happen. Thou wilt attribute this ridiculous account to my ignorance of the language, or manners of the country; in truth, I am not master of either; but I know the language of the French; these very relations that I send thee, are translated into French, and the English scruple not to send them all over Europe, where the French language is understood." "Thou wilt be impatient to hear why the king has appointed no ministry; if I may believe a man, who has always hitherto told me truth, the king has no more to do with the choice of his ministry, than thou with that of our serene emperor. Thou wilt reply; but can the king of England unmake his ministers, and not make them? Truly I know not how that is. He has left the town, and when a ministry is formed, he is to be made acquainted with it. The three factions are dealing with each other to come to some agreement, and to whatever they agree, the king must. Thou wilt say, then he is no king. I answer, not according to thy ideas: The English think differently. Well! wilt thou say; but in thy other letters thou hast described the people of England as not so easily satisfied; Will they suffer three factions of different merits and principles to lord it over both king and people? Will those who value royal authority, not regret the annihilation of it? Will those who think the ancient ministers guilty, not be offended, if they are again employed? Will those who rewarded the least faction for being dismissed, not resent their uniting with those who contributed to their expulsion? My friend Lien Chi, I tell thee things as they are; I pretend not to ac-

count for the conduct of Englishmen; I told thee before, they are incomprehensible. It is but lately that a man entered into the king's service, and vacated his seat in the general assembly by it: The king punished him for it, and would not let him be re-admitted into the general assembly—yet the man who bowed not to the king may be rewarded for it."

*Some Account of, and Extracts from, An Essay on the most effectual Means of preserving the Health of Seamen, in the Royal Navy. By JAMES LIND, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh.*

THE means, the doctor proposes, for preserving the health of a ship's company, are twofold, and consist, firstly In the methods proper to prevent the generation of sickness in a ship. Secondly, In certain precautions to stop the spreading of contagious diseases, when bred. Under the first head, he says, speaking of such maladies as are usual in northern climates, and among the channel cruisers:

"Tho' an intense degree of cold, if the air is at the same time pure and dry, is productive of few diseases, when seamen are sufficiently clothed, and kept in due exercise, yet such a state of air is not often met with at sea in northern latitudes, nor by our channel cruisers in the winter."

The season is then, for the most part, unsettled, cloudy, moist, and rainy, and the men must necessarily undergo an extraordinary fatigue, during the inconstant and tempestuous weather which they are almost continually engaged with. The usual consequences are colds, accompanied with feverish and inflammatory symptoms, and especially rheumatick, pleuritick, and pneumonick complaints. These latter cases require plentiful evacuations, chiefly blood-letting; by the early and free use of which, many consumptions, as also chronic rheumatisms, an afflicting ailment to old sailors, may be prevented.

Now as most disorders, especially catarrhal fevers, usual at this season, are probably owing to a stoppage of perspiration; hence, whatever promotes that necessary evacuation, seems to promise the most certain protection against these evils. And, for this purpose, I would, in the first place, by way of diet, recommend a very simple preservative; it is, the free use of eschalot, garlick, or onions. The two former are put up with the surgeon's necessaries, but are so very cheap, that they may be afforded by the purser, in lieu of the

the savings of oatmeal. Instead of burgew, water-gruel might be served in a purling to the men, with a proper quantity of sicalot, onions, leeks, or garlick, boiled in it. This will be found as wholesome as can well be contrived for seamen at that season. It is an anti-scorbutick, as also a tepid, relaxing, perspirative diluent; and food possessed of these properties, is the proper antidote to the baneful influences of cold bad weather at sea.

Most of the channel cruizers have a quantity of brandy put on board to be served to the men, when the small-beer is expended, but there is often occasion for it sooner; because, during a violent storm of wind; or in bad weather, or when the people are kept constantly wet and chill, and undergo an uncommon degree of fatigue, small-beer does not sufficiently support their strength and spirits. Upon this occasion, an allowance of half their quantity of small-beer, and a quantity of brandy, equal to the remainder, would be found very beneficial. It should be mixt up in the following manner: To a pint of small-beer, add a quarter, or fourth part of a pint of brandy; let it be sweetened with mallees, and acidulated with vinegar, so as to be made palatable. This is a celebrated beverage in the Russian army, where it is called asbotten; no regiment marches without carrying a cask of it along with them: And it is by this corroborative drink, the men are supported, and enabled to undergo their long and fatiguing marches. They indeed use honey instead of mallees; and their physicians have lately made some improvements in the composition, by an infusion of gromian, and other aromatick bittens in the spirit, which would seem, however, to be of some great consequence.

This draught will be found much wholesomer than undiluted spirits; the serving of which to the men, towards the end of their long cruises, contributes often to excise general and fatal scurries in the fleet. The fermentation occasioned by the mallees, or honey, and the addition of vinegar, or, in its stead, cream of tartar, as shall hereafter be mentioned, will, in some measure, serve to obviate that, and some other maladies, usual in these cruises. But at the same time it is necessary to observe, that dry, warm clothing and bedding, are of the greatest consequence in winter; and without which, other means of preserving health will have little effect. Every man should be obliged to furnish

himself with at least two flannel under-jackets, an article which ought to be added to the purser's stores. They are generally the most naked and ragged fellows who are attacked with the winter diseases. When the hammocks are carried up to quarters, they ought always to be covered with tarpaulins kept for the purpose; and it ought to be particularly remembered, that humid clothes, and bedding, are frequently a leading cause of sickness in a ship.

I cannot omit taking notice of one thing: When large squadrons of men of war are kept constantly employed in the channel service, the length of their cruises, generally from ten to thirteen weeks, of ten occasions a great sickness; and of late a greater mortality has been observed than could well be expected in such a healthy climate. When so long a continuance at sea is indispensably requisite, the following has been proposed as a most excellent and effectual expedient, to preserve the health of a fleet.

One of the press-tenders might be ordered out once a fortnight from Plymouth, to repair to the rendezvous or station of the Squadron, loaded with live cattle and greens, to be served to the men by the purser, in lieu of their salt meats. The men on board of her should have the privilege of carrying out, as their private venture, all manner of roots, fruits, and vegetables, to be sold at a reasonable rate in the fleet: By such means, a market of greens and fruits might constantly be kept by butlers, who should be only prohibited the sale of spirits. Onions, leeks, shallots, turnips, cabbage, carrots, apples, fresh soft bread, cyder, lemons, and oranges, or even the most common herbs in their season, which grow in great plenty wild in the fields about Plymouth; such as dandelion, water-cresses, brooklime, and the like, foreign and scorbuticks, would prove a high refreshment to the men; and would soon be bought up by them either for money, or if that is wanting, in exchange of their savings of salt meat and biscuits, which are commonly sold to the purser for ready money, and expended in pernicious drams.

The run of the storeship, or tender, from Plymouth or Ireland, to the fleet, will seldom, with a fair wind, prove above forty-eight hours. Many sorts of greens may be preserved for any length of time, by a method afterwards to be described. But there are some articles which the butlers ought to be obliged at all times

times to carry out, and be provided with in proportion to the rate of the ship, upon pain of forfeiting their licence. These are either the rob of lemons, or juice of oranges; and the juices of the above-mentioned common antiscorbutick herbs, which being mixed with a sixth part of brandy, will remain good for many months.

It is hardly to be supposed, that any man who has the least tendency to a scurvy, would not willingly part with a piece of salt beef, or a pound or two of biscuit, to purchase these obvious means of health, and a reprieve from dying of a most painful and loathsome disease. By a proper established regulation of this sort, not only some thousand lives might be preserved, but the ships would be enabled longer to keep the seas, and not be often under a necessity of quitting their station, on account of a sickly, dying, and dispirited crew."

The doctor concludes this part of his subject with some salutary directions, of use in cold winter cruizes, the recapitulation of which, and a further account of this valuable and publick-spirited treatise, we must defer to our next.

*The following Declaration, in Form of a Manifesto, is just published, to set forth the King's Motives, as Elector of Hanover, for assembling an Army.*

GEORGE R.

**H**IS majesty the king of Great-Britain, elector of Brunswick-Lunenburg, did his utmost to prevent the war which hath arisen between him, as king, and the crown of France, and to regulate, in an amicable manner, the differences which occasioned it. His majesty's endeavours for this end having proved ineffectual, he made it his study to hinder the war from spreading, and the peace of his German dominions in particular, and that of the empire in general, from being involved in disturbances, in the motives whereof they had no concern. For these reasons, and in consideration of the great probability in the autumn of 1755, that the crown of France, in resentment of those differences, meditated an attack upon the king's German dominions, his majesty, in the beginning of the following year, concluded a treaty with the king of Prussia, the intention whereof was to compel that crown to drop its designs, which it was natural to expect would be the consequence. And another war having, contrary to his majesty's expectation, broke out soon after in the heart of Ger-

many, his majesty has carefully avoided taking any part in it. It is impossible for the impartial world, after considering his Britannick majesty's conduct on this occasion, which manifestly tended only to the afore said ends, not to see the injustice of the motives and pretexts which the court of France would alledge to justify their invasion of the electoral territories of Brunswick, which are under the protection of the empire. If they build their pretext on the war that has broke out between England and France, it is evident that this war, both in its rise and object, are entirely foreign to his majesty, as elector, and to his German territories. As to the second war, namely, that which hath been lighted up in Germany, the crown of France, as guarantee of the peace of Westphalia, hath not, on one hand, the least pretext to act against the afore said states, whilst they cannot convince his majesty of any contravention of their said peace: And, on the other hand, France cannot, as the ally and auxiliary of the empress-queen of Hungary and Bohemia, act against a member of the empire, who is not at war, nor hath the least difference with her imperial and royal majesty. Whereas, nevertheless, a numerous French army hath entered the empire by Westphalia, which, after putting a garrison in the imperial city of Cologne, is advancing towards the electoral dominions of Brunswick, hath already penetrated into the bishoprick of Munster, and there exacted contributions; by which their views and designs against the said electoral dominions of Brunswick are clearly manifested: His Britannick majesty, as elector of Brunswick-Lunenburg, sees himself unwillingly reduced to the indispensable necessity of assembling an army, and ordering it to march, in order to divert, with the assistance of the most High, all violence, injustice, and usurpation from his own dominions, and those of his neighbours. In order to prevent any person from being deceived by a groundless suspicion, his majesty would not omit this opportunity of declaring, in the face of the whole empire, "That he is very far from designing to act offensively against any of his co-estates in the empire, nor even against the crown of France: And that by the armament and march of his forces, to which step he has been forced, he seeks only to divert, as has been said, with the Divine Blessing, all invasions, violence, and hostility; and do in that event, as a principal member of the empire, what is just in the sight of God and man,

man, and what he owes to the safety of the country which God hath entrusted to him." He recks assured, that no person will misconstrue or misinterpret the justice of this self-defence to which he is forced : In particular, he trusts to the amicable confidence of his co-estates in the empire, <sup>A</sup> that they will not counteract his views, which are favourable to themselves, and tend to remove war, and its calamities, from their frontiers ; but that they will rather concur with and promote them ; that, knowing that his majesty's forces will observe the most rigorous discipline, <sup>B</sup> they will, in return, give them proofs of their good-will, particularly by supplying them, for ready money, with what provisions and forage they may stand in need of : And, in fine, that they will not furnish to the adverse party the smallest thing that may be prejudicial to his dominions, or to their own. Hanover, April 23, 1757.

*We are sorry we cannot oblige B. R. our old and judicious Correspondent, by making the Extracts from Mr. H. . . . . Journal of Eight Days Journey, &c. <sup>D</sup> this Month. However, we shall give his Account of the Introduction of Tea into this Country, and, in our next, endeavour to oblige our Readers with a further Account of that Performance.*

"**L**ORD Arlington and lord Ossory were the persons who brought it (tea) from Holland in 1666 ; their ladies then became passionately enamoured with it as a new thing. The price it then sold for was no less than sixty shillings the pound. It is easy to believe, that a pound of fine bohea tea, which cost the Dutch at Batavia, four or five shillings, would soon find its way into Europe by other channels, if it could be sold for three pounds ; this was the price so late as about the year 1707, tho' we were not then so universally luxurious, nor so vigilant in pursuit of silly gratifications, as we are now. Tea drinking was not in general vogue at that time ; and if this pleasure had always remained sacred to ladies of quality, it had been happier for us.

The use of tea descended to the Plebeian order among us, about the beginning of this century ; but it was not before the year 1715, that we began to buy <sup>H</sup> large quantities of green tea of the Chinese, having been till then contented with bohea.

In 1720, the consumption was so much augmented, that the French, who had hitherto brought home only raw-silk, por-

celain, and silk manufactures from China, began to import considerable quantities of tea into France ; and by establishing the trade of running it into this island, have found their profit in our folly ever since.

From 1717, to 1726, we imported annually about 700,000 pounds. The quantities run in upon us, however, must have been prodigious, for it was calculated in 1728, that 5,000,000 pounds were imported into Europe, of which we were much the greatest consumers.

Our own importation increased ; in- <sup>B</sup> much that from 1732, to 1742, I find 1,200,000 pounds annually imported into London ; for some time past the quantity has been 3,000,000 : This year (1755) I hear near four millions of pounds have paid duties, and if a war takes place, it may amount to five millions. Where will <sup>C</sup> this evil stop ?

As this demand for tea in China increased, so was this fashionable drug adulterated, and continues to be mixed with leaves of other shrubs. I have often observed, that what has passed with the vulgar, even the modish vulgar, under the name of tea, neither in taste, smell, nor size of leaf, seemed to have any tea in it. And as to fine teas, since there has been so vast a demand for Europe, the Chinese hardly ever pick the leaves with any delicacy, except for the consumption of their own sovereign and his grantees, and consequently it is extremely difficult to meet with very choice tea. I am told, that even to this day, there is tea in Holland sold for three pounds the pound weight, and some still higher."

*Method of trying the Goodness of Timber for <sup>F</sup> Ship-building, used in the Arsenal at Venice. From KEYSER's Travels.*

**O**NE person applies his ear to the center of one end of the trunk, while another with a key hits the other end with a gentle stroke. If the tree be sound and good, the stroke will be distinctly heard <sup>G</sup> at the other end, tho' the tree should be 100 feet or more in length.

*Derivation of the Word GAZETTE, from the same.*

**O**NE of the smallest pieces of money at Venice is called Gazzetta ; and as the literary news-papers, which were published at Venice in single sheets, so early as the 16th century, were sold for a Gazzetta a-piece, all kinds of news-papers were from thence called Gazette, or Gazettes.

J O U R N

✻ The annexed Map cannot fail of pleasing our readers at this juncture.







# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 167.

*The last Speech I shall give you in the Debate continued in your last, was made by L. Haliemus, which was in Substance thus :*

Mr. President,

S I R,

**I** WAS very much surprized to hear the Hon. and learned gentleman so much as suggest, that the bill now proposed contains any thing like a declaration of war, after having heard from almost every gentleman who has spoke in its favour, that the bill is not to be of any force unless a war be actually declared. Our passing such a bill will therefore be so far from being a sort of declaration of war, that it will be a proof, and must be looked on by all Europe as a proof, of our being resolved not to enter into a war, unless forced to it by the injustice and obstinacy of the court of France. Such a bill cannot be considered by any court in Europe, no not even by the court of France itself, but only as a method of preparing for war, and if any such method could be called a declaration of war, surely our voting 50,000 men for the sea service, as we did but a few days since, ought much rather to be considered as a declaration of war. Such a bill as this now proposed is really a necessary consequence of that resolution ; and must be agreed to, otherwise that resolution will, to the whole world, appear to be ridiculous ; for what signifies voting such a number of seamen, unless we take the most proper method for raising them ? I must beg that gentlemen will have some little regard to the character, the honour and dignity of this august assembly, by considering what the people without doors will think of our one day voting 50,000 men for the sea service, and the next day rejecting that which has, by experience, been found to be the most effectual method for raising them, as well as the most agreeable to the constitution of our government.

Whoever does this, Sir, will, I am sure, readily concur in ordering this bill to be brought in, and I am equally sure, that no man, either abroad or at home, who understands any thing of the punctilio

Dr. G—— H——.

May, 1757.

of honour, can think, that the honour of France will be more deeply engaged by our passing such a bill as this, than it has been by our seizing their ships, and imprisoning their seamen. Whether they still continue to amuse us with a negotiation, as they have done for several years past, is what I know nothing of ; but if they do, and are now at last become sincere, I am sure, our passing such a bill as this can give them no occasion to think themselves bound in honour to break it off ; and if they still design nothing but amusement, the sooner they break it off the better for us. We ought ourselves to break it off ; for after negotiating, and tamely suffering their incroachments and insults, for so many years, no court in Europe could find fault with us, should we now send our *ultimatum* to the court of France, and demand a positive and categorical answer in a month or six weeks time.

With regard to the first disadvantage, therefore, which the Hon. and learned gentleman supposed our agreeing to this motion would be attended with, it is evident, I think, Sir, that there is not the least foundation for our being under any such apprehension : And with regard to the restitution of the ships and cargoes which we have taken, or shall take before a declaration of war, the bill proposed, if passed into a law, could not any way affect that restitution, as neither ship nor cargo is to be appropriated to the captors, until after a declaration of war ; and after our having passed this bill, the French can have no better title to that restitution than they have at present ; for supposing the ships to have been taken by way of surprisal, or supposing they have been taken as a pledge for the damage they have done us, and the expence they have put us to, they can in no case have any pretence to demand restitution, without offering to make good all that damage and expence ; and this, I am convinced, does already amount to more than the value of all the ships we have taken, or may take, before a declaration of war : They will make this demand, if they find that our ministers are so pusillanimous as to dread coming to an open war : But in no case will they demand restitution of the ships

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and cargoes themselves; nor could we make it if they should, even tho' this motion were rejected; because many of the cargoes, and perhaps some of the ships, are already become rotten by lying in our harbours; and this makes me think, that a war, which some gentlemen seem now to be so much afraid of, is already become inevitable; for the French court will, I believe, insist peremptorily upon being paid the value of all the ships and cargoes we have taken, without any allowance for our damage or expence, and this, I believe, no British minister will venture to advise his majesty to agree to, nor will a British parliament grant the money for such a purpose, as long as we have a ship that dare swim the ocean.

This consideration, Sir, should make us the less concerned about what may be the consequences of our passing such a bill as is now proposed; for as war is, in my opinion, become inevitable, we should neglect nothing that may in the least tend to enable us to prosecute it with vigour, that we may, as I trust in God we shall, end it with glory. That the bill now proposed will have such a tendency is not to be doubted: Nay, this has in some degree been allowed by every gentleman that has spoke against it: It will not only induce some, I think many seamen, to enter into his majesty's service, but it will revive the spirits of all those that are in his service: I say, revive, Sir, for their spirits have been very much flattened by observing so many prizes brought in, and no step taken towards giving them, or any thing in lieu of them, to the captors. This they expected: This they had reason to expect; and their disappointment operates the more strongly, as they suspect, that this new method of commencing and carrying on a war, has been resolved on, with a design to deprive them of the advantage they would by express law have had a right to, had the war been commenced in the usual open and generous manner.

Our brave seamen, Sir, are too loyal to impute any disappointment, or any oppression they meet with, to their sovereign. That the king can do no wrong, is a maxim riveted in their breasts, not by churchmen or lawyers, but by early education, and the continual practice of loyalty; therefore we have no occasion to apprehend that this motion, or our passing such a bill as this, can alienate the affections of any one seaman from his majesty: It may indeed give them cause to think, that we in this house are better and more faithful counsellors to our sovereign

than any of his ministers; and I hope, that not only all our seamen, but all our soldiers, will for ever think so. Therefore, Sir, I am so far from being sorry at this motion's having been now made, that I am glad it has been made without so much as a hint from any of those who call themselves the servants of the crown: If they had been wise and vigilant servants such a bill as this would have been moved by them, and passed by this house, before the end of last session, or at least such a motion as this would have been made last week by them, as soon as the house had agreed to the resolution, of our committee of supply, for employing 50,000 men in the sea service for the ensuing year; and if they have been ignorant or negligent of their duty to their king and country, it can be no reason against the defect being supplied by any member of this house, who is so lucky as to foresee what will be so necessary for the publick service.

Thus, Sir, it must appear, that no disadvantage can attend our bringing in and passing such a bill, that a very great advantage will probably result even from its being ordered to be brought in, and that it is become absolutely necessary to bring it in as soon as possible, in order to enable us to prepare for a war, which the conduct of our ministers has already made inevitable. Nothing therefore can, I think, prevent this motion's being agreed to, but a fawning complaisance for the court of France, taken up by some amongst us, after perceiving that the hectoring countenance they lately put on, is not like to produce the effect they expected. But supposing that we still had some ground to hope for an amicable end to the disputes now subsisting between France and us, and that it would be improper, while such hopes are depending, to have such a bill passed into a law, even this can be no argument against our ordering such a bill to be brought in, because it is allowed, on all hands, that in two or three months every hope of this kind must be absolutely determined; and tho' the bill were now ordered to be brought in, it will be two or three months before it can be passed into a law, as the act now in being, relating to the disposal of prizes, stands in need of many amendments, especially with regard to agents, who during the last war were too apt to convert to their own use, or to detain in their own hands, that property which should have been immediately after their receiving it distributed among our brave seamen.

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Therefore, Sir, if the bill should be now ordered to be brought in, and a peace should ensue before its being passed into a law, we may then drop the bill entirely, or alter it as our then circumstances may render necessary. But I can see no impropriety in our passing such a bill, even whilst our hopes of peace are depending; because it is not proposed to enact, that the property of any of the prizes taken, or to be taken, shall be vested in the captors, until after a declaration of war; consequently if the bill should be passed, and afterwards a peace should ensue, before any declaration of war, that part of the bill could have no effect, with regard to the property or disposal of the prizes, but would have a considerable effect with regard to the increase of their number, and with regard to the enabling us to prepare for war, upon which alone our hopes of an honourable peace can be well founded; for such a peace can never be obtained by fawning and cringing, but by shewing, that we are as ready to appear sword in hand, as we are to bully and threaten that we will.

I have now, I hope, Sir, answered all the arguments made use of by the Hon. and learned gentleman against this motion. But before I sit down, I must take notice of a very extraordinary doctrine that has been broached by another Hon. gentleman upon this occasion. He was pleased to tell us, that the property of all the ships already taken is vested in the crown, and that consequently we cannot order in a bill for disposing of that property, without the previous consent of the crown, signified to us by message. This, Sir, is a doctrine which I wish had not been mentioned upon this occasion. It has already raised a flame in a neighbouring kingdom, and, if ever insisted on, it will raise a flame in this. It is very true, that our kings have of late been so gracious as to signify by message their consent, as often as any bill was, or was to be brought in, by which the property of the crown might be affected, and this house could never, in common decency, refuse to accept of such a gracious message when it was offered; but, I believe, it has never yet been pretended, that such a previous consent was absolutely necessary, or that this house could not order in, or even pass such a bill, without any such previous consent; and I hope, no such thing will ever be contended for in this kingdom; for every property vested in the crown by our constitution, is so vested in trust for the use of the publick; and either house of parliament may, without the previous consent of the crown, not

only inquire into the application of it, but may punish those ministers who have, in their respective departments, advised or consented to any misapplication. Surely then, *a fortiori*, a bill for the application may, without any previous consent, be ordered in and passed by either house of parliament, tho' it cannot obtain the force or effect of a law without the royal assent. By the royal assent's being necessary for the passing of every bill into a law, the rights of the crown are sufficiently guarded; and the parliament neither can, nor, I hope, will ever attempt to dispose of any property vested in the crown, without the royal assent; therefore no wise and faithful minister will ever insist upon a previous consent being necessary, before such a bill can be passed by either house of parliament, much less will he insist upon a previous consent being necessary, before leave be given by this house to bring in such a bill; and consequently, without enlarging any further upon the subject, I believe, I may conclude with declaring, that I shall most heartily give my affirmative to the previous question, and my vote for leave to bring in the bill which the noble lord has been pleased to propose.

*As the Dispute relating to the Treaty with Russia, concluded Sept. 30, 1755, and to the Treaty with Hesse-Cassel, concluded June 18, 1755, was of the utmost Importance to this Nation, we could not avoid having a Debate upon it in our Club, upon a particular Day, expressly appointed for that Purpose, when all our Members were ordered to attend; and the Debate was opened by T. Genucius, in a Speech, the Purport whereof was as follows:*

Mr. President,

S I R,

I HAVE waited, for some time, expecting that the noble lord, who moved for the order of this day, would have stood up to propose something in consequence of his former motion; but as he seems not to be inclined to offer any thing to the house upon this occasion, and as I think the order of this day deserves our most serious consideration, I must take upon me to propose what I think would be right for us to do upon an affair of such extraordinary importance. But I must first give my reasons for what I intend to conclude with, tho' I am far from being so fully prepared as such a copious subject would require; for considering the number of past transactions, and the length and variety

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\* See London Mag. for 1755, p. 577, 579, and ditto for 1756, p. 435.

riety of the treaties, with which the two treaties now under our consideration have a connection, I should have wished to have had a much longer time to consider them, in order to have brought my thoughts into a regular method, and to have explained, in the clearest and shortest manner, my reasons for that censure which these two treaties to me appeared, at first view, to deserve. However, I shall do the best I can; and if there should seem to be a little confusion in my way of expressing myself, I hope your lordships will excuse it, on account of the little time I have had to prepare.

I shall begin, Sir, with allowing it to be highly probable, that we may soon be involved in a war against France, at sea and in America, but I cannot see any probability of our having an occasion to involve ourselves in a war upon the continent of Europe. The balance of power at land, that plausible pretence formerly made use of, for involving us in expensive alliances and bloody wars, does not now seem to be in any danger: Even our good allies the Dutch do not now seem to be in the least apprehensive of it; and as to the balance of power at sea, it evidently depends upon our exerting our whole strength on that element alone, and applying to that purpose alone all the money which it is possible for us to raise, therefore our engaging at this time in any expensive alliance upon the continent of Europe, is not only unnecessary, but must lessen the probability, if not prevent the possibility, of our being successful in the war we are now like to be engaged in, which is for the protection of our navigation, our commerce, and our colonies, nay, for the preservation of this very island itself. Can the Russians be of any service to us in either of these respects? Can the Hessians?

As to the Russians, Sir, from the very treaty itself it appears, that they are not designed for any such service; and as to the Hessians, tho' they may by the treaty be brought over to this island, or sent to Ireland, yet it is expressly stipulated, that they shall not serve on board our fleet, or be sent to any of our colonies; and as to their being brought over hither, I hope never to see them again in this island. They were once brought here, but they did us very little service: I even doubt if they would have fought, if we had happened to have occasion for it; so that after our maintaining them here for some time, they were sent home again safe and sound, and well fed and well paid; soon

after which they left us, in the very middle of the war, and when we had most occasion for their service: They not only left us, but joined with our enemies against us; and we have now less reason than ever to put any trust in them, considering whose power they are like very soon to fall under: The power of a convert to Popery, who of course must be a bigot in that religion, as we may judge from the experience we had of our king James II. Besides this, Sir, the very treaty itself furnisheth us with a strong reason for not bringing them again into this island, and even for not sending them to Ireland, if we have any regard for our fellow-subjects in that kingdom: By the treaty it is expressly stipulated, that notwithstanding their being in our service and in our pay, they shall still continue under the sole jurisdiction of his most serene highness the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel; so that if any of them should murder or rob any of our people, we can neither try nor punish them by our own laws or our own judges. I cannot think any Englishman had the penning of this article, for an Englishman would surely have made an exception as to any crimes they might commit against his own countrymen; and a time has been, when the passing of such an article under the great seal would not have escaped with a bare censure.

Thus it must appear, Sir, that neither the Russians nor the Hessians can be of any service, either for the protection of our commerce and colonies, or for the preservation of this island, and therefore I cannot comprehend why we should have entered into these treaties, or put ourselves to any such expence. Surely, we are not going to form an army of mercenaries upon the continent, in order to attack France by land. This would again bring us into a heavy war upon the continent of Europe, which we ought never to think of upon our own sole account: Against any power in Europe we are able, and shall always best vindicate our own quarrels by ourselves alone, as we can with advantage attack any one of them by sea, and none of them can attack us by land; therefore we ought never to engage in a war upon the continent, but when called upon by those whose protection it is our interest to espouse, and when those who call upon us desire no more of our assistance than we can easily spare, which, I am sorry to say, is now but very inconsiderable, as we were taught by experience towards the end of last war. Tho' we were then called upon, and

and engaged without any particular quarrel of our own, yet before the end of it we were very near become bankrupt, and should have become absolutely so, had the war lasted but another year; for most of the subscribers to our last subscription would have been totally ruined, if the peace had not happened before their being obliged to make the 5th payment upon that subscription, as many of them had borrowed money at most extravagant premiums to make their former payments, and would have been utterly unable to make their future, if peace had not ensued, notwithstanding the indulgence granted them by parliament, with respect to the time of making their 5th and 6th payments upon that subscription.

If this was our case, Sir, in a war of but four years continuance, and a war in which we were called upon to engage, what must our case be in a war in which we call upon others to assist us, and a war which may last ten years, as that in queen Anne's reign did, notwithstanding the many glorious victories we obtained, and the almost uninterrupted success we met with. When we are called upon to engage in a war upon the continent, we may confine our expence to what we can easily spare, but when we call upon others to engage, we must extend it to whatever they may please to demand; consequently, if we now light up a war upon the continent of Europe, it must be much more expensive to us than the last, and how shall we be able to support such an expence for any number of years? It is supposed, that the expence of this year, for supporting the maritime war we are like to be engaged in, will amount to near seven millions, consequently we must suppose that, if we at the same time engage in a land war, our expence will amount to 10 millions yearly. How shall we raise the money? We must borrow, if we can, six or seven millions yearly; but if we should find lenders, who are both able and willing to lend, which is far from being certain, we have no fund to mortgage but the sinking fund, and even that would be exhausted in three or four years. In the mean time what a dangerous situation would our publick credit be in? If that should give way, we should be ruined at once. Our paper money would be like what superstition of old said of the devil's money: It would all turn to glass; Nay, it would be worse; for a 100 guinea Bank note is not intrinsically worth near so much as 100 glass guineas. Upon such a

disfmal catastrophe every man that had any gold or silver would lock it up, and never issue a shilling of it but for necessary subsistence. In such a case it would be impossible for the people to find money to pay their taxes; so that instead of being able to carry on a land war, we should be unable to carry on any war, either by land or sea, or even to preserve the internal tranquillity of the country; for both our soldiers and sailors would mutiny for want of pay; and what might be the consequence no one can foretell, but every one must foresee, that it would be more fatal to the rich than to the poor.

I do not present you, Sir, with this ugly prospect, in order to advise our agreeing to a dishonourable and insidious peace, but only to prevent our going into such measures as must necessarily end in such a peace; for such are the measures that these two treaties seem to prognosticate. They can be calculated for nothing else but a war upon the continent of Europe; and as neither the balance of power, nor the barrier, the two great objects of the care of our ancestors, now seem to be in any danger, we can have no call for engaging in such a war. If we had, I do not see how this treaty with Russia could be of any service; for as much the greatest part of their troops are, by the treaty, to make only a diversion, I doubt much if they would march either to Flanders or the Rhine. On the contrary, they seem plainly to be designed for making an attack upon the king of Prussia, as we may judge, both from the place where they are to be held in readiness, and the proximity of the countries wherein they are to make the proposed diversion, and likewise from this treaty's being a renewal and extension of our treaty with Russia in 1743, which, every one knows, was expressly designed against Prussia, and was part of a project then formed for dividing the bearskin; which project was first conceived here, afterwards licked into form at the court of Vienna, and sent back to this country, but with a protest, that the queen of Hungary did not desire to have any share of the bearskin.

By that fatal project, Sir, we threw the king of Prussia into the arms of France, and thereby produced the following war in Germany, which cost this nation so many millions. Will not his Prussian majesty have good reason, from this renewal of that treaty, to apprehend a renewal of that project. He then indeed soon shewed that he had not engaged too far,

far, or entered too deeply into the ambitious views of France; but as he cannot expect that the queen of Hungary will now have the same moderation, it will force him now to engage with the court of France upon their own terms; and as France and Prussia will find allies, both in Germany and the North, these treaties seem to forebode our being engaged in as heavy a land war as this nation was ever engaged in, and a land war from whence, if successful, we can expect as little advantage, whatever may accrue to Hanover, as from any such war we ever before engaged in; but if unsuccessful, which I have shewn to be by much the most probable, it would certainly end in the utter ruin of this nation at least, if not of all those who, by our subsidies, may be induced to become our allies.

I know, Sir, it may be said, that both our treaty with Russia, and our treaty with Hesse-Cassel, are merely defensive, and can never occasion any war upon the continent of Europe, unless the French should attack Hanover, or prevail with some of the neighbouring powers to attack that electorate, on account of the disputes they have with this nation. But we know what projects may be formed by sovereign powers, under the umbrage of defensive alliances: The project of 1742 is a proof of this: Our then treaty with Russia was in appearance only a defensive alliance, but it was to be a foundation for a very offensive one: The king of Prussia knows this, and will certainly provide against it upon this occasion in the same way he did upon that: He will throw himself into the arms of France; but he must do so now without any reserve. Besides, Sir, I must observe, that our treaty with Hesse-Cassel cannot be said to be purely defensive: The stipulated number of troops is to be held in readiness, and furnished for the good of his majesty's kingdoms and states; and it may be thought for the good of his states in Germany, to add to them some of the states in their neighbourhood: I believe no one will say that it would not; and every neighbouring prince will make the application to himself, which will give the French a pretence to enter Germany as guaranties of the treaty of Westphalia.

By these two treaties, Sir, we really seem to be seeking an opportunity for kindling a war upon the continent, by giving the French a pretence for attacking Hanover, and a power to prevail with some of the neighbouring princes to join with them in the attack, neither of which they could

ever acquire from any disputes they have with this nation; for if a war should from these disputes ensue between them and us, I believe no one supposes, that the electorate of Hanover either would, or could furnish us with any assistance, or that we should desire any such assistance; and if the French should without any pretence send an army into Germany, it would unite the whole Germanick body against them. It might do more: It might raise a new confederacy against them; in which case we should be called upon, and might then furnish some assistance, because such a confederacy would stand in need of no greater assistance than we could easily spare.

But now suppose, Sir, that the French should without any pretence send an army into Germany to attack Hanover, and that the Germanick body, and all the other powers of Europe, should look tamely on to see them possess themselves of that electorate, would it be in our power to prevent it? Should we be any way obliged to endeavour to prevent it? The contrary is expressly provided for by our act of settlement, which may be justly deemed our second *magna charta*. It is thereby enacted, that in case the crown should come to any person, not being a native of England, this nation shall not be obliged to engage in any war, for the defence of dominions not belonging to this crown. Now as both these treaties are plainly calculated for the defence of Hanover, and can no way be supposed to be calculated for any thing else, I must look upon them to be expressly contrary to the act of settlement; and, consequently, I must think, that it was highly criminal in any minister to advise our entering into them, without a previous act of parliament for repealing, or at least suspending, *pro hac vice*, this clause in the act of settlement. And yet, notwithstanding our manifest inability to defend Hanover, without the unpurchased concurrence of the Germanick body, notwithstanding its being so directly contrary to the act of settlement, we seem more intent upon providing for the defence of that electorate, in case of a war with France, than upon providing for the defence of this kingdom; for, including the troops of Hanover, we have already provided near 100,000 men for the defence of Hanover, whereas this kingdom is as yet in so defenceless a condition, that I do not believe we could, in a week's time, draw four regiments together to oppose an invasion, in any part of the island, except

just here about London. Nay, I am told, that a very large sum of money has already been issued on account of this treaty with Hesse-Cassel, tho' the treaty has not yet been approved, nor any money granted on that account by parliament, which issue I take to be inconsistent with our constitution, and directly contrary to the appropriation clause in an act of last session, as that money was issued merely for the security of his majesty's German, and not for the security of his majesty's British dominions; but from this and many other instances, we may see how little the constitution, or the laws of this kingdom, are regarded by our ministers, when they stand in competition with the security, or the interest of the electorate of Hanover; for which reason, I think it is high time to give a check to such conduct in our ministers, and therefore I shall conclude with moving for our passing a censure upon both these treaties.

[*This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.*]

*To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.*

S I R,

**H**AVING lately had a little spare time upon my hands, I employed it in perusing Mr. Hume's Four Dissertations lately published, and was surprized to find him guilty of such an inaccuracy in the very beginning of his first Dissertation, as to distinguish between a foundation in reason, and an origin in human nature, with respect to religion, without having first very precisely defined what he means by religion. In general it is, I think, evident, that nothing can have a foundation in reason, that has not its origin in human nature; because reason is an essential quality of the human nature; but many things may have their origin in human nature that have no foundation in reason; because the human nature has many other essential qualities beside that of reason: Such are all our passions and affections, the immoderate pursuit, or misgovernment, of any of which, has its origin in human nature, but no foundation in reason.

Now if by religion we mean purely and simply that idea or conception we have of an unknown, irresistible, and generally invisible power that may hurt or help us, which of course raises in us the passions of hope and fear; like every other passion it has its origin in human nature, but has

nothing to do with reason, no more than any of our other passions, until it produces some new effect. If it produces such a new effect as to excite our curiosity to inquire into the nature of things, so as from thence to discover something of the nature of this unknown, invisible, and irresistible power, and thereby not only to place our hope and our fear on a right object, but also to give them a right direction, it has then indeed something to do with reason, and it has not only its foundation in reason, but its origin in human nature; for it then begins to be what we may properly call religion.

On the other hand, if thro' indolence and inattention we make no inquiry into the nature of this unknown, invisible, and irresistible power, of which we have an idea or conception, we are apt not only to place our hope and our fear upon a wrong, often a very unworthy object, but also to give those passions a wrong, often a very ridiculous direction; and this is what we properly call superstition, which has its origin in human nature, but has no foundation in reason.

This I take to be the true distinction between religion and superstition: They have both their origin in human nature; for an idea or conception of some unknown, invisible, and irresistible power, that may hurt or help us, and the hope and fear from thence arising, I take to be as essential to the human nature, as any idea, or any passion by which the human mind is affected, and much more remarkably essential than gratitude or resentment, or even than self-love.

Some writers of travels have, it is true, told us, that in some remote regions of the earth, they found nations who had no religion; and those writers certainly thought so, because they could observe no external modes of worship established or practised in such countries; for our people in Europe are but too apt to imagine, that the whole of religion consists in those external modes of worship. But from late travellers, who have been more curious observers, and who had a more extensive idea of what they called religion, it appears, that there is no nation under the sun, which has not some religion, or some superstition established or practised among them; and I believe, there is not upon earth a human creature above the degree of an idiot, who has not some idea or conception of an unknown, invisible, and irresistible power, that may hurt or help any individual of the human species, the



the necessary consequence of which is, a confidence in, or a dread of that power, and this must of course produce religion or superstition in every human breast.

Accordingly we find upon due enquiry, that there is not now, nor ever was, so far as we can judge, a nation or people, that is, or was not, under the influence of some sort of religion, or superstition. The Hottentots, who seem of all mankind to approach nearest to the nature of brutes, have their regular lunar worship, their adored fly, and their saints, or departed heroes: The Negroes upon the coast of Guinea have their deified serpents, their sacred groves, and their fetiches; and the natives of America had their images, and a sort of religious worship, even when the Spaniards first arrived among them; as every distinct nation among them now has, we very well know, its conjurer, or prophet: Nay, the attempt made by the Indians to frighten capt. Smith, the first planter of Virginia, is an evident proof, that they had a notion of some unknown, supernatural power, that might help or hurt them, before our arrival in that part of the world\*.

I must therefore so far differ from Mr. Hume, as to think, that the belief of an unknown, irresistible, and generally invisible power, has in all places, and all ages, been so universally diffused over the human race, that it admits of no exception; but I shall readily grant, that as the application and capacity of men are very different, and as few men make use of their reason, upon this subject especially, so this belief, or rather the passions of hope and fear from thence arising, have suggested very different ideas and sentiments to different men.

We cannot, however, from hence justly conclude, that this belief or preconception, and the hope and fear from thence arising, do not spring from an original instinct, or primary impression of nature; for the passions of self-love, gratitude, resentment, and in short every passion of the human breast, has suggested, and daily does suggest to different men, not only different ideas and sentiments, but even different actions too; and Mr. Hume himself allows, that if, prompted by this preconception, we make a due enquiry into nature, and are guided by our reason, we may fix this belief upon its proper object, and give a proper direction to the passions of hope and fear from thence arising, that is to say, we cannot suspend our belief a moment with regard to the primary principles of genuine theism and

religion, which consequently, as I have said, must be allowed to have its origin in nature, as well as its foundation in reason.

But if we consider the extreme indolence and inattention of most men to subjects that can no way contribute to their sensual pleasure or pain, and the ambition and avarice of those who, by their capacity or station in life, have got an influence on any great number of men, we cannot wonder at the prevalence of superstition. We might indeed have had cause to wonder, if true religion had ever, without the immediate interposition of the supreme being, obtained a place in any corner of the earth. True religion can never serve the ends either of ambition or avarice, but, on the contrary, must defeat the ends of both; therefore the ambitious or avaricious, taking advantage of this natural belief of an unknown, irresistible, and invisible power, have in all ages endeavoured to propagate some new superstition, or to support that superstition they found established, as they thought might best answer the ends of their ambition or avarice; and as all men who do not regularly and strictly examine into the nature of things, especially their own nature, find a difficulty to form an idea of an immaterial powerful being, this difficulty has given success to the ambitious or avaritious propagators of superstition, and has been the cause of idolatry's prevailing so long, and so much, among mankind.

This difficulty, however, is far from being insurmountable even by a man of common capacity: There is scarcely any man, who has not both capacity and time enough to enquire into the nature of things, so far as to form a true, tho' inadequate idea of that invisible, and irresistible power, of which he has by nature a conception, and such an idea too, as will be sufficient for directing him in all the necessary religious duties of this life; and there is scarce any man, who has not both capacity and time enough to enquire into the nature of things, so far as to gain a sufficient knowledge of all moral duties: But for both these purposes he must set himself entirely free from all the prejudices of education, and divest himself of all selfish passions; and for enabling him to do this, we have now in this happy part of the world, the benefit of revealed religion, not locked up in our religious repositories, but dispersed among the people, and made intelligible to every person that can either read or hear.

There-

Therefore if any amongst us now deviate, or allow themselves to be led into superstition, it must proceed entirely from their own indolence or laziness, and not from any deficiency in the nature, or the reason of mankind, especially as they are now guarded by revelation against the frauds of the ambitious or avaritious part of their species.

These remarks, I hope, you will allow me, by means of your Magazine, to submit to the judicious part of mankind, whereby you will oblige, at least one of your constant readers, who is

April 25, 1757.

&c.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

*Amicus Socrates, amicus Plato, sed magis  
amica VERITAS.*

*Rigid VERUM atque DECENS, &c.*

HOR. Epist.

S I R,

IN our perusal of books wrote by men of fame, it is a point which gives no small pleasure to all true scholars, to find them answering objections, propounding their queries, and offering their sentiments with candour and modesty, instead of that positive, dogmatical way, too frequent amongst many of them.—Hence, the glory which knowledge bestows upon men, does not arise from learning, and talents of the mind only, but from the proper use which is made of them, the luitre and value of which modesty exalts greatly more than any thing else.—The Socratical way of arguing, tho' it carries in it much shrewdness and sagacity, yet will be found, perhaps, upon enquiry, to have that modesty and humility for its basis, which made the name of that *divine philosopher*, from whom it is so called, famous throughout the world.—Let us suppose then, a man endued with the utmost extent of knowledge in all its various branches, to what end does it serve?—To make him learned you will say—True—But does it make him good?—I doubt we must call in *humility* here to his assistance; for if he is only learned, what is he too often but a mere bubble of vanity, blown up with froth, and supported only by the fullness of himself, a sport to the puffs of flattery, and, in short, no better than a mere *animal of glory*.—A strict adherence and regard to *truth*, as much as possible, is another principal point absolutely necessary; it is this which gives so much weight and credit to

May, 1757.

a writer, quickly recommending him to the approbation of his readers, and necessarily tends to preponderate their value and esteem in his favour, in proportion to his keeping this great point always in view, or to his deviating from it.—A zealous regard to *virtue* and *purity of morals*, and a discountenancing all expressions which betray the contrary, is a third point which will undoubtedly influence the respect and esteem of all wise and considerate men, since, as there is a native beauty in *goodness*, such persons have a secret and double pleasure in reading the works of those writers, who have established their fame upon the basis of *piety* and *virtue*, as well as of *learning* and *strength of abilities*. Hence, the immortal works of *Bacon*, *Newton*, *Boyle*, &c. are read with so much pleasure, as well as improvement. I am naturally led into this train of thinking, by reading, the other day, Voltaire's Letters on the English Nation, who, tho' a pleasing writer in general, yet I appeal to your learned readers, if he is not somewhat liable to a candid censure in the following points—if so, I wish a few remarks upon them may be of service.—The first passage which falls under my observation, is in Letter V. p. 28, which begins thus, "England is properly the country of sectarists;" and then comes a quotation of part of a verse from St. John's gospel (*In domo mei Patris sunt multe mansiones*) spoken by our blessed Lord to his apostles, in his farewell discourse to them at his leaving this world, to comfort them under their sorrows.—Now pray, Sir, what connection has this with what goes before, or comes after?—I own myself at a loss to conceive.—I always thought, Sir, that a Greek, Latin, or any other quotation in writing, or conversation, should be as apposite to the point in hand as possible, at least it ought to bear some analogy with it, otherwise it seems an air of pedantry, fit only for young academics, but disagreeable to men of a true taste for literature, and serves to no purpose the end of pithy and sententious passages borrowed from other languages, which are designed, I suppose, as well to illustrate, as to embellish the topic in which we are engaged.—The next passage I beg leave to remark, is in Letter XIV. p. 95, where he tells us, "that Sir Isaac Newton never had any commerce with women;" (and with an air of vanity peculiar to his country, he says) "that he was well assured of by Sir Isaac's physician and surgeon, who attended

tended him in his last moments : " This, Sir, I take to be a very bold assertion ; for can it easily be supposed, that those gentlemen (who, I think, were Dr. Mead and Mr. Cheselden) were persons of so little prudence, as well as honour, to disclose an affair of this nature to any one, but especially to a foreigner however, whatever their sagacity might suspect, or their curiosity prompt them to examine into ?—I am apt to believe, Sir, that an instance of this sort being communicated to a foreigner, is not easily (if at all) to be met with.—The best thing I have to take notice of is in the same Letter, p. 92, where speaking of his countryman *Des Cartes*, he says thus : " He embraced a military life for some time, and afterwards becoming a compleat philosopher, he did not think the passion of love derogatory to his character : He had by his *mistress* a daughter called *Froncine* ; thus he experienced every passion incident to mankind : " And at p. 95, he says again, " We may admire Sir *Isaac* on this occasion, but then we must not censure *Des Cartes*." I think *Monsieur* seems here, Sir, to have struck a very bold stroke in favour of his countryman.—He is in the first place *extremely* kind in leaving us entirely at our liberty to admire Sir *Isaac*, or not ; but in the next he insists point-blank upon it, that we *must* not call this *romantic* philosopher to account.—I suppose, Sir, lest we should be hurried into one of his *vortices*, and so down we go, and pay dear for our censure.—It seems no difficult matter, Sir, to perceive in these Letters how *Voltaire* aims at aggrandizing *Des Cartes* above Sir *Isaac*, and becomes his panegyrist upon all occasions ; (a favourite taste, not only of his own, but of the *French* in general, especially amongst their painters, as is visible enough in *Monsieur de Piles's* account of them) and would fain have us believe, that *Des Cartes* was the inventor of almost every thing, whilst that *wonderful man* was only the improver of his inventions. To pass over this point at present, and refer it to more able philosophers—What I would chiefly observe further is, that *Voltaire*, in the passage at p. 92, seems to be so far from disproving his countryman's *keeping a mistress*, (like a man of *true modern taste*) that he does not think he would have been a compleat philosopher without it ; so great and powerful an influence has *love* (in his opinion) over philosophy, as to be a *sine quo non*, to give a man the finishing stroke ? I do not doubt, Sir, but *Voltaire* has many readers with whom he is a great-favou-

rite ; and notwithstanding I may seem to have taken too much freedom with so celebrated a writer, yet I do assure you he is so with me, and in order to do justice to his great merit, I am willing to make the utmost concessions in his favour.—I honour him as a man of fine parts, and think he has a florid, lively, and entertaining pen, and am as much delighted with him, where his writings are strictly conformable to the rules of *virtue* and *truth*, as any of his readers can be ; but where he deviates from them, my pleasure subsides, pity at the same time rising o'top ; so that according to my first Latin motto, translated a little more at large, tho' *Socrates, Plato, Voltaire, &c.* are my friends, yet *virtue* and *truth* are much more dear and engaging to me.—I have troubled you with this, Sir, with no views to depreciate the character of *Voltaire*, as a writer of great abilities, and delicate spirit, since, as I have already said, I honour him wherever it is due.—But I cannot help thinking, that he stands chargeable here with *impropriety* of quoting *Latin, vanity, and libertinism* : As to the two last, I suppose he will readily be excused by too many in such a *modest* and *chaste* age as this, who are not in the least concerned to see a dogmatical and self-important writer, making an hundred mistakes in quoting Greek or Latin, provided he gives them room to have recourse to his writings as an asylum for their follies and debaucheries. To such persons I have very little or nothing to say, as advice would be disagreeable to them, and therefore fruitless ; I only wish, that (as those errors they meet with in many writers of fame, are more, I doubt, in the *will*, than the *understanding*) they would not suffer themselves to be hurried away by a delusion, which, tho' pleasing, may be fatal, and that they may repent of their errors before it is too late. But as to those of your readers, who are yet on their road to the *temple of virtue*, what I have said, may serve (perhaps) for a caution to prevent their being misled by writers of great name, and from swelling too soon their doctrines so speciously gilded over, which are so much the more dangerous, as the vehicle is the finer in which they are conveyed, lest, when they are down, they have the same effect as the little book eaten by St. John in the Revelations, chap. x. v. 9. " Which tho' it was sweet in the mouth, yet was bitter in the belly." I am, SIR,  
Norwich, St. Stephens,  
April 20, 1757.

Yours, &c. .  
CANDIDUS.  
Marshall

*Marshal Saxe, in his Memoirs upon the Art of War, approves greatly of Redoubts, and proves their Usefulness, from the Manner in which the Czar Peter obtained the Victory at Pultowa: As what he says contains somewhat new, in relation to that famous Battle, we shall insert it, for the Entertainment of our Readers.*

**T**HE arms of Charles XII. were always victorious before the battle of Pultowa. The superiority they obtained over those of the Muscovites, is almost incredible: It was no unusual thing for ten or twelve thousand Swedes to force retrenchments defended by fifty, sixty, or even eighty thousand Muscovites, and to cut them to pieces; they never enquired after their numbers, but only after the place where they might be found.

The Czar Peter, who was the greatest man of his age, bore the bad success of this war with a patience equal to the dignity of his genius, and still persisted in fighting, on account of exercising his troops, and insuring them to hardships. In the course of his adventures, the king of Sweden laid siege to Pultowa; upon which the Czar called a council of war, where it was for a long time debated, and various opinions were given, concerning the step most proper to be taken in this exigency: Some were for surrounding the king of Sweden with the Muscovite army, and for throwing up a large retrenchment, in order to oblige him to surrender: Others were for burning all the country within a hundred leagues in circumference, to reduce him by famine; which opinion was far from being the worst, and was also most conformable to that of the Czar; others however objected to it by observing, that it could never be too late to have recourse to such an expedient; but that they ought first to hazard a battle, because the town and its garrison were in danger of being carried by the invincible obstinacy of the king of Sweden, where he would find a large magazine, and a sufficient supply of every thing to enable him to pass the desert with which they proposed to surround him. This being at length the determined opinion of the council, the Czar thus addressed himself to them:

Since we have come to a resolution to fight the king of Sweden, nothing remains but to agree about the method, and to make choice of that which promises the

most success: The Swedes are well exercised, well-disciplined, adroit under arms, and impetuous in their charge; Our troops are not inferior to them in point of resolution, but they certainly are in many other respects; it therefore, becomes necessary to fall upon some scheme that may render this superiority of theirs useless to them: They have frequently forced our retrenchments, and have always defeated us in the open field by dint of art, and by the facility with which they perform their manoeuvres: In order then to counterbalance these advantages in the enemy, I propose to draw near to him; to throw up several redoubts in the front of our infantry with deep ditches before them; to fraise and palisade them, and to defend them with infantry; and after having erected these works, which will not require above a few hours labour, to wait for the enemy with the rest of our army behind them. He must infallibly be broken in attacking them, must lose great numbers, and will both be weakened, and in great disorder, when he attempts to pass the redoubts to charge us; for it is not to be doubted, but that he will raise the siege to engage us, as soon as he perceives that we are within his reach; we must therefore march in such manner as to arrive before him, towards the close of the day, that he may be thereby induced to defer his attack till the day following, and take the advantage of the night to erect these redoubts.

Thus spoke the sovereign of the Russians; and all the council approving of the disposition, orders were given for the march, for tools, fascines, chevaux de frize, &c. and towards the evening of the 8th of July, 1709, the Czar arrived in the presence of the king of Sweden.

This prince, altho' he was wounded at that time, nevertheless informed his general officers, that he intended to attack the Muscovite army the day following; and accordingly, having made the necessary dispositions, and drawn up his troops, he marched a little before day-break.

The Czar had thrown up seven strong redoubts in his front, with two battalions posted in every one; behind which was all his infantry, having its flanks covered by his cavalry: In this disposition therefore it was impracticable to attack the Muscovite infantry, without having first carried the redoubts, because they could neither be avoided, nor was it possible at the same time to pass between any two of them, without being destroyed by their fire.

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The king of Sweden and his generals remained totally ignorant of this disposition, till the moment in which they saw it : But the machine, as it were, having been once put into motion, it was now impossible to stop it. The Swedish cavalry presently routed that of the Muscovites, and even pursued them too far ; but their infantry was stopped by the redoubts, which made an obstinate resistance. Every military man knows the difficulty that usually attends the taking of a good redoubt ; that it requires a disposition on purpose ; that a great many battalions must be employed, in order to be able to attack it in several places at once ; and that, after all, their success is extremely uncertain : Nevertheless, the Swedes carried three of these, altho' it was with difficulty ; but they were repulsed at the others with great slaughter : All their infantry was broken and disordered, while that of the Muscovites, being drawn up in order at the distance of two hundred paces, beheld the scene with great tranquillity. The king and the Swedish generals saw the danger in which they were involved, but the ineffectivity of the Muscovite infantry gave them some hopes of being able to make their retreat : It was absolutely impossible for them to do it with any regularity, for they were totally in confusion ; however, as it was the only remaining step, which they had to take, after having withdrawn their troops from the three redoubts they had carried, and from the attack of the others, they proceeded to put it in execution : In the mean time the Czar called together his general officers, and asked their advice concerning what was to be done at this conjuncture ; upon which Mons. Allart, one of the youngest amongst them, without even allowing time to any of the others to declare their sentiments, thus addressed himself to his sovereign : If your majesty does not attack the Swedes this instant, they will be gone, and you will lose the opportunity. This being agreed to, the line advanced in good order thro' the intervals between the redoubts, leaving them guarded to favour their retreat in case of an accident. The Swedes had but just halted, to form their broken army, and to restore it to some order, when they saw the Muscovites at their heels ; nevertheless, confused as they were, they made an effort to return to the charge : But order, which is the soul of battle, being totally wanting, they were dispersed without opposition. The Muscovites, not

having been accustomed to conquer, were afraid to pursue them, so the Swedes retreated without molestation to the Boristhenes, where they were afterwards taken prisoners."

*From the CENTINEL, April 21.*

**T**HERE is one species of indigents, which, more than any other, excites the compassion and sympathy of the beneficent and humane ; I mean those who, from opulent circumstances, have declined into the vale of misfortune, and, tho' the least able to bear the attacks of misery, endeavour, from a pride which is perhaps more decent than leasable, to conceal their distress from the world. They know that poverty necessarily exposes them to contempt, which, to a mind of sensibility, is more intolerable than all the other stings and arrows of outrageous fortune ; want they in secret endure as a personal inconvenience, but they avoid contempt as a publick disgrace. I was lately witness to a scene, which, I protest to you, Mr. Centinel, has made an impression upon me, that I believe will never be effaced.

The widow of a timber-merchant, who had lived in affluence, finding herself, by the premature death of her husband, reduced to a very forlorn situation, took refuge in a small, tho' neat cottage, built upon the edge of a common, and supplied with a little flower-garden, which was nicely cultivated in the days of her prosperity. To this cottage of pleasure she used to make frequent excursions in the summer ; and here she passed many an afternoon in rural and not inelegant simplicity. At her husband's death she retired to it, as the only habitation she could call her own ; the companion of her distress was a daughter, the widow of a sea lieutenant, with her child, a girl about eight years of age, and this daughter's pension of 30*l.* constituted their whole revenue. For some years they lived with an appearance of decency, tho' totally sequestered from all communication, till the daughter died, and all the resources of her mother were cut off. She, nevertheless, appeared at church with her grandchild in mourning, and the girl having now attained her 13th year, afforded the promise of a very agreeable person ; a humane lady, who lives in the neighbourhood, suspecting the low circumstances of the grandmother, called at the cottage, and offered to educate the child in her own family : The old gentlewoman thanked her with an air of swollen pride, and blessed God that

that none of her family had ever been in the condition of servants; she rejected all advances that were made to her by her charitable neighbours; she was observed to pawn her household furniture and her wearing apparel piecemeal; she no longer came to church, and her grand-daughter gradually put on the appearance of want and misery. During this last hard winter no baker was ever seen at her door, no firing was carried into her lonely hut, and scarce any smoke issued from her chimney. The overseers of the poor were desired to visit and assist her; she met them on the threshold in B wretched attire, declined their assistance, and told them they were set upon by her enemies to affront her. At length the boards that formed a little fence to her yard were torn down for fuel; the grand-daughter became more mongre, and more naked, and her piteous meanings were often overheard by passers. I took it for granted that this hapless pair was reduced to extremity of distress, and resolved to relieve them even in their own despite. I went to the cottage, accompanied by two honest tradesmen of my acquaintance, I knocked at the door, and after some delay D was admitted by such a melancholy spectre of misery as I could not behold without shedding tears. It was the wretched damsel, wrapped in an old, tattered blanket, exhibiting in her countenance the marks of famine, grief, horror and despair: When I entered the place, nothing was to be seen but bare walls, except in one corner where the grand-mother lay expiring upon straw; she had been, in consequence of cold and hunger, suddenly seized that very day with the dead palsy, which deprived her of her speech; and the poor, forlorn maiden, would not leave her in that condition, lest she should die in her absence. Believe me, Mr. Centinel, language is not able to convey an idea of what I felt upon this occasion. You may be sure they were not left in such extremity of indigence. The old woman died next day, notwithstanding all our assistance; G my wife has taken the grand-daughter into her care and protection. The cheeks and upper bar of their grate were the last things they sold to purchase a loaf; for a whole week they had not tasted bread, but subsisted upon old turnips, which had been turned up by the plough in a neighbouring H field.

The distress of this woman, you will say, was owing to her own pride and obstinacy; but there are many other families of worthy people, who have lived in plenty

and credit, now starving, from the same principles, upon a narrow income which was formerly sufficient to procure the indispensable necessities of life.

The cry of dearth begins to be heard throughout the land. Bread is risen to more than double its usual price; the rates of butcher's meat, and all sorts of provision, are increased in the same proportion; in-somuch that the common people, who used to live comfortably by their labour, can hardly procure the most homely fare for themselves and their families; nor is there any prospect of speedy relief or alleviation: On the contrary, we are threatened with an immediate aggravation of the calamity, and indeed with every scourge that heaven can inflict upon a land devoted to destruction. If this dearth is owing to a real scarcity of grain, why does not the legislature take measures for the importation of a sufficient supply? This is a consideration of more importance to the publick than all our foreign connections: A consideration not unworthy the attention of the greatest lawgivers of antiquity. If the dearth proceeds from the avarice and selfish views of a few monopolizers, why are not laws enacted for laying open their hoards and granaries, and for punishing the miscreants themselves as the worst traitors to their country? What! will the representatives of the nation sit inactive and indifferent, and behold the progress of our distress, from dearth to famine, from famine to pestilence, from pestilence to rebellion, anarchy, and total ruin? While the internal plagues of dearth, discord, and dissatisfaction, menace their country with misery and desolation, will they plan ruinous wars, and external alliances, for the maintenance of which the remaining blood and substance of the nation must be lavished? How long will Britain, like an ass, crouch under the redoubled loads of oppression, without even the consolation of a few glinging bells to cheer her as she trudges along. Time was when she bore her burthen with pleasure, because adorned with the trappings of victory; when she saw kings her tributaries, and princes in her chains, and heard the fame of her valour and greatness resounded from pole to pole. But what consolation have we at present, when our burthens are become much more heavy, and our backs more feeble? Our victories are changed into overthrow; our glory is faded into disgrace: We are impoverished, vanquished, ridiculed and despised: Every mail acquaints us with some new triumph of the enemy;

enemy; every wind wafts an account of some fresh addition to our ills. If we consider the different circumstances of our situation, we shall find them equally deplorable and desperate. Beaten, beggared, irresolute, factious, and corrupt, without counsel, conduct, courage, integrity, or direction; enslaved and insulted by a power without virtue, ability, or influence; saddled with a debt of 80 millions, the interest of which we can hardly defray; involved in a calamitous war, which we cannot maintain; destitute of allies; oppressed with taxes almost insupportable; afflicted with dearth, and inflamed with discord. Good heaven! to what a depth of misery is this once happy nation devoted! Tho' we are entirely abandoned by the spirit of our forefathers; tho' sunk into the most abject state of sloth, indolence, and cowardice; tho' we are become such obsequious slaves as to kiss the hand of oppression; tho' over-awed by foreign mercenaries and native dragoons, that seem to contract their circle, and close us in on every side; we are still left at liberty to complain; we still enjoy that last consolation of the wretched; let us beseege the throne with our supplications; let us invoke the king as our common father; that we may be treated as children, not as aliens; that we may be thorn, not flead; that we may be ruled with whips rather than with scorpions; and that we may be led by conscientious guides, not driven by desperate hirelings. If our prayers are excluded from the royal ear; if we are denied the benefit of his paternal virtue, let us put on sackcloth and ashes, and prostitute ourselves before the throne of a yet more powerful sovereign: Let us deprecate that wrath which our enormous crimes have kindled; and implore that mercy which our penitence may deserve. Our woes are almost past human remedy, and therefore we require the interposition of an Almighty Protector.

*The ingenious Mr. CHAMBERS, to his Designs of Chinese Buildings, &c. lately published, has prefixed a Description of their Temples, Houses, Gardens, &c. From which we shall extract what he says of their GARDENING, which will, no Doubt, give Pleasure to our Readers, who are curious in that Art.*

THE gardens which I saw in China were small; nevertheless, from them, and what could be gathered from Lopqua, a celebrated Chinese painter, with

whom I had several conversations on the subject of gardening, I think I have acquired sufficient knowledge of their notions on this head.

Nature is their pattern, and their aim is to imitate her in all her beautiful irregularities. Their first consideration is the form of the ground; whether it be flat, sloping, hilly, or mountainous, extensive, or of small compass, of a dry or marshy nature, abounding with rivers and springs, or liable to a scarcity of water; to all which circumstances they attend with great care, chusing such dispositions as humour the ground, can be executed with the least expence, hide its defects, and set its advantages in the most conspicuous light.

As the Chinese are not fond of walking, we seldom meet with avenues or spacious walks, as in our European plantations. The whole ground is laid out in a variety of scenes, and you are led, by winding passages cut in the groves, to the different points of view, each of which is marked by a seat, a building, or some other objects.

The perfection of their gardens consists in the number, beauty, and diversity of these scenes. The Chinese gardeners, like the European painters, collect from nature the most pleasing objects, which they endeavour to combine in such manner, as not only to appear to the best advantage separately, but likewise to unite in forming an elegant and striking whole.

Their artists distinguish three different species of scenes, to which they give the appellations of pleasing, horrid, and enchanting. Their enchanting scenes answer, in a great measure, to what we call romantic, and in these they make use of several artifices to excite surprize. Sometimes they make a rapid stream or torrent pass under-ground, the turbulent noise of which strikes the ear of the new-comer, who is at a loss to know from whence it proceeds: At other times they dispose the rocks, buildings, and other objects that form the composition, in such a manner as that the wind passing thro' the different interstices and cavities, made in them for that purpose, causes strange and uncommon sounds. They introduce into these scenes all kinds of extraordinary trees, plants, and flowers, form artificial and complicated echoes, and let loose different sorts of monstrous birds and animals.

In their scenes of horror they introduce impending rocks, dark caverns, and impetuous cataracts rushing down the mountains from all sides; the trees are ill formed, and seemingly torn to pieces by the

the violence of tempests; some are thrown down, and intercept the course of the torrents, appearing as if they had been brought down by the fury of the waters; others look as if shattered and blighted by the force of lightning; the buildings are some in ruins, others half consumed by fire, and some miserable huts, dispersed in the mountains, serve at once to indicate the existence and wretchedness of the inhabitants. These scenes are generally succeeded by pleasing ones. The Chinese artists, knowing how powerfully contrast operates on the mind, constantly practise sudden transitions, and a striking opposition of forms, colours, and shades. Thus they conduct you from limited prospects to extensive views; from objects of horror to scenes of delight; from lakes and rivers to plains, hills, and woods; to dark and gloomy colours they oppose such as are brilliant, and to complicated forms simple ones; distributing, by a judicious arrangement, the different masses of light and shade, in such a manner as to render the composition at once distinct in its parts, and striking in the whole.

Where the ground is extensive, and a multiplicity of scenes are to be introduced, they generally adapt each to one single point of view: But where it is limited, and affords no room for variety, they endeavour to remedy this defect, by disposing the objects so, that being viewed from different points, they produce different representations; and sometimes, by an artful disposition, such as have no resemblance to each other.

In their large gardens they contrive different scenes for morning, noon, and evening; erecting, at the proper points of view, buildings adapted to the recreations of each particular time of the day: And in their small ones (where, as has been observed, one arrangement produces many representations) they dispose in the same manner, at the several points of view, buildings, which, from their use, point out the time of day for enjoying the scene in its perfection.

As the climate of China is exceeding hot, they employ a great deal of water in their gardens. In the small ones, if the situation admits, they frequently lay almost the whole ground under water; leaving only some islands and rocks: And in their large ones they introduce extensive lakes, rivers, and canals. The banks of their lakes and rivers are variegated in imitation of nature; being sometimes bare and gravelly, sometimes covered with

woods quite to the water's edge. In some places flat, and adorned with flowers and shrubs; in others steep, rocky, and forming caverns, into which part of the waters discharge themselves with noise and violence. Sometimes you see meadows covered with cattle, or rice grounds that run out into the lakes, leaving between them passages for vessels; and sometimes groves, into which enter, in different parts, creeks and rivulets, sufficiently deep to admit boats; their banks being planted with trees, whose spreading branches, in some places, form arbours, under which the boats pass. These generally conduct to some very interesting object; such as a magnificent building, placed on the top of a mountain cut into terraces; a cascade situated in the midst of a lake; a cascade; a grotto cut into a variety of apartments; an artificial rock; and many other such inventions.

Their rivers are seldom straight, but serpentine, and brought into many irregular points; sometimes they are narrow, noisy, and rapid, at other times deep, broad, and slow. Both in their rivers and lakes are seen reeds, with other aquatic plants and flowers, particularly the lyen hon, of which they are very fond. They frequently erect mills, and other hydraulic machines, the motions of which enliven the scene: They have also a great number of vessels of different forms and sizes. In their lakes they interperse islands; some of them barren, and surrounded with rocks and shoals; others enriched with every thing that art and nature can furnish most perfect. They likewise form artificial rocks; and in compositions of this kind the Chinese surpass all other nations. The making them is a distinct profession, and there are at Canton, and probably in most other cities of China, numbers of artificers constantly employed in this business. The stone they are made of comes from the southern coasts of China. It is of a bluish cast, and worn into irregular forms by the action of the waves. The Chinese are exceeding nice in the choice of this stone; inasmuch that I have seen several tael given for a bit no bigger than a man's fist, when it happened to be of a beautiful form and lively colour. But these select pieces they use in landscapes for their apartments; in gardens they employ a coarser sort, which they join with a bluish cement, and form rocks of a considerable size. I have seen some of these exquisitely fine, and such as discovered an uncommon elegance of taste in the contriver.



triver. When they are large they make in them caves and grottos, with openings, thro' which you discover distant prospects. They cover them, in different places, with trees, shrubs, briars, and moss; placing on their tops little temples, or other buildings, to which you ascend by rugged and irregular steps cut in the rock.

When there is a sufficient supply of water, and proper ground, the Chinese never fail to form cascades in their gardens. They avoid all regularity in these works, observing nature according to her operations in that mountainous country. The waters burst out from among the caverns and windings of the rocks. In some places a large and impetuous cataract appears; in others are seen many lesser falls. Sometimes the view of the cascade is intercepted by trees, whose leaves and branches only leave room to discover the waters, in some places, as they fall down the sides of the mountain. They frequently throw rough wooden bridges from one rock to another, over the steepest part of the cataract; and often intercept its passage by trees and heaps of stones, that seem to have been brought down by the violence of the torrent.

In their plantations they vary the forms and colours of their trees; mixing such as have large and spreading branches with those of pyramidal figures, and dark greens with brighter, interpersing among them such as produce flowers, of which they have some that flourish a great part of the year. The weeping willow is one of their favourite trees, and always among those that border their lakes and rivers, being so planted as to have its branches hanging over the water. They likewise introduce trunks of decayed trees, sometimes erect, and at other times lying on the ground, being very nice about their forms, and the colour of the bark and moss on them.

Various are the artifices they employ to surprize. Sometimes they lead you thro' dark caverns, and gloomy passages, at the issue of which you are, on a sudden, struck with the view of a delicious landscape, enriched with every thing that luxuriant nature affords most beautiful. At other times you are conducted thro' avenues and walks, that gradually diminish and grow rugged, till the passage is at length entirely intercepted, and rendered impracticable, by bushes, briars, and stones; when unexpectedly a rich and extensive prospect opens to view, so much the more pleasing as it was less looked for.

Another of their artifices is to hide some part of a composition by trees, or other intermediate objects. This natu-

rally excites the curiosity of the spectator to take a nearer view; when he is surprized by some unexpected scene, or some representation totally opposite to the thing he looked for. The termination of their lakes they always hide, leaving room for the imagination to work; and the same rule they observe in other compositions, wherever it can be put in practice.

Tho' the Chinese are not well versed in optics, yet experience has taught them that objects appear less in size, and grow dim in colour, in proportion as they are more removed from the eye of the spectator. These discoveries have given rise to an artifice, which they sometimes put in practice. It is the forming prospects in perspective, by introducing buildings, vessels, and other objects, lessened according as they are more distant from the point of view; and that the deception may be still more striking, they give a greyish tinge to the distant parts of the composition, and plant in the remoter parts of these scenes trees of a fainter colour, and smaller growth, than those that appear in the front or fore-ground; by these means rendering what in reality is trifling and limited, great and considerable in appearance.

The Chinese generally avoid straight lines; yet they do not absolutely reject them. They sometimes make avenues, when they have any interesting object to expose to view. Roads they always make straight, unless the unevenness of the ground, or other impediments, afford at least a pretext for doing otherwise. Where the ground is entirely level, they look upon it as an absurdity to make a serpentine road; for they say, that it must either be made by art, or worn by the constant passage of travellers; in either of which cases, it is not natural to suppose men would chuse a crooked line when they might go by a straight one.

What we call clumps, the Chinese gardeners are not unacquainted with; but they use them somewhat more sparingly than we do. They never fill a whole piece of ground with clumps: They consider a plantation as painters do a picture, and groupe their trees in the same manner as these do their figures, having their principal and subservient masses."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I WAS glad to find in your last such a well-judged extract from the Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times,

Times, which, I hope, will be continued in your next, because it is a book which, I think, ought to be read by every Englishman that can read, and seriously considered by every Englishman that can think; and for the same reason I shall presume to give the ingenious author this advice: That in his future conduct he may take care, not to prove himself an example of the manners and principles, or rather no principles, which he so prettily and so justly satirizeth. For I am apt to suspect, that the present irreligion of the times, and the contempt which our clergy have fallen into, is chiefly owing to their having preached up the principles of passive obedience, and practised the principles of resistance in one reign, and preached up the principles of resistance, and practised the principles not only of passive, but active obedience in another.

It must be admitted, that at both times we had many illustrious exceptions; but the rule has been too general, especially among those who had gained a name, and a high character, by their preaching or writing; for besides the common observation, that example goes farther than precept, the example of a high character will be observed by, and will have an effect upon those who never had an opportunity to hear the sermons, or read the writings; and the world never will believe, that a man has any principles of religion, whose practice, upon every occasion, contradicts his doctrines.

I must confess, that a clergyman of high character, whose practice never contradicts his doctrines, has not of late years had a very good chance for becoming a dignitary in our church; but such clergymen may, with Cato, say, if we cannot command success, we'll do more, we will deserve it; and the private gentlemen of this kingdom will for the future, I hope, take more care than they have done, that no such clergyman shall ever want a comfortable subsistence; for a donation or legacy to such a one, would surely be as charitable, and would secure the fame of the donor or testator as much, as a donation or legacy to any of our publick hospitals; and if the practice were common, it would do more service to the cause both of religion and our country.

May 8, 1757.

I am, &c.

From the *ESTIMATE of the MANNERS, &c. of the TIMES*, continued from p. 157.

*Of the national Spirit of Union.*

IT may be proper to preface this part of the *Estimate*, by observing, that  
May, 1757.

whereas a national capacity and spirit of defence are not necessarily affected by a national form of government; the national spirit of union, on the contrary, is naturally strong under some forms, and naturally weak under others.

A It is naturally strong in absolute monarchies; because, in the absence both of manners and principles, the compelling power of the prince directs and draws every thing to one point; and therefore, in all common situations, effectually supplies their place.

B But in free countries it is naturally weak, unless supported by the generous principles of religion, honour, or publick spirit: For as in most cases, a full national union will require, that the separate and partial views of private interest be in some degree sacrificed to the general welfare; so where principle prevails not, the national union must ever be thwarted or destroyed by selfish views and separate interests.

C Another circumstance must be remarked, by which, in free countries, the national union will accidentally be often checked, but not destroyed: I mean, by the freedom of opinion itself, urged into act by the very strength of generous and prevailing principle.

D This distinction leads us to observe what may perhaps be deemed an oversight or inaccuracy of the celebrated Montesquieu. He hath often given it as his opinion, that factions are not only natural, but necessary, to free governments: And this general rule he gives without restriction. Thus he speaks of Rome. *On n'entend parler dans les auteurs, que des divisions qui perdirent Rome: Mais, on ne voit pas que ces divisions y étoient nécessaires, qu'elles y avoient toujours été, & qu'elles y devoient toujours être.*

E How far this proposition is true or false, the distinction made above will lead us to discover. When the spirit of union is checked, and divisions arise from the variety and freedom of opinion only; or from the contested rights and privileges of the different ranks or orders of a state, not from the detached and selfish views of individuals; a republick is then in its strength, and gathers warmth and fire from these collisions. Such was the state of ancient Rome, in the simpler and more disinterested periods of that republick.

G But when principle is weakened, and manners lost, and factions run high from selfish ambition, revenge, or avarice, a republick is then on the very eve of its destruction: And such was the state of Rome,

G g

Rome,

Grandeur des Rom. Lib. ix.

Rome, in the times of Marius and Sylla, Pompey and Cæsar, Anthony and Augustus.

Therefore, before we can determine, whether the factions that divide a free country be salutary or dangerous, it is necessary to know what is their foundation and their object. If they arise from freedom of opinion, and aim at the publick welfare, they are salutary : If their source be selfish interest, of what kind soever, they are then dangerous and destructive.

It was necessary to make these distinctions, before we could say with precision, how far, in our own country, a national spirit of union, is in reality a national good.

The point therefore to be examined, is, "how far our national spirit of union is weakened or destroyed by selfish views of good, by separate interests, and defect of principle?"

Now, if the delineation already given of our ruling manners and principles be true, the consequence must needs follow, that our national spirit of union must be shaken by them.

Neither shall we need to cast about, for evident facts that will confirm this theory. Glaring proofs will meet us at every turn; and not only make good this conclusion, but throw new light on the delineation already made.

The restraints laid on the royal prerogative at the revolution, and the accession of liberty thus gained by the people, produced two effects with respect to parliaments. One was that, instead of being occasionally, they were thenceforward annually assembled : The other was, that whereas on any trifling offence given, they had been usually intimidated or dissolved, they now found themselves possessed of new dignity and power; their consent being necessary for raising the annual supplies.

No body of men, except in the simplest and most virtuous times, ever found themselves possessed of power, but many of them would attempt to turn it to their own private advantage. Thus the parliaments finding themselves of weight, and finding at the same time that the disposal of all lucrative employments was vested in the crown, soon bethought themselves, that in exchange for their concurrence in granting supplies, and forwarding the measures of government, it was but equitable that the crown should concur in vesting them, or their dependants, with the lucrative employments of state.

If this was done, the wheels of government ran smooth and quiet : But if any large body of claimants was dissatisfied, the political uproar began ; and publick measures were obstructed or overturned.

A William the Third found this to be the national turn ; and set himself, like a politician, to oppose it : He therefore silenced all he could, by places or pensions : And hence the origin of making of parliaments.

But the art, as yet, was but in its infant state. The ruling principles, which had brought about the revolution, had not as yet lost their force : And the first essays of art are always rude : Time only, and variety of trial and experiment, can form them into perfect systems.

In the mean time, this new principle of self-interest began to work deeper every day in its effects. As a seat in parliament was now found to be of considerable selfish importance, the contention for gain, which had begun in town, spread itself by degrees into the country. Shires and boroughs, which in former times had paid their representatives for their attendance in parliament, were now the great objects of request, and political struggle.

And as the representatives had already found their influence, and made their demands on the crown ; so now, the constituents found their influence, and made their demands on the representatives.

Thus the great chain of political self-interest was at length formed ; and extended from the lowest cobbler in a borough, to the king's first minister.

But a chain of self-interest is indeed no better than a rope of sand : There is no cement nor cohesion between the parts : There is rather a mutual antipathy and repulsion ; the character of self-interest being in a peculiar sense, that of *terres atque rotundus* ; wrapt up wholly in itself ; and unconnected with others, unless for its own sake. Here then, we see even this chain itself ready to fall in pieces, and on any sudden thwart or concussion, break into an infinity of factions.

Besides this, the lucrative employments of our country not being near so numerous as the claimants are, in every degree of political power and expectation ; the spirit of selfish faction arose of course in its strength, from unsatisfied demands, and disappointed avarice.

It hath much been debated, whether the ministers or the people have contributed more to the establishment of this system of self-

self-interest and faction. On enquiry it would probably appear, that at different periods the pendulum hath swung at large on both sides. It came down, in former times, from the minister to the representative, from the representative to the managing alderman, from the alderman to the cobbler. In later times, the impulse seems to have been chiefly in the contrary direction: From the cobbler to the managing alderman; from him, to the member; from the member, to the great man who ruled the borough; and thence to the minister. Thus, what was formerly in the minister, an act of supposed prudence, has of late grown into an act of supposed necessity. The cobbler by this time had found his strength, so the pressure went upwards, till it came upon the ministry.

To suppose that the servants of the crown never attempted measures that were known to be bad, nor ever made parliaments, in order to carry their attempts into action, would be ridiculous: But on the other hand it is equally true, what Machiavel somewhere delivers as a maxim, "That an ill-disposed citizen can do no great harm, but in an ill-disposed city." Bribery in the minister supposes a corrupt people.

And, to venture a plain, tho' perhaps an unpopular truth on this occasion, it must be owned, that a minister is not therefore certainly corrupt in his intention, because he makes a parliament by indirect and corrupt means. This conduct, however indefensible, may arise from two opposite causes. He may be afraid of the virtue of a nation, in its opposing bad measures: Or he may not dare to rely on the virtue of a nation, in supporting him in good ones.

There was a noted minister in this kingdom, who, during his long reign, seems to have put these two maxims in practice, as occasion offered. For if it was his maxim, "that every man had his price." It was his maxim too, "That he was obliged to bribe the members, not to vote against, but according to their conscience."

However, this is not meant as a vindication of his measures. On the contrary, they seem generally to have aimed no higher than to secure present expedients, to oblige his friends and dependants, and provide for his own safety. His capacity, even when he meant well, seems to have been too narrow to comprehend any great plan of legislation; and perhaps his character might be drawn in these few words, "That while he seemed to strengthen the

superstructure, he weakened the foundations of our constitution."

But however defective ministers may have been in making the publick welfare the main object of their views, we may be satisfied by this estimate of things from the revolution to the present times, that the nation have at least marched *passibus æquis*. And tho' this work is not intended either as a defence or an accusation of ministers; yet for the sake of truth it must be said, that the eternal clamours of a selfish, and a factious people, against every ministry that rises, puts one in mind of those Carthaginian armies, which being at once cowardly and insolent, ran away at sight of an enemy, and then crucified their general, because he did not gain the victory.

To return therefore to our subject (if, indeed, we have departed from it) evident it is, that the want of principle hath at length firmly established a system of political self-interest among us, which must at all times break out into factions; and prevent the great effects which a national spirit of union would produce. Former times, we plainly see, have been fatally infected with this selfish spirit. Present times, in this respect, are sacred; and therefore we speak not of them. But if the ruling manners and present want of principle in this kingdom be not checked in their carriere, we must expect that future times will be more selfish, and therefore more factious, than those former ones, we have already described.

For vanity, luxury, and effeminacy, (increased beyond all belief within these twenty years) as they are of a selfish, so are they of a craving and unsatisfied nature: The present rage of pleasure and unmanly dissipation hath created a train of new necessities, which in their demands outstrip every possible supply.

And if the great principles of religion, honour, and publick spirit, are weak or lost among us, what effectual check can there be upon the great, to controul their unbounded and unwarranted pursuit of lucrative employments, for the gratification of these unmanly passions?

And whenever this happens, what can we expect as the consequence, but a general anarchy and confusion? what, but that disappointed avarice will kindle faction? that national union must be thwarted by selfish regards? that no publick measure, however salutary, can be carried into act, if it clash with any foreseen private interest?

G g a

Nay,

Nay, is it not the duty of every well-wisher to his country, to consider, not only how soon this may be, but how far it is our present situation?

What other effect can naturally arise from the vanity, dissipation, and rapacity of a dissolute people? For in a nation so circumstanced, it is natural to imagine, that next to gaming and riot, the chief attention of the great world must be turned on the business of election-jobbing, of securing counties, controuling, bribing, or buying of boroughs, in a word, on the possession of a great parliamentary interest?

But what an aggravation of this evil would arise, should ever those of the highest rank, tho' prohibited by act of parliament, insult the laws by interfering in elections, by soliciting votes, or procuring others to solicit them; by influencing elections in an avowed defiance of their country, and even selling vacant seats in parliament to the best bidder?

Would not this be a faithful copy of degenerating and declining Rome? *Eadem Romæ libertas est, non senatum, non magistratus, non leges, non mores majorem, non instituta patrum vereri.*—

And what, can we suppose, would be the real drift of this illegitimate waste of time, honour, wealth, and labour? Might not the very reason publicly assigned for it, be this, "That they may strengthen themselves and families, and thus gain a lasting interest (as they call it) for their dependants, sons, and posterity?" Now what would this imply but a supposed right or privilege of demanding lucrative employes, as the chief object of their view? And whence can this supposed privilege of demand derive its force, but from a foreseen power, and determined purpose, of kindling faction, and obstructing all publick measures, in case of disappointment and disgust?

We see then, how the political system of self-interest is at length complicated; and a foundation laid in our principles and manners for endless dissensions in the state.

Thus faction is established, not on ambition, but on avarice: On avarice and rapacity, for the ends of dissipation.

Need we point out particular facts, in confirmation of these truths? Is not the nation even now labouring under this fatal malady? Is not the deadly bow-string already stretched, and the publick gasping and expiring under the tugs of opposed and contending parties?

*Distrabant, lacerantque rempublicam—magis quorum in manu sit, quam ut incoluntur sit queri.* LIV.

The author afterwards answers an objection that may be drawn from the present circumstances of the French nation, which he concludes as follows:

"Thus, in contradiction to all known example, France hath become powerful, while she seemed to lead the way in effeminacy: And while she hath allured her neighbour Nations, by her own example, to drink largely of her circean and poisoned cup of manners, hath secured her own health by the secret antidote of principle.

Forced by this, the character of the French nation, tho' inconsistent, is respectable: They have found, or rather invented, the art of uniting all extremes: They have virtues and vices, strengths and weaknesses, seemingly incompatible. They are effeminate, yet brave: Infimere, yet honourable: Hospitable, not benevolent: Vain, yet subtle: Splendid, not generous: Warlike, yet polite: Plausible, not virtuous: Mercantile, yet not mean: In trifles serious, gay in enterprize: Women at the toilet, heroes in the field: Profligate in heart, in conduct decent: Divided in opinion, in action united: In manners weak, but strong in principle: Contemptible in private life; in publick formidable."

#### OF HORSES and HORSE-RACES.

THE diversion of horse-races, which is so peculiar to England, if it had no marks of cruelty, nor promoted idleness among the lower classes of the people, must be confessed to have its charms. To see a numerous assembly of persons of fortune and distinction on horseback, and in gay equipages, on a fine turf, in an open country, in bright weather; to observe their evolutions from place to place, within a circle of two or three miles, with eager eyes to view the horses in their course, is no vulgar entertainment. The anxious looks of some, and the wild transports of others, have some allusion to a field of battle, without the terrors of such a scene. But whilst this gay picture affords such a delight to the lively part of both sexes, what a pity is it that so noble a creature, the most generous, the most beautiful of the brute creation, should be ill treated, and pressed so unnaturally beyond his strength: And more pity still, that this amusement should furnish an occasion of rank villainy. Jockey and thief are, in the ideas of some people, synonymous terms. But, alas! if the gentleman seldom treats his friend, and hardly ever an indifferent person, with strict honour in selling a horse, what are we to expect

expect of those who have been bred among horses? Those who have made a trade of buying and selling these animals, have generally a worse reputation than those who only ride them; but the fraudulent practices committed at races are a very great reproach to those who interest themselves in them. It would be happy if a law were made to curb the licentious spirit of gaming which prevails at horse-races. At the same time this entertainment might be varied, as well as rendered useful. Horses of most speed are of least use, unless they are also hardy and fit for the road. But if premiums were allotted to those who produced the three largest, or most beautiful horses, of best paces, either for the cart, coach, or saddle, it might produce very happy effects. In order to prevent idleness, the meeting should be but once a year, and in such counties as the legislature should appoint. The horses also ought to be brought to the race-ground above ten miles from the places where they were foaled.

*Extract of a Letter from Mr. WILLIAM BELGROVE, to the Planters of ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, published in The St. Christopher's Gazette, which we insert at the Request of several of our West-India Correspondents, for the Perusal of the Proprietors of Plantations, in that Island, resident in England.*

"IT must be acknowledged, that the soil in Barbadoes differs from that in St. Kitt's, and therefore the economy and management of a plantation at each place must, in divers respects, greatly differ. But what then? What is the consequence? I hope it will not follow from thence, that a sugar estate in St. Kitt's cannot be so skilfully wrought as to yield, one year with another, for twenty years, larger crops than it does now at the highest, if all necessities for it were allowed. And why they are not allowed is a question I will not examine, as I know not whether the suspension of the allowance is owing to the proprietors at a distance, or to their representatives. As to the gentlemen residing on their own plantations, I leave them to answer for themselves to their families and friends. But let this be how it will, it is manifest that the manager can have no voice in the case; because, if he had, he would be for making a sufficient provision to carry on the business to the benefit of his employer, as well as to his own credit; and for this very unsufferable reason; because the good cha-

acter he may gain by that means would be an estate to him. It is hard to believe, that a gentleman in England, who is owner of a good estate in the West-Indies, would suffer it to labour under wants that may, and must lessen his remittances. And yet, if he will suffer this, whose fault is that pray? Or is it to be charged upon a servant, falsely called a manager? That would be injustice to the last degree. I have made some cursory remarks since I came to the island, and I collect from them, that the produce of every plantation in it might be augmented to 30 per cent. above their present annual yielding; and many of them, I think, to more than that in proportion, as they are now in want of strength of every sort. It is truly a wonder to me, that any rum is made in some estates I have seen, considering their distilling houses and implements. Suppose 80 acres to be planted for a crop, and 60 of them to be dunged. These 60 will turn out, at a common computation, 60 hogheads of sugar more than if they were not dunged, which surely is a considerable augmentation of the owner's revenue, and worth a very serious thought. The rattoons of these 60 acres, or of any number of them, kept to be cut for sugar, will be equal to, if not exceed plant-canes in worn out land not dunged. You will also have so much the more rum. But this is not all. You will by this means so enrich your estate in a few years, that it will sometimes make a large crop without any dung in time of good seasons, and when perhaps you have a deal of other necessary work to do. It is a very valuable thing to be always improving an estate, and always gaining by doing so. It is making your successors rich. Observe, that dung cannot be made, or carried out without a force of able negroes, good stock, and carts enough for that purpose. If you make any with the few hands and weak stock you have, it will be an immense labour to attempt carrying it from one end of the plantation to the other on the heads of the gang. It will impair the health of all so employed, and kill more of them than the supra-abundance of sugar you make by such a method can pay for. This method also will increase your expences, and diminish your profit. To this, and to all I have said, or may say, it may be answered, that I only copy what every planter is as sensible of as I am. It may be so. And therefore granting it, are they not the more to blame for not altering their scheme? It is very surprising

prizing a man will not amend his error when he sees it. It cannot, I think, be doubted, but that an improvident economy in wanting negroes, good stock, and other necessaries, must inevitably cause a deficiency in the crops, and the proprietor will therefore lose every year he lives so much hard gold out of his pocket. If he can excuse this to himself, and rest satisfied with blaming his servant, I give it up. So long as the owner, who is at a distance, will be judge of the number of negroes, stock, buildings, and utensils, and of the sorts of them that are requisite for the regular and beneficial management of his estate, he ought, if he is a man of common sense, to rest contented with the returns he gets, whether much or little. But if he expects from his estate, when deficient in all respects, the same yielding as if plentifully provided for and in full heart, he certainly reckons without his host. Nor will complaining against his servants, and perhaps against his attorneys, or saying he has bad luck, mend his case one jot. Nothing will do it but taking special heed not to starve the cause; and that will do it. Several persons of veracity have assured me, that a field of ten acres worn out, as a deal of the land of St. Christopher's is so now, will scarce yield 1000 of sugar per acre; and that if it was well dunged it would yield 4000 per acre, and frequently more. The usual reason for the strange neglect of providing for sugar plantations is mighty curious. It is, say they, to save expences. But they do not consider, it seems, that holding their hand from laying out 2000l. or whatever may be really necessary, which, if they are not in cash, may be borrowed in England at 5 per cent. they lose 1000l. a year. A merchant that would let his ship or ships want rigging, to save money, would make a fine appearance on the Exchange in seven years. I think it may be demonstrated, that these frugal planters do, by their savings, double their expences in every six years, and some of them in three. I shall only mention the article of horses and mules, in those estates that depend on cattle-mills. They seldom buy, I understand, until they cannot keep the mill going without it, and then buy again and again, putting this new stock immediately to work, which kills them in a short time, or renders them so unfit for that or any other service afterwards, that they are, if they live, only a dead weight upon the estate. If we add to this unaccountable conduct, the precious time that is wasted by grinding with weak or unseasoned the storms and weather that may

overtake them, the short yielding of the canes so late in the year, the badness and small quantity of the sugar, the deal of fuel burnt, and harrassing the slaves, it may not be easy to calculate the losses of the owner. Whoever thinks ever so little of what I say will require no proof, that expences are doubled and trebled by ill-timed and worse judged frugality. And when a great number of people go to market for horses, mules, &c. they must pay thro' the nose for them, which was the case within these five weeks. If it is objected, that stock is not always to be met with, I answer, that a provident planter will not need such an excuse for the want of either stock, negroes, or utensils. I ought not to forget, that the stronger a gang is in number, the more healthy it will be, and the less occasion for recruiting often. 'This will be the right way to save expences: And it will likewise be so in all other articles.' (See our last vol. p. 311.)

Feb. 9, 1757.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS the method of constructing the Highland roads are but little known, a short, but true account, I thought, might be acceptable, both to you and your readers, particularly as the raising the two new Highland battalions has revived the discourse of that part of the kingdom.

I am, S I R,

Your humble servant,

CALEDONICUS.

THESE roads were begun by general Wade in the year 1726, and with the assistance of 500 men (soldiers) in the summer months, were finished in 1737. They are an extraordinary instance how far art may render useful the most massive and irregular productions of nature. They are all made for wheel carriages, or a train of artillery, about 250 miles in length, from 20 to 24 feet in breadth. They are every where carried on in a direct line, as far as hills would permit, thro' woods, rocks, and bogs, which often interposed. Huge massive stones are set up in lines by the sides of the roads, and serve as guides in time of deep snows; and, at the distance of five measured miles, are pillars of stone, to inform travellers how far they have proceeded on their journey. The roads are made to enter the mountains at two different parts of the low country, viz. one at Crief,

\* See our vol. for 1754. p. 364, and our present vol. p. 43.

Crief, which is 14 miles north of Sterling, where the Romans left off their works, which are yet visible as far as the Roman camp of Ardoch, in the way between Crief and Sterling: The other road begins at Dunkeld, 10 miles north of Perth. The first road, which is 85 miles in length (and leads to Fort Augustus, a new fortification at the west end of Loch-ness) proceeds thro' Glenalmond, where the hollow is so narrow, and the mountains on each side so high, that the sun is seen but two or three hours in the longest day. In this vale was discovered a Roman urn, by removing a rock of 1500 tons that stood within the lines, by which the new road was marked out, and in the urn were ashes, bones, and burnt stalks of heath, wherewith the body was consumed. From Glenalmond the road continues to Abberfaldy, at which place it crosses the river Tay, by a bridge to be hereafter mentioned, and goes on to Dalnarchardoch: There it falls in with the road which enters the hills at Dunkeld, and thence proceeds over the hills of Drum-moucher to Dalwhiney, where it branches out into two, viz. one to the north-west, thro' Garra-moor and over the Coriack-mountain to Fort Augustus, and the other due north to the barracks of Ruthven and Inverness. Fort Augustus stands at the most central point of the Highlands, half way between Fort William on the west coast, and Fort George, a new fortification at Inverness, on the east coast, and the road passes by the sides of the lakes Ness, Oich and Lochy, which divides the northern from the southern Highlands in such a manner, that the space of land that is passable between these lakes from north to south does not exceed six miles in the whole. This road from Inverness to Fort William is 60 measured miles in length, a great part of it cut thro' solid rock with great labour, but is now the most beautiful road in the kingdom, and promotes a trade from Ireland to the east and north of Scotland. It were endless to mention the difficulties in the old ways. The most extraordinary are, First, There is a steep and high precipice on the side of Loch-Oich, being a rock projecting over the lake, where it was both difficult and dangerous to pass on foot for near three miles in length, and in some places the passenger was obliged to creep on his hands and knees, especially at the part called the Maiden's Leap, than which precipice nothing of the kind could be more terrifying. Secondly, The black rock on the

side of Loch-Ness, where the miners were obliged to hang by ropes whilst they bored the rocks, in order for their blasts of gunpowder. This lake is in itself a curiosity, being a beautiful natural canal 21 miles long, with the rocks and mountains rising from the waters edge. It lies in a direct line, from one end to the other; above a mile in breadth, 130 fathom deep, and never was known to freeze in the severest winters. For the space of 12 miles, along the side of this lake, the road forms an agreeable terras in every part, from whence the lake is seen from either end, and along the three lakes Ness, Oich, and Lochy, in several places. The road is secured from the precipices by walls of two and three feet high, according as the work and way required it. Thirdly, The Laterfinlay-road runs along the side of Loch-Lochy for the space of nine miles, (which is the length of that lake) on rocks that in many places project over the water, and was made with great labour and force of gunpowder. Fourthly, Slock-Moick, between Ruthven and Inverness, was a steep descent by hideous rocks almost impassable, and beneath run a small but dangerous brook, filled with large pieces of rocks brought down by violent floods from the mountains. Fifthly, The pass of Killicranchy, between Dunkeld and the Blair of Athol, very difficult even for a foot traveller. Dunkeld is the ancient Caledonia: Athol is the north division, 43 miles in length, and has vallies full of trees, but one place, named the Blair, is without. Sixthly, The road over the Coriack-mountain, which is above a quarter of a mile in perpendicular height, is carried on upon the south declivity by 17 traverses or windings, each 70 or 80 yards in length, as the hill would admit, and all supported, on the lower side and at the turnings, with stone walls of 10 and 15 feet high, by which means the ascent is made more easy for any wheel carriage than that of Highgate. G The pass of Snugburgh, on the north side of this mountain, is a deep bottom, between two hills, that are steep and exceeding high, are joined by two dry arches, and a wall of supportment: Thus all these parts of the road that were thought difficulties unsurmountable, are rendered safe and commodious as any other parts of the road. There are 40 stone bridges built upon these roads, the most remarkable are these following. First, The bridges of Gary and Tumble are single arches, upwards of 50 feet diameter,



meter, over rapid rivers, which in time of floods bring down stones of a monstrous size. Secondly, The bridges of Feicklow and Ferrigig are built over a great torrent that forms the famous cascade of Evers, within a quarter of a mile of Loch-ness: They are both raised on single arches, each of more than 40 feet diameter. Thirdly, St. George's bridge, at Garoa-Moor, over the river Spey, which names the freight thro' which it runs: This has two arches of 40 feet each; the pier rests upon an island in the middle of the river, and the whole bridge is about 150 feet in length. Fourthly, High-bridge, over the river Spayer, six miles east of Fort William; the river runs at the feet of two very steep hills, over surprizing rocks, where, at the lowest water, it is 18 feet deep, and in floods rises to near 50 feet: It has three arches, the middle one of 50 feet diameter, founded upon rocks; it is 70 feet from the top of the bridge to the usual level of the river; the other two arches are 30 feet each, upon dry ground at low water. The road descends a great way down in traverses from each side of the river; and the bridge is 200 feet in length, over a chasm which is frightful for travellers to behold. Fifthly, Tay-bridge, which is the only bridge on the river Tay; this is built of free-stone, and the work very well executed: It consists of five arches, the middle arch is 60 feet in diameter; the piers are founded on piles, and bound with strong frames of oak: The length of the bridge is 370 feet. It is a most beautiful, as well as useful structure, with this inscription:

*Misere*

*Fiam banc Militarem*

*Ultra Romanos Terminos*

*M. passuum CCL. hac Ilac extensam*

*Tesquis et Paludibus insulantem*

*Per Rupes Montesq; patefactam*

*Et indignanti Tarvo*

*Ut carnis infratam*

*Opus hoc arduum sua solertia*

*Et decennali Militum Opera*

*Anno Ær. Xc. 1733 perfecit G. Wade*

*Cipiarum in Scania Prefectus*

*Eccæ quantum valeant*

*Regia Georgij ad Auspicia.*

Where before there was none but huts of turf, for an hundred miles together, there are now, at 10 or 12 miles distance, houses built of stone and lime for the accommodation of travellers. The English drovers, who used to attend the fairs of cattle on the borders, now go into the

heart of the Highlands, to make their markets; and gentlemen in the Highlands make good ways, at their own expence, from their habitations to the main roads. Thus a mutual profit and advantage arises, every way, by this great improvement. Now the judges can pass on their circuits, thro' those countries, where, by reason of impracticable roads and the numbers of the Highlanders, who had an aversion to the restraint of laws, no officers of justice would venture to appear, unless supported by force.

**B LIST of SHIPS taken from the French,**  
*continued from p. 90.*

Reine de France,	}	from Martinico, for France, by several cruizers and privateers.
M. Pompadour,		
L'Amiable Lavaud,		
St. Paul,		
C L'Esperance,	}	from St. Domin- go, for ditto, by ditto.
Two large ships,		
Nymphé,		
Two large ships and a snow,		
Nestor,	}	from ditto, by the Defiance priva- teer.
C. Noailles,		
A large ship,		
Victor,		
Auguste,	}	taken in the W. Indies, and car- ried into An- tigua.
Marie Anne,		
Josephé,		
Charruse,		
Larque,	}	from Guardaloupe, for Bourdeaux.
E Marie Louis,		
Robert,		
Glorie,		
Juste,	}	from France to Quebeck,
Le Compte,		
Guilliam le Croix,		
F Comtesse Constance,		
from Nantz, for St. Domingo.	}	from Leogan, for ditto. Gracieuse, from Quebeck, for ditto.
Hester,		
Elizabethe,		
Parfant Vaillant,		
Nine large ships,	}	from France to Quebeck,
L'Orpheline, from Guardaloupe, for Bourdeaux.		
G Le Griffon, from Leogan, for ditto.		
Gracieuse, from Quebeck, for ditto.		
Le Jesus Marie Jo- sephe,	}	from France to Quebeck,
St. Josephé,		
A ship with 180 sol- diers,		
St. Jaques, from Roshelle, to Mississippi.		
A Tartan laden with oil.	}	from Smyrna, for Marseille.
A vessel laden with cyder.		
Vierge de la Garde, from Smyrna, for Marseille.		
Marseille.		

Born

Bien Aime, from Rochelle, for Caen.  
A vessel laden with rice, from Dalmatia for Marseilles.

Six sail of Dutch ships, with stores for Brest, taken by the Rochester man of war.

Two ditto, with stores for ditto.

A Swedish ship, from Marseilles for Havre.

A Swedish snow, from ditto for ditto.

Two privateers taken by the Defiance privateer.

A privateer of eight carriage guns, eight swivels, and 86 men, taken by the Hazard sloop, in Yarmouth roads.

St. Louis, a privateer of four guns, and 33 men, taken by the Gibraltar.

A privateer of 20 guns, and 200 men, taken by the Unicorn. (See p. 453.)

Le Rosa, a privateer of 10 guns, and 90 men, taken by the Tartar.

A St. Maloes privateer, of six guns, and 60 men.

Ditto, of six guns, taken by the Rainbow.  
[To be continued in our next.]

LIST of SHIPS taken by the French, continued from p. 90.

Llandovery, Johnson, from Liverpool, for Jamaica.

Letitia, Curlet, } from Antigua for  
Johannes, Brown, } London.

William and Mary, Guyon, from St. Kitts, for London.

Barbadoes Merchant, Cole, from Barbadoes for London.

New Blessing, Jackson, from South-Carolina, for ditto.

Beaver, Curlet, from London, for South-Carolina.

Pretty Betsey, Edwards, from London to New-York.

Providence, ———, from Rotterdam, for Rhode Island.

Hull Merchant, Dobbin, } from Rhode I-  
Dolphin, Ingrahand, } land.

Elizabeth, King, from St. Eustatia, for Rotterdam.

Friendship, Lee, from Maryland, for London.

Hatley, Bell, from Virginia, for ditto.

A vessel from Newfoundland, for Bilbao.

D. of Tuscany, Cload, } taken in the  
A vessel in ballast, } Streights.

John, Marlingal, and two others, from Gallipoly, for Hamburg.

Betty and Peggy, Kerry, from the Streights, for Montrose.

A vessel from Minorca to Gibraltar.

Two vessels from Genoa, for Lisbon.

Isabella, Henderson, for Ireland, from Italy.

May, 1757.

Prince Rupert, Dobson, from Santa-Cruz, for London.

Exmouth, Withal, from Majorca, for London.

Concord, Ogilvie, from Xavia, for ditto.

Bonny Jane, French, from Gibraltar, for ditto.

Mary, Dedro, from Catalonia, for Gibraltar.

Mary-Anne, Dent, from Oran, for Malaga.

Duke of Cumberland, Thompson, from Naples, for Alicant.

B Friendship, Twincourt, from Algiers, for Leghorn.

A Dutch ship from Scanderoon, for Amsterdam.

Anne Galley, Crisp, from Barcelona, for London.

Newport Packet, Giles, from Salise, for Topsham.

Christopher, Dillod, from Dublin, for Leghorn.

Providentia, Rols; a Danish ship, with timber.

A Danish dogger, with brandy, from Guernsey, for Falmouth.

D Four small vessels from Newcastle, for Hamburg, with coals.

Hopewell, Daryl, from Gottenburgh, for London.

———, Dover, from the Baltick, for London.

Phenix, Anderson, from Portseaton, for Campvere.

Margaret, Brook, from Leith, for Rotterdam.

Margaret, Leonard, from Campvere, for Bergen.

———, Scuxzen,

Vernon, Smith,

Success, Scott,

Polly, Poddy,

Charming Sukey, Roberts,

Uncertain, Brown,

[To be continued in our next.]

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 186.

FROM this time the colony met with no disturbance, for many years, but what arose from their own disputes and party divisions, which were first occasioned by the quit-rents they were obliged to pay to the eight proprietors, before-mentioned, or their assigns, each of whom had a deputy, who, by their constitution, had a seat in their assembly, or parliament. These quit-rents, notwithstanding their being so small, many of the planters were unwilling to pay, tho' the whole was annual.

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annually applied to the support of their own government, and other publick services; for it does not appear that the proprietors ever got, for many years, any interest or other advantage for the money they had advanced towards the first establishment of this colony; which shews, **A** that a people of a society may sometimes be as unjust in refusing to pay, or contribute towards the support of the government, as their governors generally are, in the application of what is raised for that purpose. This affair raised a dispute between the deputies of the proprietors and the representatives of the people, and the colony came of course to be divided into two factions, which might be called the court and the country party, so that the publick interest was here, as well as it has often been at home, sacrificed, on both sides, to the particular interest or humour **C** of the faction; but their disputes never broke out into violence, until religion came to be ingrafted upon them, which was occasioned by a disputed election of a governor upon the death of Joseph Blake, Esq; about the year 1700; for upon every such occasion, the deputies **D** who were present chose a new governor, and their choice was either confirmed, or a new one sent out by the proprietors in England.

At this election there were two new governors chosen, Joseph Moreton, Esq; one party, and James Moor, Esq; by **E** another, but the latter got the possession, and as his party probably consisted chiefly of churchmen, he was confirmed by the then lord Granville, who was then at the head of the proprietors in England under the title of Palatine, and was himself a violent high churchman. By this **F** means the people in Carolina came to be divided, as the people were in England, into an high and a low church party, and, at the next election of representatives some violences were committed, and some methods taken by the governor to get a majority of his party chosen, which by the other party were thought to be illegal.

These religious disputes were, for some time, interrupted by the war which issued between England and Spain; so as soon as it was heard of in Carolina, they began to prepare for an expedition against the Spanish fort and settlement at St. Augustine, and in 1702, they set out with 600 English and 600 Indians, but, as we have often done, without any previous thought of what would be necessary for the success of their enterprize; most of the Eng-

lish were embarked in transports, under governor Moor, to attack St. Augustine by sea, and the rest with all the Indians, under the command of col. Robert Daniel, marched by land. The latter arrived first; and, as the inhabitants had all retired with their best effects into the castle, the colonel made himself master of the town of St. Augustine, and all the little outposts, before the governor's arrival. Upon his arrival they began the siege, or rather began to think of besieging the castle, and continued near a month **B** before they found out, or reflected, that bombs and battering cannon would be necessary. Upon this surprising discovery a ship was dispatched to Jamaica, to procure some, if possible; but the master of the ship, it seems, thought it too dangerous a voyage, and therefore he returned to Charles Town, for which he ought to have been shot, tho' it does not appear that he ever was prosecuted. Upon their despairing of the return of this ship, col. Daniel was dispatched, in another ship, upon the same errand; but soon after his departure two Spanish ships appeared in the Offing, and such a pannick were this valiant besieging army thereby thrown **D** into, that these ships to them appeared to be terrible large men of war, tho' they were only two small frigates, one of 22, and the other of 16 guns, with about 200 men only on board. This however, the besiegers did not stay to discover, for away they precipitately retreated by land to Charles Town, the governor courageously leading the van, tho' the Indian king told him, he scorned to stir, till he saw all his men marched off before him: Nay, so great was the fright and hurty of the governor and his people, that they destroyed all their ships and stores, or left them a prey to the enemy; and col. Daniel returning, soon after, from Jamaica with what he was sent for, was very near falling likewise into their hands.

By this ill-conducted expedition the **G** governor lost all credit among the people, and consequently could support his authority no way but by violent means, which produced daily mobs and riots, so that the Palatine was obliged to remove him, and to appoint Sir Nathaniel Johnson governor in his room, who, being a man of the same principles with regard to religion, got an act passed, in May, 1704, for excluding all dissenters from being members of the assembly of that colony, and in November following he got another act passed for establishing the church, erecting

erecting churches, and providing for the ministers; in pursuance of one clause of which, a sort of high commission court was erected for governing the church they had thereby established. By these acts the two religious parties were of course exasperated against each other, and the high-church party having the government in their hands, the dissenters met with daily oppressions; so that they were at last provoked to be at the expence of sending an agent to England to solicit redress. They applied first to the lord Granville, the palatine, but from him they neither had, nor indeed could expect any redress; therefore, in 1705, they applied by petition to the house of lords, and their lordships having, on March 12, 1705-6, taken the affair into their consideration, resolved, that the last mentioned act, so far as related to the high commission court, was not warranted by the charter, as being not consonant to reason, repugnant to the laws of this realm, and destructive to the constitution of the church of England. And as to the first mentioned act they resolved, that it was founded upon falsity in matter of fact, repugnant to the laws of England, contrary to the charter, an encouragement to atheism and irreligion, destructive to trade, and tended to the depopulating and ruining the province.

These resolutions they presented to her majesty queen Anne in an address, wherein they beseeched her to use the most effectual methods to deliver the said province from the arbitrary oppressions under which it lay; and to order the authors thereof to be prosecuted according to law. To this address her majesty returned a most gracious answer, and ordered the whole affair to be referred to the lords commissioners of trade and plantations, who reported, that the making of such laws was an abuse and forfeiture of their charter; and advised her majesty to give directions for reassuming the same. Accordingly her majesty declared these laws null and void, and ordered Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor General to inform themselves what might be most necessary for proceeding against the charter by *quo warranto*. But the proprietors had interest enough to prevent the prosecution's being ever carried on with effect, by which they continued in the misgovernment of their colony for several years after.

However, as these proceedings at home convinced both the religious parties in Carolina, that neither of them would be

allowed to persecute the other, they began to live peaceably together, and, in a few years after, they were obliged to unite cordially together for their mutual defence against the Indians, several nations of whom had entered into a sort of confederacy, and taken up the hatchet against the English of Carolina. At first these Barbarians destroyed several of the out settlements, and murdered such of the people as fell into their hands; but the Carolinians being presently supplied with arms and ammunition from New-England, and soon after with a fresh supply from Great-Britain, they gave the Indians several signal defeats, particularly one, under the conduct of col. Barnwell in 1712, upon the river Neus in North-Carolina; from which time the usual cruel hostilities were continued until the year 1716, when the Indians had assembled a great army, and approached very near the coast to the southward of Charles Town, whereupon col. Craven assembled all the troops he could collect, and came up with the Indians upon Combahee river, near Port-Royal, when a bloody battle ensued, wherein the Indians were entirely routed, and as they were a great way from the mountains, their usual retreat, many of them were cut off in their flight.

By this victory, all the Indian nations that refused to submit, were drove beyond the mountains, which restored tranquillity to the colony; and in 1722, a general peace was concluded with all the Indians, even those beyond the mountains, who are now called Cherokees, one of the most numerous and most powerful nations among the Indians in America.

[To be continued in our next.]

The two following original Letters were communicated from Bath. (See p. 202.)

Mr. Mayor,

GIVE me leave, by this letter addressed to you, Sir, to convey my most grateful acknowledgements for the great honour done me by the mayor, aldermen, and common-council of Bath, in conferring on me the freedom of their city.

I cannot but be ever proud of so signal a mark of their too favourable opinion, tho' conscious, at the same time, that I have in no degree merited it; and I am particularly happy, that my unfeigned zeal, and sincere endeavours, in support of the just and gracious measures taken by his majesty, for the safety and welfare of his people, have, by an indulgent interpretation of your worthy body, been

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allowed

allowed to stand in the place of real and effectual services. I am forced to make use of the pen of another, which I hope you will pardon, as I am lame with the gout in my right arm. I have the honour to be, with unalterable gratitude and constant attachment to the city of Bath,

S I R,

Your most obedient, and  
Whitehall, most humble servant,  
27 April, 1757. W. PITT.

*Downing-Street, April 27, 1757.*

*Gentlemen,*

**P**ERMIT me to return you my most sincere and respectful thanks for the very honourable testimony you have been pleased to give me of your good opinion, which, however unmerited on my part, I shall always remember with the highest sense of gratitude and regard to those who have conferred it.

I pretend to no other merit in publick station, than that of having endeavoured to promote his majesty's service, as long as I had the honour to be in it, to the utmost of my capacity. As there are many gentlemen in this country, of as good intentions towards the publick as myself, and of abilities greatly superior to my own, I make no doubt but his majesty's wisdom, and paternal care of his people, will direct him to the choice of a successor in the office I lately held, much more equal to the duty of it than,

Gentlemen,

Your most obliged, and  
most obedient humble servant,  
H. B. LEGGE.

*Mr. Serjeant Davy has presented the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge, with Copies of the following Resolution of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of Exeter.*

*Exeter, } In Chamber, April 23, 1757.  
in sess.*

**I**T was unanimously ordered, That the Right Hon. William Pitt, late one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and the Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, late chancellor and under-treasurer of his majesty's court of Exchequer, be presented with, and admitted to the freedom of this city, as a publick testimonial of the high esteem, and grateful sense, which this body entertains of that generous regard for the publick, which prevailed on them to accept a share in the administration, at a juncture when this nation, by timidity, indolence, and misconduct, had been re-

duced almost to the brink of ruin; and of that singular virtue, steady integrity, and uncommon ability, which will ever distinguish the most, but greatly regretted period of their continuance therein. And that the town-clerk do make out copies of their admission, and transmit the same to Mr. Serjeant Davy, to be by him presented to the said gentlemen in gold boxes, to be provided for that purpose by the receiver.

*Benj. Heath, Town-Clerk.*

*B To which Mr. Pitt was pleased to give the following Answer.*

**I** AM to ask the favour of you, Sir, to be so good to convey to the mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of Exeter, my most grateful sense of the particular honour they have been pleased to do me, in conferring on me the freedom of that city.

I am truly sensible that I cannot in the least have deserved this distinguished mark of their approbation; and that my sincere, but imperfect endeavours to execute the gracious commands of his majesty, for the protection and happiness of his people, have been (in their too favourable opinion) imputed to me as a due discharge of my duty.

*Mr. Legge's Answer was as follows.*

S I R,

**I** MUST beg the favour of you to return my most respectful and grateful thanks to the mayor, aldermen, and common-council of Exeter, for the honour they have done me in admitting me to the freedom of that city.

Tho' I am by no means conscious of any peculiar merit in the execution of the office I lately held, that should entitle me to so eminent a mark of approbation, I shall always retain the highest sense of obligation to the gentlemen who have conferred it upon me.

*Strand, April 23, 1757.*

*To the PUBLICK.*

**T**HE Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, propose, in pursuance of their plan, to bestow the following premiums:

1. It was proposed last year to give 200l. for making the best 10,000lb. weight of salt petre, within three years; and also,
2. For the second best like quantity, within the same time, 50l.
3. Now, farther to encourage an immediate application to the making of salt petre,

petre, it is proposed to give another 100l. for making the first 10,000lb. weight of salt petre; so that the same person or persons may possibly be entitled to 200l.

4. For the second like quantity, 50l.

N. B. The process of making salt petre is treated of in *Mémoires d'Artillerie*, A by Mr. de St. Remy; Hoffman's second book of *Observationes Physico-Chymicae*; Stahl's *Fundamenta Chémie*, and several others.

5. For every pound of cocoons produced in our American colonies in the year 1757, of a hard, weighty, and good substance, and wherein one worm only has spun, 3d.

6. For every pound of ditto, of a weaker, lighter, spotted, or bruised quality, tho' only one worm has spun in them, 1d.

7. For every pound of ditto, wherein C two worms have interwoven themselves, 1d.

8. For the best drawings, from an human figure in plaister, by boys under 18, 15l.

9. For the best drawings of an human figure after a print, by boys under 16, 15l.

10. For the best drawings, or compositions of ornaments (taken from various prints) fit for any art or manufactory, by boys under 18, 15l.

11. For the best drawings, or compositions of ornaments (taken from various prints) fit for any art or manufactory, by boys under 15, 15l.

12. For the best drawings by boys under 14, who have not been instructed in the rudiments of drawing, 15l.

13. For the best drawings, or compositions of ornaments, fit for any art or manufactory, by girls under 18, 15l.

14. For the best drawings, or compositions of ornaments, fit for any art or manufactory, by girls under 15, 15l.

N. B. All the aforesaid drawings to be produced on or before the second Wednesday in January, 1758, and to be determined in proportion to their merit.

15, 16. As an honourable encouragement to young gentlemen and ladies of fortune or distinction, a silver medal will be given for the best performance in drawing of any kind by such persons; and also a silver medal for the second best; to be produced as above.

17. For making the most and best sasser B and smalt from English cobalt, 30l.

18. For 10lb. weight of borax, discovered or made in this kingdom, 15l.

19. For making a nest of the largest and best crucibles from British materials, 30l.

20. For making the most and best verdigris, not less than 100lb. weight, 20l.

21. For making the best retorts, of several sizes, 20l.

22. For the greatest quantity of bismuth, made from minerals or materials A the produce of England or Wales, 15l.

The last six articles to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in January, 1758.

23. For making in England one gallon at least of the best, most transparent, and colourless oil varnish, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in March, 1758, 20l.

24. For the best model in wax, clay, or any composition, or a carving in wood, ivory, stone, &c. by youths of either sex, apprentices or others, under the age of 20, 20l.

25. For the best model in clay, of a single figure or group, by youths under the age of 20, 15l.

26. For the best model of a face, and reverse of a medallion, by youths under 22, 10l.

The last three articles to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in March, 1758.

27. For making the best carpet of one breadth, after the manner of Turkey carpets in colour, pattern and workmanship, to be at least 15 feet by 12, 30l.

28. For the second best of the same dimensions, 20l.

29. For the best holding or fast colour, scarlet in grain, in flaxen yarn, not less than two pounds-weight, 20l.

30. For dyeing the above quantity of flaxen yarn, with a lasting and firm green colour, 10l.

Articles 27, 28, 29, 30, to be produced on or before the last Wednesday in March, 1758.

31. For making one ream of paper, equal in all its qualities to the French paper, proper for receiving the best impressions from copper plates, to be produced on or before the second Wednesday in January, 1758, 20l.

32. For sowing the greatest quantity of land, with not less than four bushels of acorns to an acre; for raising timber and fencing the same, before the first of May, 1758, a gold medal.

33. For the second greatest quantity, a silver medal.

34. For the third greatest quantity, a silver medal.

35. For sowing the greatest quantity of land with Spanish chestnuts, to raise timber before

before the first of May, 1758, a gold medal.

36. For the second greatest quantity, a silver medal.

37. For the third greatest quantity, a silver medal.

38. For planting the greatest number either of the witch elm, or of the small leaved English elm, for raising timber, before the first of May, 1758, a gold medal.

39. For the second greatest number, a silver medal.

40. For the third greatest quantity, a silver medal.

41. For raising the largest and best roots of madder, 20 roots of the second year's growth to be produced as samples, on or before the first Wednesday in December, 1757, 20l.

42. For the second largest and best, 10l.

43. For the same quantity of one year's growth, the largest and best, 16l.

44. For the second largest and best, 8l.

45. Also for raising the largest and best roots of madder, 20 roots of the second year's growth to be produced as samples, on or before the first Wednesday in December, 1758, 20l.

46. For the second largest and best, 10l.

47. For the same of one year's growth, the largest and best, 16l.

48. For the second largest and best, 8l.

49. For the best experiments and dissertations on soils, a gold medal, if deserving.

50. For the best experiments and dissertation on manures, a gold medal, if deserving.

51. For an effectual method to prevent or destroy the fly, which takes the turnip in the leaf, 10l.

52. For an effectual method to prevent or cure the rot in sheep, 10l.

53. For an effectual method to edulcorate train or seal oil, 10l.

54. For the best method of improving grain colours, and rendering them cheaper, 10l.

Articles 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, to be produced on or before Christmas, 1758.

55. For planting the greatest quantity of logwood in any of our plantations, before the 25th day of December, 1759, 20l.

56. For the second greatest quantity, 10l.

57. For sowing, raising and curing the greatest quantity of safflower in any of our plantations, before the 25th day of December, 1759, 15l.

58. For the second greatest quantity, 10l.

59. For planting out in the year 1759, the greatest number of Scotch firs, a gold medal.

60. For the second greatest number, a silver medal.

61. For the third greatest number, a silver medal.

62. For the best and cheapest composition to secure ships bottoms from worms and other injuries, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in February, 1760, 50l.

63. For planting out in the year 1761, the greatest number of the Weymouth pine, a gold medal.

64. For the second greatest number, a silver medal.

65. For the third greatest number, a silver medal.

By order of the society,

GEORGE BOX, secretary.

N. B. Proposals at large, and full information relating to the above articles, may be had at the society's office, opposite the New-Exchange Buildings in the Strand; and any information or advice that may forward the design of this society for the publick good, will be received thankfully, and duly considered, if communicated by letter, directed to Mr. Box, the society's secretary.

In our Magazine for 1754, p. 99, we gave a full and clear Account of the late Dispute in Ireland, between the Prerogatives of the Crown and the Rights of the People, and, as a very intelligent Writer, in A Letter to his Grace the D— of B—, has obliged us with a masterly Detail of the Characters, Motives and Ends, and a full Idea of the State of Parties in that Kingdom, we shall give some Extracts therefrom, by which the secret Springs promotive of those Divisions, and the Means by which they were at length healed, may be apparent to our Readers, and serve to elucidate our former Accounts.

A FEW private men have, for several years, most intirely governed this island. Tho' their views were different as their interests, yet they all concurred in one principle; never to permit a chief governor to interfere in the domestick administration of the kingdom. Their steady adherence to this principle, made them always necessary to the chief governor; and from being considerable at the castle, they maintained their influence in the house of commons. Such was the foundation of the power of the cabal; for so I shall, for the sake of brevity, call these gentlemen. Their dependance increased daily, and at last they ruled the lower house.

h—se of p—t without controul. This was for many years the passive, tranquil situation of the c—ns of Ir—d, and, in consequence, of every inhabitant in this k—m."

"By degrees the p—te insinuated himself into the affections of many of the young, and of some of the old, of the h—se of c—ns. He now began to encourage privately the murmurs of the people, against the soporific qualities of the cabal, who stifled all measures that were calculated for redressing the n—l grievances, or which might give any rub to the wheels of g—t, in the track they thought it proper to have them run. He daily ventured to open his intentions of forming a party in the h—se, at first to a few, and being encouraged by them, to all whom he had any hopes of drawing to his party.

These attempts to undermine the long established power of the cabal, became soon the object of the penetrating eyes of those experienced veterans. Their indignation broke out into action, and convinced the young adventurer that his schemes were discovered. He on the other hand found, that it would be to no purpose longer to keep measures with the cabal. Accordingly the mask was thrown off, war was proclaimed in form between the contending powers, and a standard was publicly erected, to which all who expected preferment in the church or state, or who were disgusted at the proceedings of the cabal, of which there were not a few, were invited to resort."

"In consequence of his (the p—te's) power and importance the cabal made application to him. For what end? To concert the properest means of convincing the parliament of England, that their true interest consists in uniting Ireland to Great-Britain; or, if that could not be accomplished, to carry the improvement of their country to that height, at which all allow that it is capable of arriving? No. Mr. C. the first who applied, wanted the reversion of the place of master of the Rolls for his son. With this request, the p—te, with more clearness than is usual in a statesman, but which in him was excusable, as he was rarely afterwards guilty of the same mismanagement, absolutely refused to comply. Mr. B. the first in name, tho' not the leader of the cabal, wanted to retire with honour and profit from an office and situation that obliged him to live at a great expence; which he hoped to effect by the assistance of the

p—te. Mr. M—l—e, the grand spring and director of the cabal, wanted the reversion of the place of master of the Rolls for himself, and that of the place of solicitor-general for his brother. The e—l of B. wanted the place of s—r of the h—se of c—ns for his son."

"It must not be supposed that motives of friendship were the bond of union (of the e—l and p—te). The e—l was too far advanced in years, and too much experienced in life, to act upon such uncommon principles. The p—te was too much the statesman, to be held by such feeble ties. The true principles of each were, that the e—l thinking the p—te to be more attentive to power than to riches, fed himself with the hopes of drawing all the profits of this union to himself; the p—te, inordinately ambitious, made no doubt of governing the intended s—r as he pleased, and by that means of bringing the whole power of the st—te into his own hands. The gentleman who was flatly refused the favour he had asked for his son, finding discontents growing against the p—te, made his appearance upon the stage again.

No man knew times or occasions better; and no one was more active in making the most of them. But tho' he had not publicly appeared sooner in action, he had not been in the mean time unemployed. Knowing, perhaps, not entirely from his own experience, of what consequence the character of integrity and virtue is even to a statesman, he with great industry and secrecy spread about misrepresentations of the p—te. Finding that his poison had wrought the desired effects, and that the minds of the publick, as well as of the cabal, were prepared to receive whatever impressions he pleased to make, he convened the cabal, and made a short but quickening speech to excite them to revenge; the only species of eloquence in which he excelled; then he presented to them, that the d—ke of D—t, who had been appointed at this time l—l l—t—t, was absolutely at the disposal of the p—te, that they could never hope to recover their influence over the c—e by gentle means, that threats and terrors would be more efficacious than entreaties, that they must exert their power in some signal instance, and shew, that none could act with safety, but under their protection; and he concluded, by proposing Mr. N—J—s as the first victim of their wrath. The proposal was no sooner made than agreed to. A fitter subject for the purpose could not be selected than



than Mr. J—s, whose haughty carriage had given offence to many. Thro' his hands, as f—v—r g—l, much of the publick money had passed, for the erecting and repairing the b—ks, and most of the work had been fraudulently, and all of it unskilfully executed. The character of Mr. J—s as to honesty, then was and still remains unfulfilled, but his misfortune was, that he could not persuade others to have the same opinion of his significance and understanding, which he himself had entertained; and his innocence had but little weight, when put into the scale against his relationship to the p—te's first favourite, and his attachment to that pre—e. The p—te, as had been foreseen by the cabal, unfortunately for Mr. J—s, as well as for himself, undertook his defence. This only served to draw on a stricter inquiry, and a severer punishment; the defence was as unpopular, as the prosecution was the reverse.

But the cabal did not as yet determine to proceed to extremities. The two principal members of it were still desirous of leaving room for a reconciliation, upon advantageous terms for themselves. They meant not to make things desperate, but only to shew what they could do, if they should be reduced to extremities. For that reason, this prosecution, in which the expectation of the publick was much engaged, ended for the present in several severe, not to say, hard resolutions, against the wretched N—l.

The cabal were not satisfied with this single instance of their power, and the p—te's weakness. The c—ns, in an address to his m—y, for which there did not seem to be the least publick occasion, glanced at the p—te, in a manner that could not be mistaken, and at the conclusion of the s—n took their leave of the d—ke of D—t with unusual coldness.

The p—te, tho' not a little mortified, was still happy that he had got over the s—n with so few disasters, and fed himself with hopes, that before the next meeting of p—t he should acquire strength sufficient, not only to resist, but to overpower the cabal. Invested with the whole power of the c—n, and unawed by the p—t during the interval, he now governed the church and state without controul.

But notwithstanding these great advantages, contrary to his own and the expectations of others, he gained but little

strength; the cabal counteracted every thing he did, and with infinite industry painted him in the most odious colours to all denominations of people."

"To the Pres—ns, ever jealous of co—l power, the cabal paid much court, and, thro' M—e, the whole strength of that body was united to the cabal.

They likewise drew into their party, and seemingly into their confidence, the o—l of K—e, a nobleman of the first rank and fortune, whose family had long been much respected by the people, and who had himself received a personal disobligation from the p—te; whose intrigues had not long before prevented him from being admitted to a share in the g—t. The name of this nobleman drew much respect, and his connections in E—d added great strength to the party."

"At length the wished-for time arrived; the s—n was opened. The strength of both parties, as by mutual consent, was tried upon an e—. Victory, for a long time doubtful, declared at last for the p—te, by a majority of one, to which accident did not a little contribute, and gave to the h—e a member who is an honour to it.

This was the first defeat the cabal had ever met with, and affected the very foundation of all their greatness. Something must be done to repair this loss, the bolder the more likely to please the people. Extremities are always dangerous; but they are wise measures when they are necessary. If the session should end quietly, the success of the p—te would be infallible; the interval between the sessions would give him, who was armed with all the powers of g—t, sufficient time to arm himself, and put it out of their power ever to remove him. Besides, most of their troops were necessary, and must be fed. The cabal were but ill able to support those expences, which they found even then very grievous to them, and which were submitted to merely from necessity.

From these motives it was resolved by the cabal to start a question about the p—g—ve. In this they were sure of having the people on their side. The application of the redundant money in the treasury afforded a proper opportunity for this purpose. A bill had passed the session before for applying some of the redundant money in the treasury in discharge of part of the national debt, in which a preambled

amble was inserted by the king's servants, which was not relished by the people, and for permitting which the cabal had undergone some censure; but the cabal were not, at that time, driven to extremities. The majority of the commons, appointed now to prepare heads of a bill for the like purpose, were either members of the cabal, or under its influence; so that it was determined to omit in this draft the preamble which had been inserted in the former bill.

The commons upon this occasion summoned a few of his most intimate friends, to consult what step should be taken. The only doubt was; whether an amendment in these heads of a bill, should be proposed to the house upon the report, or whether they should be permitted to pass in the shape they were brought in, and the alteration of them left to be made in the commons. The latter of these methods was resolved on, and followed, upon this reasoning: If the bill when altered in the commons, should, upon its return, be passed by the commons, the cabal must inevitably lose their interest with the people: If the cabal should oppose it, that would be a good pretence to deprive them of their emoluments, which they held at the will of the commons, and of which the commons hoped to have the disposal. The bill was rejected in the commons by a majority of five; in consequence of which, several of the principal members of the cabal were immediately removed from their emoluments; an act the most unconstitutional, as well as the most dangerous, which could be attempted. At these violent proceedings the whole nation took fire. The degraded members of the cabal, exalted by their disgrace, became the idols of the people, and were worshipped as martyrs for the liberties of their country. In this temper it was hazardous to let the commons, who had been adjourned for a few days, meet. The parliament was suddenly prorogued, and several bills, equally necessary to the crown as to the subject, G  
fell to the ground.

[The remainder in our next.]

*Extracts from a Pamphlet, entitled, A Letter to the Right Hon. H—F—, Esq; which we insert as an Instance of our Impartiality in regard to the Debates that at present divide the Nation.*

"WHO can help entertaining alarming apprehensions of the consequences of our present unhappy dissensions? While the contest was between candidates for preferment, the public was

unconcerned; but when the dispute between the just authority of the commoner, the ambitious despotism of a certain commoner, neutrality becomes. How far his majesty condescends desires, to the humours of his subjects still fresh in every memory; to rise from the throne a very disputable popular measure, was an instance of condescension, which certainly the warmest returns of loyalty from the advocates for that measure what returns have been made by the affected to be called the minister people? Causeless jealousies have ten been fomented by candidates; but never before did a British ministry raise jealousies of their friends. Not to mention the impudent and propagated since a late dismissal was the talk of all coffee-house other places of public resort, (late administration? Did not the ties of private and unconstitution, represent their great man as in every salutary measure by his And (shame to repeat it) as singling the public cause in opposite humours of an obstinate and king? Are our nobility and relatives asleep? No longer ago than tuesday, a paper published under restriction, dared to propose the most reigns that ever stained the English as parallels of the present, while upon people and parliament to steps, nothing but an open and continued attack of the national liberties either justify or occasion. Public gives you the honour of being engaged in support of lawful and A desperate and despicable faction assumed the name of the people of Britain, and expect to establish it by noise and clamours. But be encouraged nor frightened by their boasts, the majority and most conbody of the people detect their insubaviour; and many, who at present ignorantly led to join the public will soon be convinced of the in steadfastness and resolution are only to dissolve the charm; hence the cry of faction is, it is in fact harmless noise, unless encouraged condescension and compliance. A great commoner, after all his promises, what has he performed has he done that should engage lick to espouse his cause in opposition to their sovereign? His advocates what that he was opposed; suppose he

May, 1757.

I i

is not an opposition in some sense essential to our constitution? Every administration has been opposed, why should he complain of an opposition any more than his predecessors? Would he expect to be invested with an unlimited power, which the constitution has not thought fit to grant even to the crown? Why not, say his favourers? This power is to be used only for your own good, to make you happy in spite of yourselves. Fine words, but we dare not trust them; the commons of Great-Britain are by no means inclined to invest him with an unconstitutional despotism, under the specious pretence of its being employed for the redress of public grievances; neither do we know of any public grievances, except the unhappy distractions raised by himself, or his restless emissaries, deserve that name. However, whenever he pleases to descend from his generals, and to particularize the grievances which oppress the publick, if we find any truth in them, we know where to apply for redress without disturbing his repose; we have a king on the throne, who never yet refused an address from his people, even tho' drawn in the most disrespectful terms; and who, during his whole reign, has been the support of a system of regulated liberty, while a free constitution is at present endangered by the madness of a deluded populace, a circumstance equally singular and glorious for the sovereign."

#### A HINT to little GARDENERS.

##### To the INSPECTOR.

HOW unaccountable, old friend, are the follies of mankind: I cannot help acquainting you with one of the wildest schemes that surely ever was conceived. A few days ago my shoemaker brought me home a pair of shoes, and, after some hesitation, desired my advice. Perhaps you will think that he wanted to consult me in my profession, but it was no such thing. He asked if I had ever seen the gardens at Stow: Upon my answering in the affirmative, out came the business. "Why, Sir, (says he) I rent a piece of garden-ground at a place called *Rus in Urbe*, for ten shillings a year, and as I am going to build a summer-house there, I would beg your opinion which of the temples in those gardens I shall take for a model?"—Is not this a notable project? My answer did not please him, as you will readily suppose, when you are informed that I recommended him to the great house on the other side of Moorfields.

I am, Yours, &c. P. D.

#### To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

##### S I R,

IN your Magazine for March last, p. 138, Mr. Webber has challenged me with a mistake in a solution to a question in navigation, in regard to the names of the points of the ships bearings on their last courses; which I own to be true: But to see how easy it is for men to err; the very gentleman in your Magazine for April last, p. 183, has inserted a solution to a question of Mr. A. Stone's, wherein he is mistaken in his principles: AB he says is a tangent line to the bason, which is true in regard to the observation made at A, but not so at the second observation made at D, for then DB becomes a tangent line to the said bason; which two tangent lines will intersect each other between their two points of contact, and form the angle CBA, which this gentleman calls radius, an obtuse angle  $91^{\circ} 49' 38''$ , from whence his method of calculation consequently must bring out wrong numbers; and had the diameter of the bason been larger, and the last observation made at a lesser distance therefrom, the error had been greater. He makes the

A. R. P. 475

diameter 34.4752 the area 5 3 13 1000' and the distance from the last place of observation 60.5755. See Mr. Webber's scheme, in which by similar proportions, by substituting  $BC = \text{unity it will hold}$ ; as  $S \angle BAC : I :: \text{radius} : AC = 6.57346$ , and as  $S \angle BDC : I :: \text{radius} : DC = 4.52527$ , which take from AC, the difference will be 2.04819: Again, as that difference:  $I :: AD : BC = 17.33237$ , hence the diameter of the bason is 34.66474:

A. R. P. 289

Area in acres 5 3 23 1000 and the distance from the place of observation  $Dd = 61.10144$ . I am,

Your constant reader,  
and very humble servant,

G Bicester, May 13, 1757. P. Turner.

[We are sensible Mr. Webber intended no affront to Mr. Turner, by his inadvertence; but as we would be strictly impartial, we insert Mr. Turner's letter, tho' we cannot think Mr. Webber answerable for Mr. Short's mistakes. As these gentlemen are acquainted with each others residence, we hope, for the future, their remarks may meet with a more private conveyance than thro' the channel of the Magazine.]

The other day young Strephon met Me in a lonely grove, Up  
on the verdant turf he sat, And told fine tales of love: He:  
squeeze'd my hand with ardent zeal, I felt the thrilling touch; Young  
love thro' ev'ry vein did steal, All maids would feel as much.

2.  
Of ev'ry flower then he stole,  
A pleasing wreath to bring,  
Compos'd of all that May unfolds,  
The gayest charms of spring;  
Compares the snow-drop to my skin,  
The roses to my blush,  
If this is flatt'ry, sure 'tis kind,  
All maids would wish as much.

3.  
From all he cull'd a branch of bays,  
Then on my breast reclin'd,  
He swore 'twas emblem of that praise  
Which beamed from my mind;

For virtue there, he cry'd, innate  
Few maids can boast of such;  
Then kiss'd my cheeks, and blest his fate,  
What maid won't wish as much?

4.  
Ere shepherd, 'tis too much I vow,  
I durst not yet consent;  
Cries he, what can prevent us now?  
And wonder'd what I meant!  
So sweet his suit, so gay his air,  
I yielded to his touch,  
Nor could I longer cry forbear,  
What maid won't do as much?

*On a late CHANGE.*

**I**N dust, the baleful pow'r of vice to lay;  
To strip the traitor to the face of day;  
To bid Britannia rise divinely bright,  
And pour her ancient splendors on the sight;  
For this, inspir'd by Virtue's lov'd command,  
Rose generous Pitt, the glory of the land.  
But vain, alas! his tongue's impetuous force,  
To stem Corruption in her headlong course:  
In vain the monster shrunk beneath the  
wound; [the ground,  
Still sprang the monster, strengthen'd from  
Ah, Britain! doom'd to all th' afflictive  
smart, [dart;  
That flows from fell Misfortune's ruthless  
No more exult, with flatt'ring prospects  
swell'd, [pell'd.  
When Pitt and Virtue are from court ex-

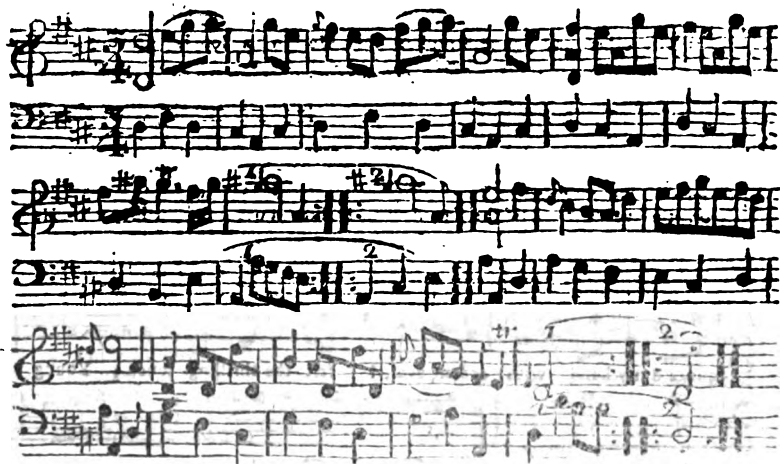
*EPIGRAM. By Dr. KENRICK.*

**W**HEN Chloe I confess my pain,  
In gentle words you pity show,  
But gentle words are all in vain,  
Such gales my flame but higher blow.  
Ah! Chloe, wou'd you cure the smart,  
Your conqu'ring eyes have keenly made,  
Yourself, upon my bleeding heart,  
Yourself, fair Chloe, must be laid.  
Thus for the viper's sting we know,  
No surer remedy is found,  
Than to apply the tort'ring foe,  
And squeeze his venom on the wound.

*EPIGRAM.*

**G**ERON at fourscore marry'd! 'tis too  
late,  
No: For he wants an heir to his estate.

## A NEW MINUET.



## Poetical ESSAYS in MAY, 1757.

## SONNET.

**S**TRANGER or guest, whome'er this  
hallow'd grove [ment dwells,  
Shall chance receive, where sweet content-  
Bringing here no heart that with ambition  
swells, [love.  
With av'rice pines, or burns with lawless  
Vice-tainted souls will all in vain remove  
To Sylvan shades, and hermits peaceful  
[coils; [spells,  
In vain will seek retirement's lenient  
Or hope that bliss which only good men prove.  
If heav'n-born Truth, and sacred Virtue's  
lore,  
Which cheer, adorn, and dignify the mind,  
Are constant inmates of thy honest breast;  
If, unrepining at thy neighbour's store,  
Thou count'st as thine the good of all  
mankind, [Wrest.  
Then welcome share the friendly groves of  
J. E.

*The REQUITAL: Or a gentle Scourge for  
the jocosè AMICUS. With all due Frankness  
and Familiarity address'd to the said courteous,  
free, and candid Admonisher. (See Lond.  
Mag. Nov. 1755, p. 543.)*

*Cur in amicorum vitis tam cernis acutum,  
Quàm aut aquila, aut serpens Epidaurium? At  
tibi contra  
Evenit, inquirant vitia ut tua rursus et illi.*

HOR.

*— Nec læ est justior alla,  
Quàm necis artifices arte perire sua.*

OVID.

**M**Y old acquaintance, Philomuse,  
With honest, faithful, friendly views,  
Who lately sung the Mossy Bower,  
As well perhaps as in his power;—  
And courts the muses, now and then,  
To guide his not ill-natur'd pen.

That he may please, and profit too,  
Kind, candid folks,—in number few;  
Poor Phil. (I say) has sorely vex'd,  
By closely sticking to his text,  
Some subtle animal (I find)  
Or vermin of the viper-kind,  
That has presum'd its teeth to show,  
But nothing of a sting, I trow.  
However, tho' it hiss and grin,  
Why shou'd the preacher care a pin?  
Sure, it can only make him smile  
To see the serpent gnaw the file.  
A certain worm indeed devour'd  
The prophet Jonah's fav'rite gourd:  
But, reptile! 'tis not in thy power  
To hurt (I hope) the Mossy Bower:  
For, as already has been shewn ye,  
The bow'r belongs to courteous Joney<sup>e</sup>,  
Who will propitiously protect it,  
Tho' you with poison wou'd infect it,  
From th' impotent, opprobrious sallies,  
Of your impertinence and malice.  
The foresaid gourd no long time lasted,  
But by a worm was quickly blasted,  
Which, as it seems, for that intent,  
All-wise, instructive heav'n had sent.  
But you—(poor, pitiful knight-errant!)  
By hell wert set agog,—I'll warrant:  
Ev'n by that foul, infernal elf,—  
That serpent grand, the dev'l himself,  
Who threw down, by his vile advice,  
The blissful bow'rs of Paradise:  
But neither he, (we'll hope) nor any  
Of his curst instruments, (tho' many)  
Will ever have it in their power  
To prejudice dear Joney's bower,  
Who longs for no forbidden fruit,  
But knows her duty, and will do't;  
Belag—('tis an uncontested case)  
Alike endow'd with sense and grace.

And,

• Miss Jones, of W.-st-n, in the county of S.-t-p.

EPIGRAM.

Add, as for husbands ;—charming Nancy,  
Of such may have great choice,—(I fancy)  
If she to wed should prove inclin'd :  
But this I never yet could find.  
So that your compliments, in part,  
Tho' you, forsooth ! may think 'em smart,  
Seem full of mean, invidious spite,  
And as unjust, as unpolite.  
Without a joke, your censure rash is,  
Well worthy of some jerking lashes.  
'Twas not your modesty that made ye  
Take so much freedom with the lady.  
Sure then,—my Epidaurian peeper !  
You up her sleeve shou'd be no creeper,  
Who thus in growling manner crawl,  
And in such filthy fashion sprawl,  
Making as if she were in want  
Of lovers !—O ! for shame recant.  
And O ! immodest, rude reflector !  
(Instead of candid, meek inspector)  
Imaginary wants when mocking,  
With salsome jokes, not far from shocking,  
What can you mean, you wicked cub !  
Or what insinuate, saucy Grub !  
By thus impertinently prating  
Of one you'd have to stand in waiting ?—  
And, in the Nuptial Mossy Bower,  
Of meeting the pure virgin-flower ?  
We know, that sly, insidious snakes  
Sometimes indeed will lodge in brakes ;  
And into mossy bogs will creep,  
At once, whenever rous'd from sleep.  
But whether you're awake or not,  
O ! never into Nancy's grot  
May such as you be once admitted,  
But ev'ry subtle beast out-witted.  
No, no,—we'll bruise the serpent's head,  
And on the worm indignant tread ;—  
The serpent that would gladly bruise  
The heel of my poor Philomuse,  
Or envious worm that would devour  
Dear, sweet, ingenious Joney's bower.  
For 'tis a worm, and not a man,  
That sain wou'd undermine a plan  
Of somewhat pleasing special friends,  
Not serving paltry, private ends.  
Therefore,—(for this time, to adjourn)  
Whether or no the Grub may turn,  
When with contempt trod under foot,  
Yea, and e'en p-st upon, to boot ;—  
Yet still upon such worms I'll trample,  
And of 'em make, Sir, an example.  
To all the vip'rous generation,  
That now infects the British nation.  
Let me run on a moment more ;  
And, for the present, I'll give o'er.  
Of what my Philomuse has pen'd,  
Whate'er you think, pretended friend,  
Or, in your verse, so far from clean,  
May by the nuptial meeting mean ;—  
The worm that thus the wanton plays,  
Or thus its head presumes to raise,  
And proves (O impudence !) so pert  
Its venom wickedly to squirt,  
Kind, courteous Joney's Mossy Bow'r in,  
Methinks can't well escape a scouring.  
Dec. 17, 1755. † PIERCEPHILOMATEIX.

BAND by the empire, Fredrick still pursues,  
His noble conquests, his exalted views ;  
Oh ! Francis, rash, uxorious, headstrong elf,  
Ere long thou'lt sure have cause to Baathyself.

Verfes inscribed to a Young Lady of H—n  
G—N.

YE gentle swains, whose bosoms prove  
The transports of successful love,  
With kind compassion, O declare  
What tender arts attract the fair ;  
Say by what soft'ning pow'r divine  
The dear S——a may be mine ?

Shall I make haste at early dawn  
To greet the charmer up the lawn ;  
To lead her flocks to pastures fair,  
And tend them with upreasing care ;  
To mark whene'er her lambskins roam,  
And fetch the little wand'ers home ?

Shall I with frequent footstep go  
Where daisies, pinks, and v'lets grow,  
On sunny bank, or verdant mead,  
In tangled copse, or woodland glade,  
And weave of many a blooming hua  
A garland for her lovely brow ?

Or shall my pipe officious play,  
In varied note along the day,  
Strains that may hold her list'ning ear,  
And banish each intruding care,  
Till every nymph and swain approve,  
And tell with how much warmth I love ?

Ah me ! these means have all been try'd,  
And twenty love-taught means beside.  
But not kind greetings at the dawn,  
Nor flocks led careless o'er the lawn,  
Nor garlands wove, nor strains essay'd,  
Can move the unrelenting maid.

Break, break, fond heart ; some happier  
youth  
With larger flocks, but not more truth,  
Has charm'd away the lovely fair,  
Nor left thee aught but deep despair.  
Break, break fond heart, thy hopes forego,  
And henceforth heave not but in woe.

ΔΥΣΧΡΙΣΤΟΛΗΤΗΣ

ABELARD to ELOISA. By Mrs. MADAU.  
From the Collection of Poems, by eminent  
Ladies, Vol. II.

IN my dark cell, low prostrate on the  
ground, [found ;  
Mourning my crimes, thy letter entrance  
Too soon my soul the well-known name  
conest.

My beating heart sprang fiercely in my breast,  
Thro' my whole frame a guilty transport  
glow'd, [flow'd.  
And streaming torrents from my eyes fall  
O Eloisa ! art thou still the same ?  
Dost thou still nourish this destructive flame ?  
Hav'd

Have not the gentle rules of peace and heav'n  
From thy soft soul this fatal passion driven ?  
Alas ! I thought you disengag'd and free ;  
And can you still, still sigh and weep for me ?  
What powerful deity, what hallow'd shrine,  
Can save me from a love, a faith like thine ?  
Where shall I fly, when not this awful cave,  
Whose rugged feet the furling billows lave,  
When not these gloomy cloister solemn walls,  
O'er whose rough sides the languid ivy crawls,  
When my dread vows, in vain, their force  
oppose ?

Oppos'd to love—alas !—how vain are vows !  
In fruitless penitence I wear away,  
Each tedious night, and sad revolving day ;  
I fast, I pray, and with deceitful art,  
Veil thy dear image in my tortur'd heart ;  
My tortur'd heart conflicting passions move,  
I hope, despair, repent—yet still I love :  
A thousand jarring thoughts my bosom tear,  
For thou, not God, O Eloise, art there.  
To the false world's deluding pleasures dead,  
Nor longer by its wand'ring fires misled,  
In learn'd disputes harsh precepts I insulse,  
And give the counsel I want pow'r to use.  
The rigid maxims of the grave and wise,  
Have quench'd each milder sparkle of my eyes ;  
Each lovely feature of this once lov'd face,  
By grief revers'd, assumes a sterner grace :  
O Eloise ! should the fates once more,  
Indulgent to my view, thy charms restore,  
How from my arms would'st thou with hor-  
ror start,

To miss the form familiar to thy heart !  
Nought could thy quick, thy piercing judg-  
ment see,

To speak me Abelard—but love to thee.  
Lean abstinence, pale grief, and haggard care,  
The dire attendants of forlorn despair,  
Have Abelard, the young, the gay, remov'd,  
And in the hermit sunk the man you lov'd.  
Wrapt in the gloom these holy mansions shied,  
The thorny paths of penitence I tread ;  
Lost to the world, from all its int'rests free,  
And torn from all my soul held dear in thee,  
Ambition with its train of frailties gone,  
All loves and forms forgot—but thine alone,  
Amid the blaze of day, the dusk of night,  
My Eloise rises to my sight ;  
Veil'd as in Paraclet's secluded tow'rs,  
The wretched mourner counts the lagging  
hours,

I hear her sighs, see the swift falling tears,  
Weep all her griefs, and pant with all her cares.  
O vows ! O convent ! your stern force impart,  
And frown the melting phantom from my  
heart ;

Let other sighs a worthier sorrow show,  
Let other tears from sin repentant flow :  
Low to the earth my guilty eyes I roll,  
And humble to the dust my heaving soul.  
Forgiving pow'r ! thy gracious call I meet,  
Who first impow'r'd this rebel heart to beat ;  
Who thro' this trembling, this offending frame,  
For nobler ends inspir'd life's active flame.  
O ! change the temper of this lab'ring breast,  
And form anew each beating pulse to rest !  
Let springing grace, fair faith, and hope remove  
The fatal traces of destructive love !

Destructive love from his warm mansions tear,  
And leave no traits of Eloise there !

Are these the wishes of my inmost soul ?  
Would I its soft, its tend'rst sense controul ?  
Would I thustouch'd, this glowing heart refine,  
To the cold substance of this marble shrine ?  
Transform'd like these pale swarms that  
round me move,

Of blest insensibles—who know no love ?  
Ah ! rather let me keep this hapless flame,  
Adieu ! false honour, unavailing fame !  
Not your harsh rules, but tender love supplies,  
The streams that gush from my despairing  
eyes ;

I feel the traitor melt about my heart,  
And thro' my veins with treach'rous influence  
dart ;

Inspire me, heav'n ! assist me, grace divine !  
Aid me, ye faints ! unknown to pains like  
mine ;

You ! who on earth serene all griefs could  
All but the tort'ring pangs of hopeless love ;  
A holier rage in your pure bosoms dwell,  
Nor can you pity what you never felt :

A sympathizing grief alone can lure,  
The hand that heals must feel what I endure.  
Thou, Eloise, alone canst give me ease,  
And bid my struggling soul subside to peace ;  
Restore me to my long-lost heav'n of rest,  
And take thyself from my reluctant breast ;  
If crimes like mine could an ally receive,  
That hiest allay thy wond'rous charms might  
give.

Thy form, that first to love my heart inclin'd,  
Still wanders in my lost, my guilty mind.  
I saw thee as the new-blown blossoms fair,  
Sprightly as light, more soft than summer's air,  
Bright as their beams thy eyes, a mind disclose,  
Whilst on thy lips gay blush'd the fragrant  
rose ;

Wit, youth and love in each dear feature,  
Prest by my fate, I gaz'd—and was undone.  
There dy'd the gen'rous fire, whose vig'rous  
flame

Enlarg'd my soul, and urg'd me on to fame :  
Nor fame, nor wealth, my soften'd heart  
could move,

Dully insensible to all but love.  
Snatch'd from myself, my learning tasteless  
grew,

Vain my philosophy oppos'd to you ;  
A train of woes succeed, nor should we mourn  
The hours that cannot, ought not to return.

As once to love I sway'd your yielding mind,  
Too fond, alas ! too fatally inclin'd,  
To virtue now let me your breast inspire,  
And fan, with zeal divine, the heav'nly fire ;  
Teach you to injur'd heav'n all chang'd to  
turn,

And bid the soul with sacred rapture burn.  
O ! that my own example might impart  
This noble warmth to your lost trembling  
heart !

That mine with pious, undissembled care,  
Could aid the latent virtue struggling there.

Alas ! I rave—nor grace, nor zeal divine,  
Burn in a heart oppress'd with crimes like  
mine.

Too

Too sure I find, while I the tortures prove  
Of feeble piety, conflicting love,  
On black despair my forc'd devotion's built;  
Absence for me has sharper pangs than guilt,  
Yet, yet, my Eloise, thy charms I view,  
Yet my sighs breathe, my tears pour forth  
for you;

Each weak resistance stronger knits my chain,  
I sigh, weep, love, despair, repent—in vain.  
Haste, Eloise, haste, your lover free,  
Amidst your warmest pray'r—O, think on me!  
Wing with your rising zeal my grov'ling mind,  
And let me mine from your repentance find!  
Ah! labour, strive, your love, yourself controul!

The change will sure affect my kindred soul;  
In blest consent our purer sighs shall breathe,  
And heav'n assisting, shall our crimes forgive.  
But if unhappy, wretched, lost, in vain,  
Faintly th' unequal combat you sustain;  
If not to heav'n you feel your bosom rise,  
Nor tears refin'd fall contrite from your eyes;  
If still your heart its wonted passions move,  
If still, to speak all pains in one—you love;  
Deaf to the weak essays of living breath,  
Attend the stronger eloquence of death.  
When that kind pow'r this captive soul shall free,

Which only then can cease to doat on thee;  
When gently sunk to my eternal sleep,  
The Paraclete my peaceful urn shall keep;  
Then, Eloise, then your lover view,  
See his quench'd eyes no longer gaze on you;  
From their dead orbs that tender utt'rance  
known,  
Which first to thine my heart's soft fate made  
This breast no more, at length to ease consign'd.

Pant like the waving aspin in the wind;  
See all my wild, tumultuous passion o'er,  
And thou, amazing change! below'd no more;  
Behold the destin'd end of human love—  
But let the sight your zeal alone improve;  
Let not your conscious soul, to sorrow mov'd,  
Retal how much, how tenderly I lov'd:  
With pious care your fruitless griefs restrain,  
Nor let a tear your sacred veil profane:  
Not e'en a sigh on my cold urn bestow,  
But let your breast with new-born raptures glow;

Let love divine frail mortal love dethrone,  
And to your mind immortal joys make known;  
view,  
Let heav'n relenting strike your ravish'd  
And still the bright, the blest pursuit renew!  
So with your crimes shall your misfortunes cease,  
peace,  
And your hack'd soul be calmly hush'd to

*In Obitum Juvenis ornatissimi (ac Amici mei clarissimi) JOANNIS SMIBERTI, Evangelij Præconis. Mortalitatem autem expletus est undecimo Mensis Martij, 1757.*

VINCERE si rigidam posset eruditio mortem,

Vincere si virtus, vincere si pietas:  
Vixisses Smiberti! Pietate coacta fuisset  
Et virtute tua parcere parca tibi.

Sed quis nulla potest sapientia nequeque virtus  
Vincere quæ cunctos ferrea sæci manent.  
Explenti numerum vite, terraque relicti  
Carpis coestitia gaudia Jerusalem.  
Ast manet in pectore, rutilans tua fama  
superstes,  
Fama tua haud ullo diminuenda die.

*Martius ponat,  
A. MILLAR, Toodamensis.*

EPITAPH in St. Peter's, at St. Alban's.

IN the year of Christ, one thousand seven hundred, full trow,

With four and sixteen,  
I Rychard Skypwith, gentylman in birth,  
late fellow of New Inne;

In my age twenti-on, my sowl party'd from  
the body in August

the sixteenth day,  
And now I ly her, abyding God's mercy,  
under this ston in clay;

Desyryng yow that this sal see, unto the  
Meyden pray for me,

That bare both God and man;  
Like as ye wold, that odes for yee shold  
When ye ne may nor can.

*In the Old Grey Friars, at EDINBURGH.*

CY gift ma femme fort bien,  
Pour son repose, ce pour le mien.

*Which may be translated.*

HERE snug in grave my wife doth lie,  
Now she's at rest, and so am I.

*In St. Edmund's, LONDON.*

RICHARD Nordell lyeth bury'd here,  
Somtym of London, citizen and drapier.

And Margerie, his wyf, of her progenie,  
Return'd to erth, and so fall ye.

Of the erth we were made and formed,  
And to the erth we been returned.

Have yis in mynd and memory,  
Ye yat liven lerneth to dey.

And beholdyth here your destine,  
Such as ye erne, sometym were way.

Ye shall be dyght in yis array,  
Be ye nere so stout and gay.

Therefor, frendys, we yow prey,  
Make yow redy for to dey,

Yat ye be not forr sinn atteynt,  
At ye dey of judgment.

Man the behovyth oft to have yis in mynd,  
Yat thou geveth wyth yin hand yat sall  
thow synd. [kynd,

For wydowes be sloful and chyldren beth un-  
Executors be covetous, and kep al yat they  
synd. [cam,

If any body ask wher ye Deddys Goodys be-  
Ye anqueare,

So God me help and halidam, he died a pore  
man.

Yink on yis.

EPIGRAM.

JACK his own merit sees. This gives  
him pride,  
That he sees more than all the world beside.

T H K



# Monthly Chronologer.



HE 30th of January the governor of Nova-Scotia, with the council of that province, taking into consideration the most expedient methods for carrying into execution those parts of his majesty's commission and instructions which relate to the calling of general assemblies within that province, came to the following resolution, viz. "That a house of representatives of this province be the civil legislature thereof, in conjunction with his majesty's governor and commander in chief for the time being, and his majesty's council of the said province. The house to be elected and convened in the following manner, and to be styled The general assembly; viz. there shall be elected for the province at large until the same be divided into counties, 12 members; for the townships of Halifax, four members; for the township of Lunenburg, two ditto; for the township of Dartmouth, one ditto; for the township of Lawrencetown, one ditto; for the township of Annapolis-Royal, one ditto; for the township of Cumberland, one ditto. In all 22."

*Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, April 26.*

"This day arrived the Phoenix of Exeter, in 18 days from Malaga: The captain says, that on the second instant, adm. Saunders, at Gibraltar, received an express from Malaga, with advice, that there were off the last mentioned place four French 74 gun ships; on which he went out with the Culloden, Berwick, Princess Louisa, Guernsey, and Portland, to cruise in the Gut, and on the fifth instant, about four o'clock, saw the French ships. He being to leeward formed a line, and about sunset the enemy did the same, about two miles to windward of our admiral, and began to fire, but did not reach our ships. The Guernsey and Portland got within gun-shot, and began to engage, but before the rest could get up it was dark, and they lost sight of each other. About nine the moon rising, the Guernsey and Louisa saw the French again; the admiral made a signal to chase, but could not come up with them. On the 8th the Phoenix spoke with one of the admiral's ships, who they had lost sight of the French the 3d. The 10th he spoke with ad-

miral Coates and adm. Stevens with the East and West-India fleets under their convoy, 50 leagues to the westward of Cape St. Vincent, all well."

THURSDAY, April 28.

The Hessian troops embarked at Chatham, on board the transports, for their return to Germany.

The Turpentine-house, at Mount-mill, was partly consumed by fire.

At the rehearsal of the music for the feast of the sons of the clergy, and at the feast, on this day, at Merchant Taylors-hall, 895l. 1s. was collected for the purposes of that charity.

FRIDAY, 29.

At the general meeting of the commissioners of the land-tax, for London, Mr. James Dobson, and Mr. deputy James Hodges, were put in nomination for the office of clerk of the said trust; when Mr. Dobson was elected by a majority of 30, to succeed the late Mr. Man, in that office.

A detachment of 400 men belonging to the foot guards, marched to Woolwich, to quell the riotous workmen in that dockyard. It seems it has been a custom for these men to take away the chips they make, as often as they go to their meals; but this, like other customs, has been grossly abused; for under the denomination of chips they take away large solid pieces of real use and value; loading themselves therewith three or four times a day, and secrete among them large nails and pieces of iron, part of the king's stores. A stop being put to this practice, was the occasion of much grumbling and dissension, and has made them very riotous. It has been computed that the chips made in the several dock yards, if properly accounted for, would supply his majesty's troops with fuel during a summer's encampment.

SUNDAY, May, 1.

Adm. Osborne, with a strong fleet, sailed from St. Helens, to the westward, and a large convoy with him.

THURSDAY, 5.

The house of Mr. Young, a coach-painter, in the Quaker's-buildings, West-Smithfield, was consumed by fire.

FRIDAY, 6.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to An act for continuing an act, entitled, An act to prohib-

habit, for a limited time, the making of low wines and spirits from wheat, barley, malt, or any other grain, or from any meal or flour. An act for continuing an act, entitled, An act to discontinue, for a limited time, the duties upon, corn and flour imported, and also upon such corn, grain, meal, bread, biscuit, and flour, as have been, or shall be, taken from the enemy, and brought into this kingdom. An act to extend the liberty granted by an act 23 Geo. II. of importing bar iron from his majesty's colonies in America, into the port of London, to the rest of the ports of Great-Britain; and for repealing certain clauses in the said act. And to 36 other publick and private bills.

SATURDAY, 7.

Admiral Holbourne sailed from Corke, with a fleet of 16 sail, two bomb-ketches, two fire-ships, and the transports with troops for America. (See p. 201.)

TUESDAY, 10.

Came on the election of a town-clerk of the city of London, in the room of Miles Man, Esq; deceased, at a court of common-council, at Guild-hall. The candidates were Mr. James Hodges, deputy of Bridge-ward, and Mr. John Patterson, attorney at law, when Mr. Hodges was chosen by a majority of 33, and sworn into that office.

The lord-mayor nominated Charles Lisle, Esq; citizen and skinner; Joseph Pratt, Esq; tyler and bricklayer; Henry Pines, Esq; draper, and Joseph Newdicke, Esq; fletcher, as proper persons to be sheriffs of this city.

His majesty, at the humble request of the governors of queen Anne's bounty, was pleased to enable them to augment any livings, not exceeding 45l. a year, with 200l. in conjunction with a benefaction of like value.

WEDNESDAY, 11.

At the annual general meeting of the Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of exposed and deserted young Children, a general committee for the year ensuing was elected by ballot, viz. The duke of Bedford, president. Vice-presidents: The earl of Dartmouth, the earl of Macclesfield, lord viscount Royston, Hon. A. Hume Campbell, Sir John Heathcote, Bart. James Mead, Esq; Taylor White, Esq; treasurer. Forty-two members to make the general committee fifty: Duke of Portland, lord Charles Cavendish, lord Vere, Sir Thomas Drury, Bart. Mr. Charles Child, Samuel Clarke, Thomas

May, 1757.

Crouch, Francis Fauquier, John Free, Chamberlain Godfrey, Jonas Hanway, Esqrs. Col. Joseph Hudson, Edward Hunt, James Lambe, Robert Nettleton, William Pearce, Samuel Pechell, Henry Raper, Esqrs. Mr. Thomas Redhead, Richard Salwey, William Sloane, William Sotheby, Thomas Strode, John Thornton, James Tillard, John Wenham, George Whatley, Peter Wyche, Esqrs. lord bishop of Worcester, lord Cadogan, Sir Anthony Thomas Abdy, Bart. Sir George Dalkin, Bart. John Conyers, Samuel Craghead, John Lock, Martin Madan, Edward Payne, Thomas Potter, Harry Spencer, James Temple, Edward Williams, and Henry Wright, Esqrs.—William Harvey, and Thomas Smith, Esqrs. and Mr. Robert Waller, were elected governors, and Mr. Stafford Morgan was elected secretary.

His majesty and the princesses removed from St. James's to Kensington, for the summer.

The comedy of the Suspicious Husband was performed at Drury-lane theatre, for the benefit of the Marine Society, when 75 boys, and 40 men, completely clothed by the Society, attended. This benefit produced 271l. the managers taking nothing for the use of the house, nor the players for performing. That sum, together with 200l. more, benefactions in his hands from persons of quality and fortune, was paid to their treasurer, by Mr. justice Fielding, some days after. (See p. 202.) His majesty has bestowed 1000l. upon the Society, the prince of Wales 400l. and the prince's dowager 200l.

MONDAY, 16.

Eleven waggon-loads of money, that came from Jamaica in the Biddeford, capt. Digby, were brought under a strong guard to the Bank, being upwards of 300,000l. for the use of this city.

TUESDAY, 17.

Admiral Osborne, who had been forced back to Plymouth with his squadron, sailed from thence for the Mediterranean: As did the Ludlow and Deal-Castle with the trade for America, and the Greyhound with the trade for Oporto and Lisbon.

Joseph Pratt, Esq; paid his fine of 400l. and 20 marks into the chamber of London, to be excused serving the office of sheriff.

The following bills were signed by commission, viz. A bill for importing Italian thrown silk. A bill for making the river Ivel navigable. And nine other private bills.

K k

WEDNES-

## WEDNESDAY, 18.

Eight of the condemned prisoners were executed at Tyburn, viz. Richard Hughes, and William Adams, for forgery; William Harris, and Thomas Marsh, for stealing a silver watch; Benjamin Search, and John Edwards, for a robbery on the highway; John Macleary, and Michael Sullivan, for inlisting a soldier for the king of Prussia's service. They all behaved with decency, and seemed penitent. The other criminals under sentence of death were reprieved. (See p. 202.)

## TUESDAY, 24.

The lord mayor nominated the following gentlemen as proper persons to serve the office of sheriff of London and Middlesex; John Crutchfield, Esq; painter-stainer; Paul Mombray, Esq; upholster; Francis Flower, Esq; goldsmith; George Wyld, Esq; innholder; Alexander Maister, Esq; draper.

Sir Thomas Harrison, Knt. chamberlain of London, waited on Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge with copies of the freedom of the city in gold boxes, of 100l. value each. (See p. 191, 201.)

## FRIDAY, 27.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when Edward Stubberfield, for sheep-stealing; John Furgerfon, for returning from transportation; and Mary Mussen, for the murder of her female bastard child, received sentence of death; eleven to be transported for seven years, two to be branded, and three to be whipped.

The bounties to seamen and landmen that shall voluntarily enter themselves in the royal navy, are continued to the 13th of June. (See p. 202.)

There is advice that his majesty's sloop Merlin is taken by a stout privateer, and carried into Breft.

The Greenwich man of war, capt. Rodham, of 50 guns, was taken the 18th of March, by a French Squadron, commanded by M. Beaufremont, in the West-Indies.

The brave capt. Fortunatus Wright, of the King George, it is feared, foundered in a great storm, and with his 60 brave seamen went to the bottom, in his way from Malta to Leghorn. (See p. 147.)

Quantities of grain have been imported from America, and different parts of Europe, great stocks are known to be still in hand, in many places, and the ensuing season promises a plentiful harvest: Notwithstanding, by some iniquitous means or other, the price of bread does not decrease, and the miseries of the poor are extreme on that account: Their sufferings have driven them, in many parts, to

desperation, so that in Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, and some parts of Wales, there have been tumultuous risings of the populace, who have done considerable damage. Letters from different clothiers in the West of England, give most affecting accounts of these distresses; first, on account of the excessive high price of corn; and, secondly, as many have lessened the number of hands they formerly employed, being over-stocked with goods for want of a proper market; so that without a change of things, many are determined to lay aside business: The consequence of which is, that hundreds, both old and young, must inevitably perish, or be provided for by parishes.

The distemper amongst the horned cattle is broke out afresh in Somersetshire, Kent, &c.

We have taken, this month, a great number of French privateers, who swarm on our coasts: One of them, of 26 ten pounders, was taken by the Unicorn, capt. Rawling, who was killed in the engagement. The Somerset, capt. Geary, has taken two prizes, with 242 officers and soldiers on board, bound to Quebeck, and valued at 100,000l. and many other vessels, stealing to North-America with soldiers, clothes, money, &c. have been snapped up by our cruisers and privateers.

The example of the city of London has been followed by the cities of Norwich and Exeter, and the town of Newcastle upon Tyne, who have presented the freedom of their corporations to Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge, in gold boxes, (see p. 191,) Yarmouth, in Norfolk, in silver boxes; and Worcester—; Bedford with their burghership, and Stirling with the thanks of their guildry.

Kilberney-house, the seat of the earl of Crauford, in Scotland, was consumed by fire.

A general embargo is laid on all the shipping from Virginia, by order of lord Loudon. An embargo is also laid on the provinces of New-England, New-York, and Pensylvania.

The Cherokee Indians have renewed their alliance with South-Carolina.

## MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

April 29. **R**ICHARD Barret, Esq; was married to Miss Knight.

Christopher Read, of Chipchase, Northumberland, Esq; to Miss Blake, with a fortune of 10,000l.

30. George West, Esq; to Miss Lydard, of Dunderry, near Bristol, with a fortune of 10,000l.

Charles Allanson, Esq; to Mrs. Peters, with a fortune of 20,000l.

May

May 1. Ralph Campbell, Esq; to Miss Bonham, of Henley-park, Wilts, with a fortune of 8000l.

2. James Fortescue, Esq; to Miss Hunter, daughter of Thomas Orby Hunter, Esq;

4. Col. Owen, to Mrs. Small, of Chelsea.

5. Mr. Joseph Hale, to Miss Payne, daughter of Mr. Bartholomew Payne, sugar-refiner, of Pye-Corner.

Capt. Elliot, to Miss Crispe, of West-Ham, with a fortune of 20,000l.

8. George Sikes, of Dorsetshire, Esq; to Miss Young, of Jermyn-street, with a fortune of 7000l.

14. William Tryon, Esq; to Miss Folkes, of York-buildings.

16. Tobias Frere, Esq; to Miss Trevillian.

19. ——— Chaplin, Esq; to lady Betty Cecil, sister to the earl of Exeter.

21. Richard Gorges, Esq; member for Leominster, to Miss Ettiplace, of Oxfordshire.

22. Hon. George Hobart, to the Hon. Miss Albinia Bertie, daughter to lord Vere Bertie.

April 25. Lady of the Hon. col. West, was delivered of a son and heir.

28. Lady of William Richard Chetwynd, Esq; of a daughter.

May 3. Countess of Plymouth, of a daughter.

7. Dutches of Grafton, of a daughter.

#### DEATHS.

April 26. **L** EONARD Bartholomew, of Oxenheath, in Kent, Esq;

27. Walter Cary, Esq; member for Clifton-Dartmouth, in Devonshire.

May 2. Lady Frances Williams, of Berkeley-square.

3. John Wood, of Hollingclose, in Yorkshire, Esq; recorder of Boston.

6. The most noble Charles Fitzroy, duke of Grafton, lord chamberlain of the household, aged 74, succeeded in honour and estate by his grandson, Augustus-Henry earl of Euston, eldest son of the late lord Augustus Fitzroy, now duke of Grafton.

Mrs. Dubois, a French Protestant, who has bequeathed 500l. each, to the Society for propagating the Gospel; the Foundling-Hospital, and the Protestant working Schools in Ireland.

7. Marmaduke Middleton, of the West-Riding of Yorkshire, Esq;

Cholmley Turner, Esq; member for Yorkshire, in several parliaments.

Lady Menie Boyle, sister to the earl of Glasgow.

Rev. Sayer Rudd, M. D. rector of Ripley, in Kent, once a dissenting minister in Snow's-fields, Southwark.

13. Nathaniel Green, Esq; master of the company of apothecaries.

Samuel Riley, of Blackheath, Esq;

17. Ralph Swinden, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, Esq;

William Johnson, Esq; of the island of Barbadoes,

Rev. Mr. Daniel Brooker, canon of Worcester.

21. George Denton, Esq; member in three parliaments for Buckingham.

26. Augustus Schutz, Esq; master of the robes, and privy purse to the king.

Abraham Castres, Esq; envoy extraordinary to the king of Portugal, at Lisbon.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

**W**HITEHALL, April 30. The king has been pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of the metropolitan church of York, the Rt. Rev. father in God Dr. John Gilbert, bishop of Salisbury, to be by them elected to the said see.

May 7. The king has been pleased to present Thomas Gawton, A. M. to the vicarage of Godalmin, in Surrey.—To present Thomas Lowe, A. M. to the rectory of St. Nicholas, in Guildford, Surrey.

From the other PAPERS.

Rev. John Podger, M. A. was presented to the rectory of Golland, in Somersetshire.—Thomas Hornage, M. A. to the rectory of Coolley, in Gloucestershire.—Thomas Hammond, B. L. to the vicarage of Thoreby on the Hill, in Northamptonshire.—Robert Watson, M. A. to the vicarage of Newport-Pagnal, Bucks.—Mr. Sidney, to the vicarage of Froxley, in Huntingdonshire.—Dr. Richard Grey, to the archdeaconry of Bedford.—Mr. Thomas Cook, to the rectory of Weston-Colvil, in the Isle of Ely, worth 300l. per ann.—Mr. Samuel Jackson, to the vicarage of Oakley, in Wiltshire.—John Johnson, M. A. to the living of Moulton, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Melton, to the rectory of Holmby, in Hampshire.—Mr. Thomas Lloyd, to the vicarage of Hawleigh, in Wiltshire.—Thomas Ford, B. A. to the rectory and parish-church of Wandford, in Hertfordshire.—William Anderson, M. A. to the rectory of Epworth, in Lincolnshire.—Francis Frederick Gerand, M. A. to the vicarage of Westwell, in Kent.—Samuel Law, M. A. to the vicarage of Warle, in Somersetshire.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable George Sykes, M. A. to hold the rectory of Ryley, in Essex, with the vicarage of Preston, in Kent.—To enable Edmund Latter, M. A. to hold the rectory of Bidborough, in Kent, with the rectory of Burfrow, in Surrey.—To enable Nutcombe Quicke, B. L. to hold the rectory of Bishop-Morchard, in Devonshire, with the rectory of Ash-Brittle, in Somersetshire, worth 380l. per ann.—To enable William Willis, LL. B. to hold the rectory of Luccombe, with the rectory of Worthy, in Somersetshire.—To enable Roger Mather, D. D. to hold the rectory of St. Mary, Whitechappel, with the rectory of Pen, in Buckinghamshire.

**PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.***From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**WHITEHALL,** May 3. The king has been pleased to appoint Ruvigne de Cosne, Esq; to be secretary to the extraordinary embassy to the court of the Catholic king.

**Whitehall,** May 7. The king has been pleased to grant unto Francis Vernon, Esq; the office of one of the clerks of his majesty's privy-council, in the room of Walter Carey, Esq; deceased.—To constitute and appoint Robert Napier, Esq; major-general of his majesty's forces, to be col. of the reg. of foot late gen. Skelton's, deceased.—Thomas Brudenell, Esq; to be col. of the reg. of foot, late major-general Napier's.—James Campbell, Esq; to be a capt. in the reg. of foot commanded by col. John Alderson.—To grant unto Levett Blackburne, Esq; the office of steward, and one of the judges of the court of the palace of Westminster, in the room of Mr. Cay, deceased.

*From the rest of the PAPERS.*

His majesty has been pleased to give rank in his army to the corps of engineers, and to appoint col. Skinner chief engineer of Great-Britain, vacant since the death of col. Lascelles. Their uniform to be red, lapelled with black velvet, with buff waistcoats and breeches, richly laced. The other engineers to rank as lieutenant colonels, majors and captains, according to their different pay.—Col. Mure Campbell appointed lieut. col. of lord George Sackville's reg. of dragoons.—Major Coningham, who was engineer at Minorca, to be col. of a company in the third reg. of foot-guards, in the room of col. Campbell.—Duke of Devonshire, lord chamberlain of the household, in the room of the duke of Grafton, deceased.—Humphry Morrice, Esq; a clerk comptroller of the greencloth, in the room of Mr. Cary, deceased.—Counsellor Poole, a serjeant at law.—Counsellor Parrot, one of the king's council learned in the law.—Lord Archer elected recorder of Coventry, in the room of the duke of Grafton.

**Alterations in the List of PARLIAMENT.**

**CUMBERLAND.** Sir James Lowther, Bart. in the room of Sir William Flemmyng, deceased.

County of Huntingdon. Lord Carysfort re-elected on promotion.

Portsmouth. Adm. Rowley re-elected on promotion.

Wilton. Hon. Nicholas Herbert, in the room of the Hon. William Herbert, deceased.

**B-K-T.**

**JOHN** Rogers, of West-Ham, Essex, postmaster.  
John David Ziegler, of London, and Gabriel Barber, of Exon, merchants and partners.  
Samuel Samuel, of Lincoln, goldsmith.  
William Wood the younger, of Bristol, joiner.  
Joseph Wright, of Leeds, merchant.  
Thomas Crocock, of Petticoat-lane, distiller.  
Lancelot Atkinson, of Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant.  
as Parker, of Newgate-street, gold and silver lace maker.

**William** Butler and John Crawford, of Castles-street, merchants and partners.

Henry Biew, of Bromyard, Herefordshire, butcher.  
James Hicall, of Rotherham, Yorkshire, dealer.  
Francis Paumier, of Wandsworth, hatter.  
John Henry Abegg, of St. Ann's, Westminster, upholster.  
James Brown, of St. Martin's in the Fields, laceman.  
Richard Hindle, of Southwark, warehouseman.  
Alexander Bastman, of Manchester, dealer.  
Robert Bower, of Sheffield, Yorkshire, mercer.  
Peter Owen, of Manchester, linen-draper.  
Thomas Brundson, of Marlborough, Wilt, shopkeeper.  
Thomas Westall, of Bristol, cabinet-maker.  
Robert Howlett, of Redenhall, in Norfolk, woollen-draper.  
William Broome, of Redcross-street, butcher.  
William Thomas, of Newgate-street, dealer in cyder.  
Christopher Winterlood, of Dury St. Edmund's, baker.

**COURSE of EXCHANGE.****London, Saturday, May 28, 1757.**

Amsterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburgh	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Ufance	—	30 2-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Lisbon	—	56. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	55. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7 3-4rs.

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**FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1757.**

**BY** letters from Paris it is now positively said, that the fleet commanded by M. du Bois de la Mothe, consisting of nine ships of the line, and five frigates, with some transports, sailed from Brest, on the third instant, for Canada, having 4 or 5000 land forces on board; and that the fleet intended for the East-Indies, under M. d'Ache, consisting of 17 sail, men of war and East-India ships, with 3000 land forces on board, sailed the same day from Port l'Orient. And from Dunkirk we hear, that a great number of men have for some time been employed in clearing the haven, formerly filled up by treaty, so that they expect that in a very little time second rate ships of war may be again received into that port; and this without any notice being taken of it by the sleepy Dutch.

**Hanover, May 13.** The army commanded by his royal highness the duke of Cumberland is posted in the following manner, viz. at Bielefeld, six battalions and six squadrons, under the command of lieutenant general baron de Sporcken; at Hervord, six battalions, under lieutenant general de Block; between Hervord and Mieden, three battalions and four squadrons, under major general Ledebow; in the neighbourhood of Hamelen, seven battalions and ten squadrons, under lieutenant general d'Oberg; and

and in the camp near Nienburg, are five battalions and four squadrons, under major general de Hausa; in all thirty-seven battalions and thirty-four squadrons; to which will shortly be added twelve squadrons of the Hessian troops, which are to join the forces encamped near Hamelen. At Bielefeld his royal highness has his head quarters, where he will in all probability continue till the arrival of the other troops, which are expected to join his army; after which his royal highness will be in a condition to march against the French, and attack them before they can enter into the dominions of this electorate.

Dresden, April 28. The king of Prussia hath given the strongest evidence of his martial abilities by the plan he hath formed for attacking the Austrians in Bohemia on all sides; having ordered his whole army in Saxony, Misnia, Lusatia, and Silesia, to enter Bohemia in four opposite places at one and the same time. The first body or grand army is under his own command, attended by marshal Keith, the second by prince Maurice of Dessau, the third by prince Ferdinand of Brunswick-Bevern, and the fourth by marshal Schwerin. The king hath ordered each of the three last bodies to penetrate as far as they can into the heart of Bohemia, that by the most expeditious marches the dispositions of the Austrians may be every where disconcerted, and the union of their respective bodies into one grand army prevented.

All these armies began to move the same day, viz. the 8th; and the design was so well concealed, and their several routes so wisely directed, that they penetrated far into Bohemia, and made themselves masters of several of the Austrian magazines (which the latter had not time, in their precipitate retreat, to set fire to) without any remarkable opposition, except to that under the prince of Brunswick-Bevern, of which we had the following account from his Prussian majesty's head quarters at Linay in Bohemia.

April 24. His highness the duke of Bevern having marched the 20th at the head of a body of the army which was in Lusatia, from the quarters of cantonment near Zittau, possessed themselves immediately, without the loss of a single man, of the first post of Bohemia at Krottau and Gräfenstein, drove away the enemy the same day from Kratzén, and marched towards Machendorf, near Reichenberg. The same morning Puttkammer's Hussars, commanded by their colonel and by major Schenfeld, routed some hundreds of the enemy's Cuirassiers, commanded by prince Lichtenstein, who were posted before Kohlig, and took prisoners, one captain, two subalterns, and above 60 horse, the rest were entirely dispersed, and scarcely able to rally near Kratzén. The night coming on, obliged the troops to remain in the open air till the next morning. The 21st, at break of day, our

troops marched in two columns by Haben-dorf towards the enemy's army, posted near Reichenberg, and commanded by general count Konigseg, and 20,000 strong; as soon as the lines were formed, they advanced towards the enemy's cavalry, which was ranged in three lines of about 30 squadrons. The two wings were sustained by the infantry, which was posted among felled trees and intrenchments. They immediately cannonaded the enemy's cavalry, who received it bravely, having on their right a village, and on their left a wood, where they had entrenched themselves with felled trees and pits. But the duke of Bevern having caused 15 squadrons of dragoons of the second line to advance, and ordered the wood on our right to be attacked at the same time by the battalions of grenadiers of Kahlden and of Moellendorff, and by the regiment of the prince of Prussia, who cleared all the felled trees and the intrenchments there, our dragoons, who had by this means their flanks covered, entirely routed the enemy's cavalry. The generals Normann, Katt, and the prince of Wurtemberg, signalized themselves extremely on this occasion.

Col. Puttkammer and major Schenfeld, with their Hussars, have likewise particularly distinguished themselves, by giving the horse-grenadiers a very warm reception, notwithstanding the enemy's artillery took them in flank. Lieut. gen. Lestewitz at the same time attacked, with our left wing, the redoubts that covered Reichenberg. Tho' there were many ditches and rising ground to pass, which were all occupied by the enemy, yet the regiment of Darmstadt forced the redoubt, and put to flight and pursued the enemy, after some discharges of their artillery and small arms, from one eminence to another, for the distance of a mile, as far as Rochlitz and Dorstel. The loss of the enemy amounts, as far as we can learn at present, to 1000 killed and wounded. We have made about 20 officers, and 400 soldiers, prisoners, and have taken three standards. Cannon and ammunition waggons are said to have been found among the felled trees and entrenchments, but the departure of the courier prevents our giving an exact list of them at this present moment. General Porporati is supposed to have been killed, because some letters directed to him have been found upon the field of battle. The action began at half an hour after six o'clock, and continued till eleven. On our side there were seven subalterns and about 100 men killed; general Normann, major de Mellin of the regiment of Amstel, col. Lettow of d'Armstadt, majors de Platen, de Normann, and de Beyern of Wurtemberg, the captains de Pabstein, de Normann, and de Puttkammer of Amstel, seven subalterns, and 150 men, were wounded. The officers and private men equally deserve the highest commendations. His highness the duke of Bevern in particular, who had before

before distinguished himself in so signal a manner in former campaigns, and last year at the battle of Lowositz; in this action gave fresh proofs of that skill and courage, which will transmit his name to posterity.

According to the Austrian account of this engagement, the Prussian army was at least 20,000, and theirs not above 14,000; and their loss was in the whole but 874 men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

By the last advices from Bohemia we have an account, that by the 6th instant the several detachments of Austrians had rejoined their grand army under prince Charles of Lorraine and marshal Brown, in a strong camp to the north of Prague; and that all the Prussian armies had likewise approached very near to one another, and also very near to the enemy, having the preceding day thrown several bridges over the Moldaw, as a preparative for an attack. Accordingly, on the 6th in the morning, the king joined the body of the army commanded by marshal Schwerin, with a detachment from his own corps, and resolved to attack the enemy the same day.

Marshal Brown was incamped with his left wing guarded by the mountains of Zifcka, and the right extended as far as Herbolohi.

It having been resolved to attack the enemy in their camp, the king's army filed off on the left by Pötschernitz, in order to execute this design. Upon this motion of our troops, count Brown turned about to the right to avoid being flanked. The Prussians continued their march to Bichowitz, traversing several defiles and morasses, which for a little while separated the infantry from the rest of the army. The infantry having begun the attack with too much precipitation, were at first repulsed. Here that worthy general, marshal Schwerin, received a fatal shot, which killed him on the spot, while he held the colours in his hand. The infantry, which had been separated in the march, being now rejoined, made a fresh attack on the enemy's right wing, and entirely routed it. Our cavalry on the left, after three charges, obliged all the Austrian cavalry in their right wing to retire in great confusion. The troops in our center then totally routed that of the enemy. The left wing of the Prussian army immediately marched towards Micheley, and being there joined with the horse, renewed their attack on the Austrians retreating towards Saszawa. Our troops on the right attacked the remains of the left wing of the Austrian army, and made themselves masters of three batteries. But the behaviour of the infantry in this latter attack was so successful, as to leave very little for this part of the cavalry to do. Prince Henry and the duke of Bevern, who have done wonders, made themselves masters of two batteries. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick having taken the Austrians left wing in flank, whilst the king, with his left, and a body of cavalry, secured the

passage of the Moldaw, the Austrian infantry was obliged to retreat towards Prague, by way of Konigfal; but marshal Keith, with a body of Prussians, obstructed and harassed them in this passage. The number of prisoners we have taken on this occasion, is above 4000, of which 30 are officers. We have taken sixty pieces of cannon, and ten standards. Our loss amounts to about 1500 killed, and about 3000 wounded. General d'Amstel, the prince of Holstein-Beck, colonel of the regiment of foot of Wartenburg, col. Goltze, col. Manstein, and lieut. col. Rohe, are killed. Generals Winterfeld, de la Mothe, Feuke, and Hautcharmo, are wounded; as are also the generals Blankensee and Plettenberg, of the cavalry. Col. de Puttkammer, who was sent in pursuit of the enemy on the side of Benischau, hath acquainted us, that the Austrians are totally defeated and scattered, that he was pursuing some parties of them which fled towards Budweis, and had already taken many prisoners.

\*\*\*\*\*

## The MONTHLY CATALOGUE, for May, 1757.

### DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **REMARKS** on Mr. Hume's Essay, on the natural History of Religion. Cooper.

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*Several things our correspondents were made to expect this month, must be deferred for want of room; particularly the Latin epistle, the further account of Dr. Lind's essay, H\*\*\*\*\*'s journey, and the list of ships taken on both sides. Sallinda, and many other ingenious pieces in prose and verse, are received, and will be inserted.*

*Subscriptions for a GENERAL INDEX to the LONDON MAGAZINE, continue to be received by R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row.*

## LONDON MAGAZINE.

For JUNE, 1757.

*From the REGULATIONS for the Prussian Cavalry lately published here, we shall give some such Extracts as we think may be understood, and will be thought entertaining, by the Generality of our Readers; for even the Ladies must be pleased to see something of the Fatigues, as well as Dangers, which Gentlemen expose themselves to for their Defence\*.*

## PART I. CHAP. I.

## REGULATIONS for the HORSE.



EVERY regiment is composed of five squadrons, divided into ten troops, and contains the following number of commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, inferior

staff-officers, and private men.

Principal staff-officers, one general, or colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major.—Inferior staff-officers, two adjutants, one quarter-master, one chaplain, one solicitor, one surgeon, five mates, one riding-master, one trumpet-major, one kettle-drummer, 10 farriers, one saddler, one provost.—Commissioned officers, nine captains, including two captain-lieutenants, 10 lieutenants, including the two adjutants, who rank as such, 10 cornets.—Non-commissioned officers and trumpeters, six non-commissioned officers per troop, one trumpeter per troop. — Private, 66 men per troop, six supernumeraries per troop. — Total of effectives, officers included, 848.

The eldest adjutant, the trumpet-major, the kettle-drummer, and all belonging to the inferior staff, are appointed to the colonel's troop; the youngest adjutant to the major's troop.

The six supernumeraries to every troop, being only designed to keep the regiment compleat, are never to march under arms, but when any of the men fall sick, in which case they must supply their places.

## PART IV. CHAP. III.

## Directions for teaching the EXERCISE.

Article 1. **I**T is his majesty's strict command, that all regiments shall be kept in good order, not only during the time of exercise, but throughout the whole year; and that they remain all-June, 1757.

ways quite compleat, and in proper condition to march, whenever they shall receive such orders.

Art. 2. The field-officers must oblige the captains and subalterns to attend their troops diligently, and above all things to keep them under the strictest subordination, taking care that all orders are executed with the utmost punctuality; and likewise that the men make themselves masters of their horses, ride in an upright and graceful position, fix their stirrups according to the directions before given, and hold their bridles short.

N. B. Every man shall be at liberty to break his own horse, and to exercise him as he pleases.

Art. 3. Great care must be taken, as well on horseback as on foot, that the men do not talk, or make the least noise; and on horseback particularly, that they do not play with their bridles, or kick one another with their stirrups, but always keep a profound silence, and ride in a regular and soldier-like manner.

Art. 4. Men who have been long absent from their troops, either on furloughs, or on account of sickness, must be again regularly instructed, from the beginning, in every part of their exercise.

Art. 5. When a subaltern officer neglects his duty, or the care of his troop, his captain must report him to the headquarters, and the commanding officer is to give him a severe reprimand; nevertheless the captains, and commanding officers, are themselves to take all possible pains in keeping their respective squadrons in proper order, and their subalterns are only required to be assisting to them.

Art. 6. When officers become incorrigible, they must be reported to his majesty: When non-commissioned officers likewise, who are gentlemen, do not attend sufficiently to their duty, they shall forfeit all future pretensions to a commission; and all other non-commissioned officers shall, in like manner, be kept with the utmost severity, to an exact and diligent performance of their duty.

Art. 7. Officers and non-commissioned officers must always be alert on their guards, must keep their men in good order, make them perform every thing in a regular manner at the reliefs, and instruct their centres how they are to behave on their posts.

posts: When any officer, or non-commissioned officer, is negligent therein, he must be severely punished.

Art. 8. Recruits, after they are appointed to troops, are in the first place to be exercised on foot, and taught how to march, to carry the head and body gracefully, to cast their eyes always to the right, in marching straight forwards, but in wheeling, to the flank which wheels, in order to see that their ranks keep quite even and dressed: After they are perfected in marching on foot, they must be taught to ride, and particular care taken that they acquire a good seat, and hold their bridles in such a manner as to have the entire command of their horses; that they keep their arms close to their bodies, and sit firm in the saddle, so as not to gall the backs of their horses by too much motion: When the recruits have rid for some time with stirrups, and are able to manage their horses at pleasure, either upon a trot or gallop, they must be brought to ride without saddle, in order to gain a still stender seat, and to become as compleat horsemen without it, as the best riding-master upon a demi-peak: When the recruits are brought to this degree of skill, they must be taught to fire on horseback with their carbines, in doing which it must be observed, that they are to present over the left ear of the horse, and to level rather too low than too high, lest their charge should be thrown away in the air; they must be likewise taught to fire after the same method with their pistols.

Art. 9. The recruits are further to be instructed, in what manner to draw their swords, in what position to hold them, and how to return them; and must be taught to understand, as is before expressed in the beginning of these Regulations, that the principal advantage of the cavalry consists in charging sword in hand; and also that when a man raises himself up in his saddle, and makes a full stroke from above, it falls with double the force of one which is made sitting still: Moreover they must be instructed to hold their swords constantly in such a position, as to be able to strike with the edge, and never with the flat.

N. B. In order to bring the recruits to a skilful use of their swords, the officers must have paste board images made, which they are at full speed to cut at; whereby it is once more to be observed, that they are always to raise themselves in their stirrups when they make their stroke: Afterwards, when a recruit is rendered perfect in this part of

the exercise, he must be taken into the ranks, and learn the evolutions, as above explained, from some of the old soldiers.

Art. 10. The men must be exercised in riding every day in the week, during both the summer and winter, unless when the ground is so slippery in the latter season, that riding would be dangerous.

Art. 11. During the time of exercising in the spring of the year, the exercise shall be performed five times on horseback every week, and once on foot: On Sunday evenings likewise, and on the foot-exercise day, the horses are to be rid out once.

Art. 12. It is his majesty's principal intention, that the men should imbibe a strong affection for their horses, the officers must therefore see that they take great care of them, and are instructed in the knowledge of every thing which may tend to their preservation: They must be also taught by the regimental sader, how to stuff their saddles, and to fit them properly to their horse's backs, that whenever any alterations become necessary on a march, they may be able themselves to make them, and their horses not be exposed to any injury.

Art. 13. His majesty strictly orders the commanding officers of regiments to take care that their men are taught to saddle their horses quick: When a regiment lies in a town, or in cantonments, and *to arms* is sounded, the whole regiment, without a single person wanting, must be assembled, and formed before the gate in the space of twenty minutes.

When a regiment is encamped, and *to boot and saddle* is sounded, or orders are given to mount, the whole regiment must be formed in squadron on the parade in twelve minutes.

N. B. The horses are not, either at their review, or on any other occasion, to have their manes platted, or their tails bound up.

Art. 14. Recruits must be always quartered with good veteran soldiers, in order to learn from them how to saddle their horses, to curry and rub them down, and every thing else relating to the care of them: The old men must also teach them to be economists, and contribute, as much as possible, to make them compleat soldiers.

N. B. Recruits must be also taught how to link their horses when they dismount, which is to be done according to the directions above given; namely, every man links his horse with his reins to the reins of his right-hand man, without waiting one for another.

Ant.

Art. 15. The officers themselves must teach the recruits their foot-exercise, taking particular care that they load quick, and level well, that whensoever they shall happen to be attacked in cantonments, they may be able to make a good defence.

[To be continued in our next.]

The CENTINEL, No 22.

IT is with the highest degree of concern that, in spite of all the pains I have taken to recommend these my lucubrations to the favour of the publick, I still find myself utterly neglected by some, and but coolly received by others: The chosen few indeed, the sons of wit and learning, extol me to the skies, but I cannot at the same time, without indignation, observe my fellow-citizens at a coffee-house throw aside the Centinel with contempt, and call for the London Evening; scarce any thing, except news, is attended to with pleasure, or rewarded with approbation. My publisher has, to say the truth, made no scruple to acknowledge to me, that tho' she believes me to be a man of great parts and sagacity, she would give up twenty such papers as mine for a share in the Daily Advertiser, who, tho' not distinguished, as I remember, by its extraordinary wit and humour, can, notwithstanding, boast of more readers in a day, than would satisfy a moderate moral writer for the space of twelve months. Whilst I reflected on this melancholy truth, it occurred to me, that the most probable means of drawing advantage from the conviction of it, would be immediately to adopt the style and manner of these my illustrious cotemporaries. I have therefore set the sublime originals before me, and in order to secure attention and applause by a faithful copy, have changed my essay into a news-paper, which cannot fail to exhibit the *Utile Dulci*, and convey, like my brother journalists, both instruction and entertainment.

*Ship News.* Covent-Garden, May 28. Sailed yesterday the Charming Lucy, Bridgman, for India, laden with jewels; the Delight, the Industry, the Pretty Peggy, the Sally Rover, all for Guinea.

Passed by, the Fanny Murray, R—, for the Park.

Arrived from Virginia, several rich ships bound to Merryland, the cargo consigned over to Mrs. D—. The Wasp, Thunder, and Ætna fire-ships, are put into harbour to careen.

Remain in the Piazza, G—, J—n, and several others, with the *basses* and *transports*.

*London.* We learn by a private letter, that the La Roche privateer, with diamonds, is taken by a man of war, and carried to Holland.

We hear that a treaty of marriage is on foot, and will speedily be consummated A between Interest and Virtue: The nuptials will be celebrated at St. James's, and the new married couple are to set out, immediately after the ceremony, to C—t.

We hear from Arthur's, that the odds are five to four for N— against C—y C—r, and that the present l—d m—r is pitted against the archb—p of C— for five thousand pounds.

By a letter from Berlin we are informed, that the inhabitants are very sad, and very merry, laughing for the king of Prussia, and crying for marshal Schwerin; that they sing *Te Deum* in mourning, and thank God very devoutly for giving his majesty such glorious opportunities of destroying so many thousands of his fellow-creatures, and thinning mankind.

It being mutually resolved to dissolve the partnership account subsisting between John and Mary Spindle, husband and wife, in the parish of —, and to carry on the business of matrimony on each separate account. If any gentleman or lady has any claim of love or affection on either of the said partners, they are desired to bring the same to be satisfied; and whoever is indebted to them, are hereby required to pay the said debts to either of the partners, on account of the same separation, as soon as is convenient.

The members of the society corresponding with the incorporated society in Dublin, for propagating the human species in foreign parts, are desired to take notice, that a monthly meeting of their standing committee, will be held at —, on Friday next, at twelve o'clock precisely.

*For Sale by the Candle, at the Shakespear's Head Tavern, Covent-Garden,* the Tartar and Shark privateers, with their cargo from Haddock's, Harris, master, Square-stern'd, Dutch built, with new sails and rigging. They have been lately dock'd and refitted, and are reckoned prime sailors. Catalogues, with an account of their cargo, may be had at Mrs. D—s's in the Piazza, or at the place of sale. To begin at twelve at night.

*Missing,* supposed to be stolen from a boarding-school near —, a beautiful young lady, aged seventeen, daughter of the late earl of —, and heiress to thirty thousand pounds, independent of her mother. She was observed to walk in the back garden after dinner with Mr.

Macmulla

Macmulla the dancing-master, and is supposed to have made her escape with him thro' the yew hedge. She took nothing with her but a bottle of aqua vitæ from her governess's china closet, the second volume of Pamela, and the marriage service torn out of her Common-prayer book.

If offered to be married to Mr. Macmulla, pray stop her.

*To Cover this Season*, the famous stallion S——, at an hundred guineas a leap, and half a crown the footman. Is six feet and an inch high, rising twenty-six years old, was got by Poppet on lady T——'s Frisky, his dam by Spanker, his grand-dam by Bully. He goes well upon his legs, and is free from all blemishes; he has a good deal of bone, and is allowed to be one of the best bred and strongest stallions in England. The money to be paid at the time of leaping.

A list of his *get* may be had at Mrs. —, in Bow-street.

*Stolen or strayed*, from Miss Trolly and co.'s lace-shop, in Duke's-court, a small bay filley, coming fifteen this grass; she has a black spot just under her left eye, a cock'd tail, goes well upon her legs, and is fit for any weight.

She had been some time in training for a colonel of the guards, but is supposed to have been rode away with by an attorney's clerk, going on the western circuit.

Whoever brings her to Mrs. Trolly's above-mentioned, or to the guard-room at Whitehall, shall have fifty guineas reward, and no questions asked.

*To be Sold by Auction*, by order of the assignees under a commission of bankruptcy, the genuine and valuable effects of Timothy Scribble, Esq; author and chapman; consisting of upwards of thirty excellent translations of Greek and Latin authors, with notes; two systems of philosophy; a treatise on agriculture; critical remarks on Hoyle; a new modern history; one hundred and eighty-four essays, political and moral, designed for weekly papers, with hints and thoughts for as many more; two tragedies and a half, one of them on an entire new plan; the fable from the Fairy Tales; one comedy full of plot and incident; six farces from the French, with characters for Garrick and Woodward; pamphlets for and against the ministry; a poem on the present war; another ready for the next peace; two large panegyrics; fourteen satires; with several manuscript sermons, dedications, fables, tales, odes, epistles, &c. &c. &c.

Catalogues to be had of Messrs. O——

and Co. bookfellers; or at Mr. Scribble's lodgings in the King's-bench prison.

N. B. Mr. Scribble is known to have got ten or twenty pounds per ann. by writing for the bookellers these fifteen or sixteen years last past.

A gentleman wants a companion down into matrimony: He proposes setting out with all expedition; he intends going part of the common turnpike, or *Interreg* road, and striking out into the forest of Love about half way. His fellow-traveller must be healthy, not too fat for the journey, and for the sake of conversation, the *chatterer* the better.

Please to send a line directed to A. B. at the coffee-house near Cuckold's-point, Wapping.

*To be seen at the Coventry-cross*, a cast of the Grecian Venus, in plaiter of Paris. It has been generally admired by the curious, is allowed to be the work of a masterly hand, and the completest model in the univerte.

*Now selling off at prime Cost*, the remaining stock in trade of an eminent clergyman leaving off business, and retiring to a b——k; consisting of a complete set of manuscript sermons for the whole year, with the fasts and festivals, including a deification of king Charles for the 30th of January; a culverin charged and primed for the 5th of November, with a rod for the whore of Babylon; the sins of the nation described, in a discourse fit for the next solemn fast; charity, secession, Antigallican, and Small-pox sermons, some half-finished tracts against the Athanasian Creed, the marriage-set, and the thirty-nine articles, with several other curious particulars: The whole to be viewed till the time of sale, which will begin punctually at twelve o'clock.

*Lost*, in the dark walk at Vaux-hall, on Tuesday the 24th instant, two female reputations: One of them had a small spot, occasioned by some dirt thrown upon it last week in the road to Ranelagh; the other never soiled. Whoever will bring them back to the owners, shall receive five thousand pounds, with thanks.

*Dropped*, from a lady's tongue, in the left-hand stage-box, at Drury-lane playhouse, on Saturday last, five severe inuendoes concerning lady C——; four bitter reflections on the dutchess of H——; some abuse of Miss Maria W——; a panegyric on S——'s beauty; two small oaths, and a white lye about Spanish paint.

If the above should be offered to be retailed, or repeated by any who overheard, pray

pray stop them, and give notice to Mr. F——, at his Register-office in the Strand, and you shall have half a guinea reward.

Signora M—— begs leave to inform the nobility and gentry, that she has found out a method, during the present time of universal dearth and calamity, to render them utterly insensible of either, and to prevent their timely relief of the poor, by employing their superfluous money in a subscription to operas the ensuing season. She humbly solicits an early payment, as it may be the means of visiting her native kingdom, and enable her to return next winter with a new band of singers and dancers, worthy of her audience, and equal to her wishes. (See p. 222.)

Subscribers continue to be taken in by Messrs. D—— and Co. at Charing-cross.

*Must be Sold*, the owner being a bankrupt, a vote for a member of parliament, for the borough of ——, at the next general election. To prevent trouble, the price is fourscore pounds.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

SOME extraordinary expressions, in a sermon preached by Dr. L——, before a western corporation, having made a great noise in my neighbourhood, I take the liberty of sending you the passages most remarked upon, and very humbly submit them to the judgment of the public.—Towards the latter end of the sermon, when the learned doctor was speaking about the wicked abuse of *civil* and *christian* liberty, he made use of the following words: “The utmost instance of *factious insolence*, which can possibly be given, is when little, mean, mercenary fellows, shall assume the solemn air of *independency* and *importance*, and arrogantly dictate to the throne concerning the choice of the great ministers of the crown, and about the proper *destination* of our fleets and armies.—The two houses of parliament are the *sanctus depositaries* of the rights and liberties of Englishmen; and to these *resources* we may always steadily look up for our deliverance and happiness; but to look down for our *political instructions*, to the *brewers of stone*, and *drawers of water*, and to such persons as are every way utterly unqualified by *circumstances, education, and dependencies*,

to conduct the arduous affairs of Europe, is to endeavour to pervert the whole course and nature of rational government, and to depend upon a *broken reed*, which naturally tends to *pierce* into the *vitals* of the best and wisest constitution in the world.—How thoroughly *fearful* must the consciences of those men be, who, with unblushing countenances, boast of their *inflexibility*, and *patriotic* zeal, when, at the time of their doing this, they are *servilely* paying the most *blind* and *stupid* obedience to the artful glosses, and lucrative schemes of their *incendiary leaders*?”

The doctor concluded his long discourse with a very passionate *exclamation* against *bribery* and *corruption*; and with a very affecting *exhortation* to the people—that they would all mind their own business, and do their several duties faithfully in that *station* of life, in which God’s wise providence had been pleased to place them.—This last part of the doctor’s sermon seemed to give the greatest offence to the very worthy gentlemen of the c-r-p-r-n.

I am, &c.

A SOLUTION to a QUESTION in NAVIGATION, inserted in our Magazine for March last, p. 138. By Mr. A. STONE, of Chesham, Land Surveyor.

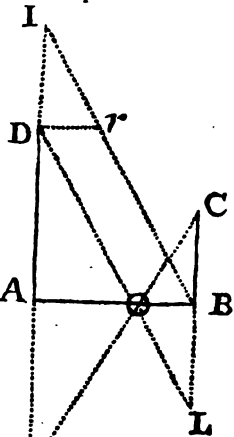
CONSTRUCTION. Draw AB = 50 the distance of the two ports; let A represent the west port, and B the east; raise the perpendicular AD, and from A to D set 53 the distance sailed directly north by the westernmost ship, continue DA downwards to F, and make AF = AD; draw BC parallel to AD, and from B to C set 30 = the distance sailed by the easternmost ship, continue CB to L, and make BL = BC; draw the lines DL and CF, which will intersect at O, then will O represent the port they met at, D O and C O the distance run after tacking about, and the angles AD O and BC O the courses they respectively sailed on.

CALCULATION. By a general and well known theorem, as AD + BC : AB :: AD : AO = 32.954545 :: BC : BO = 17.045454, then as AD : radius :: AO : tangent  $\angle$  AD 29° : 36' : 16", or S. S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and 1° 29' : 16" easterly, the course sailed by the westernmost ship after tacking about; and as BC : radius :: BO : tangent  $\angle$  BC O = 29° : 36' : 16", or S. S. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and 1° 29' : 16" westerly, the easternmost ship’s course. Again, as S  $\angle$  AD O : A O :: radius :: D O = 85.9808 leagues, the required



required distance run by the westernmost ship; and as the  $S \angle BC \odot : B \odot ::$  radius :  $C \odot = 14.5026$ , the distance run be the easternmost ship.

**Demonstration.** Continue AD to I, and make  $DI = BC$ , then will AI be = the sum of the given distances run by both ships; draw BI, which will be parallel to  $\odot D$ ; draw Dr parallel to AB, then per similar triangles, as  $AI : AB :: AD : A \odot :: DI : D \odot = \odot B$  per Eucl. 6. I. which was to be proved.



*A new QUESTION, by the same.*

**SUPPOSE** a man was to raise a ladder forty feet long, the foot of which was suspended by two swivels, suppoed free from friction, admitting the person's hands, when in action, six feet ten inches high, and in a perpendicular position to the surface of the earth: Quere the point in the ladder, and the angle thereby made when he sustains the greatest weight.

**THE** Right Hon. William Pitt, and the Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, when they received the freedom of the city of Norwich from Edward Bacon, Esq; the recorder, gave the following answers.—Mr. Pitt's. "Give me leave, Sir, to ask the favour of you to present my sincere acknowledgments to the mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of Norwich, for the great honour they have been pleased to confer on me, in admitting me to the freedom of my city. Fully persuaded of my unworthiness, I must always feel, with the truest gratitude, how highly I stand indebted to their too favourable opinions, in bestowing on my insufficient endeavours, in the execution of his majesty's most gracious commands, such a distinguished mark of approbation, as nothing but real and effectual services could any way deserve." — Mr. Legge's. "Let me beg the favour of you, Sir, to return my sincere thanks to the mayor, aldermen, and common-council of Norwich, for the honour they have done me,

in admitting me to the freedom of that city. Tho' I can pretend to no merit beyond that of endeavouring to execute the office I lately held to the best of my capacity, you may be assured I shall ever retain the highest sense of gratitude and re-

**A** gard to the city of Norwich, for so signal a mark of their approbation and good opinion."—And they were pleased to return the following answers to the common-council of Newcastle upon Tyne, on their being presented with the freedom of that corporation.—Mr. Pitt's. "Give me leave, Sir, to desire you will be so good to accept yourself, and to convey to the gentlemen of the corporation of Newcastle upon Tyne, my sincere acknowledgments for the great honour they have been pleased to confer on me, in admitting me to the freedom of that borough: **C** I am thoroughly conscious of being utterly unworthy of so signal a mark of their favour, and that nothing can plead in behalf of my publick conduct, but my unfeigned wishes to have performed less imperfectly the most gracious intentions of his majesty, for the safety and welfare of his people."—Mr. Legge's. "Give me leave, Sir, to beg that you, and the town of Newcastle, will accept of my most sincere and grateful thanks for the honour conferred upon me, by admitting me a free burgess of that corporation. It will always add greatly to the felicity of my life, to reflect that my poor endeavours for the service of my king and country, have received the approbation of so respectable a body of my fellow-subjects."

*An Account of WESTPHALIA : With a beautiful and accurate MAP of that Circle.*

**THE** circle of Westphalia is one of the three northern circles of Germany, and not the least considerable of the nine circles into which that empire is divided. It contains the counties of East-Friesland, Ravenspurgh, Tecklenburgh, Marche, and Lingen; the dutchies of Cleaves and Minden, all subject to his Prussian majesty: The dutchies of Juliers and Berg, belonging to the elector Palatine: The counties of Oldenburgh and Delmenhorst, part of the dominions of the king of Denmark: The counties of Hoy and Diepholt, subject to the elector of Hanover: The counties of Lippe, Ritberg, Schawenburgh, Bentheim, and Steinfurt, governed by their respective sovereigns: The duchy of Westphalia, subject to the elector of Cologne; the bishopricks of Liege, Munster, Paderborn, and Osnabrug.

JO U R.

# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 223.

*In the Debate begun in your last, the next that spoke was L. Pife, whose Speech was in Substance as follows:*

*Mr. President,*

S I R,

**I**N all controverted points, upon any subject whatever, it is the business of those who are led by some prejudice to engage upon the wrong side of the question, to avoid order and perspicuity as much as possible: Like shopkeepers who sell damaged or insufficient wares, they take care to darken their windows. On the other hand, with respect to those who engage upon the right side of any question, it is their duty, and it ought to be their endeavour, to state their arguments in the most distinct, regular, and clear manner, that those who have any eyes or understanding may see the connection, and consequently must admit the conclusion. Now, as I am to embrace that, which I am fully convinced is the right side of the question now before us, I shall therefore state what I have to say in as distinct and regular a manner as I can, and for that purpose must begin with observing, that what the noble lord has been pleased to say, may be reduced to these three heads: First, That the treaties now before us were designed to engage us in a war chiefly and merely for the sake of Hanover. Secondly, That they would give offence to the king of Prussia; and, Thirdly, That we ought never to engage in a war upon the continent of Europe.

As to the first of these three heads I shall grant, Sir, that these treaties were entered into for the sake of Hanover, that they were designed for nothing else but to prevent our being engaged in a land war upon the continent of Europe, upon that account or any other, in case we should find ourselves forced to enter into a maritime war against France; and that these treaties were necessary for this purpose, must appear evident to every one who considers the circumstances of the French power and ours. That the French are more powerful at land than we are, I believe, no one will deny, and that we are as yet more powerful than they are at sea, I believe, even the French themselves will

June, 1757.

confess, tho' they are very unwilling to allow any nation in the world to be superior to them in any thing. In these circumstances, Sir, what could we expect? If we attacked them at sea, or in America, should we doubt of their resolving to engage us in a war at land, by attacking some of our allies upon the continent of Europe, unless we provided against it, by forming such a confederacy as would render us equal to their power at land, as well as superior to their power at sea? And as Hanover is of all our allies upon the continent of Europe, the ally with whom we have the most intimate connection, could we doubt of their resolving to attack Hanover, the moment we attacked them at sea; if we neglected to guard against it by such a confederacy as I have mentioned? They would have done so last summer, Sir, if no such treaties as these had been upon the anvil: We should long before now have heard of another French army's being in Westphalia, or perhaps in Lower Saxony; for can we think that a nation which has long been as ready to resent as to injure, would have tamely submitted to see their ships taken and their people killed or imprisoned, if we had not prevented their attacking any of our allies, by the beginning of a grand alliance which, if provoked, might have brought them as soon as ever they were brought by the last grand alliance that was formed against them.

Therefore, Sir, every one must see that, in order to secure Hanover, and thereby prevent our being engaged in a war upon the continent of Europe, it was necessary for us to think of forming a powerful confederacy upon the continent, before we resolved to commit any sort of hostilities against France, even supposing that Hanover were to be considered only as one of the allies of Great-Britain. But I will go further, Sir: I will suppose that neither we nor our sovereign had any thing to do with Hanover, upon this supposition would it be consistent with the interest of this nation, would it be consistent with our security, to look tamely on, and see the French nestle themselves in the north of Germany? To suppose that such an attempt would unite the whole Germanick body against them, is to

M m

suppose

suppose an impossibility. They have, it is true, in the German empire, what they call a constitution; but if there was a *vis inertiae* in any body whatsoever, it may justly be said to be by their constitution in the Germanick body, which renders it impossible for that body to defend itself, or any of its members. Their military scheme for such a purpose is much like our wife militia scheme formed in the reign of Charles II. one prince is to furnish one man, another half a man, another, perhaps, two or three men, each in proportion to his principality: It is even worse than ours; for these men and half men, when furnished, are all to be under the generals of the empire, and each circle is not only to consent for itself, but to name its own officers. Thus they have not really, and in effect, any constitution at all in what is called the German empire: It is rather a confederacy of a great number of independant princes and states, who are not obliged to assist one another, but when the *casus foederis* exists, and those that are remote from the danger will never allow that it does exist, if they have no private view of their own: Those that are immediately exposed to the danger cry aloud, indeed, and claim the protection of the empire, but they are never heard by any of the rest who have no particular interest, and therefore this huge inert body must have been long since torn limb from limb, if the members had not, for many years past, been wise enough to chuse a family for their head, that had power enough of its own to protect them; but that protection the Hanover member could not, upon the present occasion have expected, if we had resolved to give no assistance.

This, Sir, the French court were fully apprized of, and therefore they would last summer have attacked Hanover, if they could have thereby expected to draw us into an unequal war upon the continent; but now supposing that they could not have expected to draw us into such a war by attacking, or even by possessing themselves of Hanover, or any other part of Germany, can we think, that they would not have found some other method to draw us into such a war, if we had taken no method to prevent it? Suppose his most christian majesty had sent to the States-General, and insisted upon their being obliged, by their guarantee of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, to assist him with their utmost maritime force, and that he had demanded this assistance under pain of his beginning a new war as he ended

the last, by the attack of their town of Maestricht, could they have refused such a demand? If they had, could they have defended themselves without a sufficient confederacy upon the continent? Could they have formed such a confederacy without our assistance? Therefore it is to be supposed, that the neutrality of the Dutch will, if a war ensue, be chiefly owing to the two treaties now under our consideration. And if it were not for the same cause, the French would not, perhaps, tamely suffer the neutrality either of Spain or Portugal. But when they perceived that we had engaged the powerful assistance of the great empire of Russia, as well as of one of the chief princes of Germany, in case they should attack either Hanover, or any other of our allies, they from thence foresaw, that it would be in our power to form such a confederacy upon the continent as they could not contend with, and therefore they gave over all thoughts not only of making such an attack, but of daring to prescribe rules to the conduct of any court in Europe.

Thus, Sir, it must appear, that these treaties were designed, and necessarily as well as wisely designed, for preventing our being engaged in a war upon the continent. They were made for the defence of our other allies upon the continent, as well as for the defence of Hanover, and they were not made for the defence of Hanover as a dominion belonging to his majesty, but as an electorate in alliance with the crown of Great-Britain, which we are certainly bound to defend, as much as we are bound to defend any other ally, when unjustly attacked, and much more when unjustly attacked upon our account. Consequently neither of these treaties can have any thing to do with our act of settlement, nor can any clause in that act be supposed to be against our engaging in a war for the defence of the electorate of Hanover, or of any other of our allies upon the continent, when it appears evident that they are, or are like to be unjustly attacked; for if this could be supposed, it must be by the same rule supposed, that every defensive alliance we have made, and every guaranty we have entered into, since the accession of our present royal family to the throne, was treacherous and unjust, because it was engaging the publick faith for our doing that which by our act of settlement we could not do.

Now, Sir, with regard to the second head which the noble lord was pleased to insist on, that these treaties, particularly that

that with Russia, would give offence to the king of Prussia: In my opinion, Sir, it will be so far from giving him offence, that it will give him great pleasure. We know that he is engaged in a defensive alliance with France; we know that he has a very considerable subsidy from France, near six times as much as we are obliged by this new treaty to pay to the great empire of Russia; and we know that he cannot well support the present expence of his army, even with all his oeconomy, without that subsidy. If the present disputes between us and France should come to an open rupture, it is highly probable, nay, I think, it is almost certain, that France will call upon him for the fulfilling of his engagements, and insist upon it that he is, in consequence thereof, at their desire, obliged to attack Hanover. From his extensive knowledge of affairs, and from his superior judgment, I think, it is equally probable, and equally certain, that in case a war should ensue, he will conclude, that France is the aggressor, and consequently that he is not, by his defensive treaty, obliged, either in honour or conscience, to give them any assistance, much less to attack, at their desire, a prince, and a near relation too, who has done him no injury. This would have thrown him into a very great perplexity, if we had made no such treaty with Russia: He must either have forfeited, as the French court would have called it, his subsidy, or he must have acted against both his conscience and his interest. But by this treaty we have extricated him out of this difficulty. He may now answer, I must not venture to attack Hanover, because if I do, I shall be attacked on one side by the formidable power of the empire of Russia, and probably on the other by the house of Austria, assisted by some of the other princes of Germany, against which two attacks, even you France, with all your power, cannot protect me, especially as you are yourself engaged in a maritime war with England, which it is impossible for you to support, and which must greatly disturb your finances by ruining your commerce.

This treaty with Russia will therefore, Sir, be so far from being an offence, that, I am convinced, it will give great pleasure to the king of Prussia, as it will furnish him with an opportunity to preserve the subsidy he has from France, without being obliged to second or support them in any of their ambitious and unjust schemes against this nation, or any other nation in Europe, which, by his former conduct, he has

shewn, he has naturally no inclination to do; consequently we have no reason to suppose, nor could he suppose, that this treaty was designed against him, but that it was designed against another power, which I have no occasion to name, and against that nation we had great reason to be upon our guard, because they have for many years behaved as if they had been a French colony. But, however they may for the future incline to behave, we have now no cause to fear what they may be able to do, as we have, by these treaties, provided such a respectable army upon the continent, as will render it dangerous for any power in Europe to join with France against us, and such a one as will encourage those who are inclined to join with us, in case we should have occasion for their assistance, which those very treaties will, in all human appearance, prevent, as they will leave us at liberty to apply our whole strength towards the prosecution of the war in America, and even for this purpose our treaty with Hesse-Cassel may be of advantage to us, as their troops may be brought over to this kingdom, or sent to Ireland, for supplying an equal number of our own, which, in case of a war, would be necessary for us to send to America, or to employ on board our fleet for annoying the coasts of our enemy.

I come, lastly, Sir, to the third head insisted on by his lordship, which was his maxim, that this nation ought never to engage in any war upon the continent of Europe, no not even for that plausible pretence called the preservation of a balance of power at land; for this his lordship must mean, if he means any thing; because, if he means, that we are never to engage unless when called on, it means nothing, as no war can happen in Europe in which we may not expect to be called on by one of the parties concerned, nor can a war happen, in which this nation may not find an interest in joining with one side rather than the other. But, however much some gentlemen may now be inclined to look upon the balance of power as a chimera, it is certain that it has long been, and, I think, always ought to be, very carefully attended to, and provided for, even by this nation. Therefore our joining in a war upon the continent for preserving or restoring a balance of power, may sometimes be wise and necessary. Such a war may indeed be pursued too far, or continued too long. One ministry in queen Anne's time pursued such a war too far, another ended it too soon: Both were

were blameable; but this can never establish it as a maxim, that we ought never to engage in such a war. One sole monarch of Europe might soon render himself master of this island, because he would be superior to us at sea. By a sole monarch, Sir, I do not mean his being in actual possession of every kingdom and state upon the continent of Europe, but his being in possession of so much power, and so great riches, as to give the law to all the rest, by menacing the nearest, and bribing, or in modern language subsidizing the most remote. And whether the monarch of France might not soon become such a monarch, if this nation should lay aside all regard for the balance of power, I hope, your lordships will seriously consider.

The present, Sir, is not the first time that such a design has been formed: The house of Austria attempted it in the reign of Charles V. and he would have accomplished it, had it not been for the wisdom and vigour of Francis II. His dividing his power, and afterwards resigning his crown, put an end to any such design in the house of Austria; but his son, and successor in Spain, Philip II. resumed the design, which our wise queen Elizabeth quickly perceived, and, notwithstanding her having so much to do at home, she soon took proper measures to defeat it. For this purpose she did not hesitate a moment upon engaging in a war on the continent, by first assisting the protestants in France, against the Spanish faction in that kingdom, and afterwards supporting the malecontents in the Netherlands against the king of Spain, then sovereign. Upon the decline of the power of Spain, the power of France rose apace, so that even cardinal Richlieu began to form the design of making the king of France sole monarch of Europe. Our Charles I. did something against it, but he did nothing in a right way, and by his aiming so openly at absolute power at home, he rendered himself unable to oppose any foreign design, or to support himself upon the throne. His immediate successor, Oliver Cromwell, was indeed an usurper, but he was a man of sense, and great cunning; for by not seeming to aim at it, he got what Charles lost both his crown and his life for, by too openly aiming at it. He indeed, for his own glory and the good of his country, joined at first with France against Spain, but it is thought, that before his death he began to think of joining in a confederacy against France. Whereas Charles II. in

stead of endeavouring to preserve the balance of power, became himself a pensioner to France, and was never right but once, I mean, when he entered into the triple alliance; but he soon became sorry for it, and I am sorry to say, that through his whole reign he seems to have been an enemy to his country, and a friend to its most dangerous enemies. His brother and successor again lost his crown, by refusing to join in a war upon the continent against Lewis XIV. for indeed both the brothers seemed successively to desire only to be the delegate tyrant of these kingdoms, under the supreme tyrant at Versailles. After them, by good luck, or rather by a remarkable providence, we got a sovereign who had some regard to the liberties of Europe, as well as the liberties of this country: The prince of Orange, from the moment he got the better of the French party in Holland, never dropt the design of restoring and securing the balance of power, which had been very near overlet by the ambitious schemes of Lewis XIV. and the slavish concurrence of our Charles and James II. I say, Sir, the French party in Holland; for it is now evident, that those who in that country called themselves the republicans, and were thought to be so by the deluded populace, were all in the interest, and some of them perhaps in the pay of France. But the prince of Orange by his own address, and the contempt which the French court in all their measures showed for the Dutch, got at last the better of the French pensioners in England as well as Holland; and the last of the many great actions of his life was, the concluding of the grand alliance, which, under the wise conduct of the duke of Marlborough, put an end to the ambitious views of France, and prevented their being renewed, until we fatally took it into our heads, that the overgrown power of the house of Austria was become dangerous to the liberties of Europe.

Will any one say, Sir, that it was wrong in us to engage in the grand alliance? Will any one say, that because a French faction may prevail in Holland, it would be wrong in us, whilst it does so, to engage in a grand alliance with other potentates, even tho' the liberties of Europe should be brought into as great danger as they were at that time? Let us then resolve, Sir, to engage as often as such a necessity recurs, as often as there appears to be a *Dignus vindicte modus*: That is to say, as often as the balance of power is like to be brought into imminent danger,

danger, either by an attack upon ourselves or upon any of our allies. I say upon ourselves, Sir, because by an attack upon our trade and plantations in America, the balance of power in Europe may now be irrecoverably overturned. The power of France by land is now become so much superior to that of any of their neighbours, that they may, by menaces, prescribe rules to the conduct of all their next neighbours, that is to say, to all those they can immediately attack by land; so that they now want nothing for rendering their monarch the sole monarch of Europe, but money enough to bribe some of those powers that are at a distance; and this they will get, if they can possess themselves of any considerable part of our trade and plantations; for this will not only increase their fund for bribing, but put it out of our power to bribe against them; whereas, if in any future war we can not only secure our own trade and plantations, but demolish those of the French, as the French will not then have it in their power, we shall not have occasion, to bribe any of the remote powers of Europe; because if they are left to act impartially according to what is their real interest, they will without any subsidy be always ready to join us, in a confederacy for establishing their own independency as well as that of their neighbours; for which reason I am the more ready to agree to these subsidy treaties, because, I hope, they will be the last. We often before entered into subsidy treaties, for which there was no reason that was truly British; but for the two now under consideration, the reason is so truly British, that, I think, we could not otherwise have secured the independency of this kingdom, or the commerce and plantations belonging to it, upon which the superiority of our naval power must always depend.

Should the noble lord's motion be agreed to, Sir, and the news of it sent over to France, as it certainly would, the very next dispatch would tell them, that the nation was in a flame, and that the government would not be supported by the people. The Jacobites are always ready to say so, but they would then be believed by the French ministers, and in that case I should expect an immediate invasion; for however much the French may threaten, they will never actually invade this country, unless they believe that our government will not be supported by the people. In 1744, M. Saxe believed it, and he actually prepared to invade us;

but by most people in France it was called *La chimere de M. Saxe*. However, he embarked some troops, and with them 10,000 saddles for horses which he was to find here. I suppose that our Jacobites assured him, that our horses were Jacobites; for I am sure they represented many of our men as such, with less reason: None of our horses, I believe, ever said they were not Jacobites, no not even that learned horse which was the wonder of our learned persons of quality; but most of our men whom our Jacobites represented as such, had not only said but sworn that they were not Jacobites: Nay, they had done more, they had declared they were not Jacobites. But those British winds which so opportunely declared themselves against Jacobitism at the time of the revolution, continue still, it seems, in the same sentiments, for they put an end to M. Saxe's Chimera. Again, in the year 1745, when the young pretender, the young adventurer, as they call him, was here, the French, I know, were invited to invade us; but the French and our Jacobites here disagreed about who should begin: The Jacobites insisted that the French should first invade: On the other hand, the French insisted that the Jacobites should first rise in arms, which the Jacobites in this part of the united kingdom refused, in which they acted more wisely than their friends did in Scotland, as appeared from the sequel, which was a new proof that the French court will never seriously think of invading this country, whilst they believe that our government will be supported by the people; and I shall never be for giving them any ground to believe otherwise, for which reason I must be against agreeing to the noble lord's motion.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]



To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for 1755, p. 66. I you have shewn, from the negotiations of count d'Estrades, that the rebellion in this kingdom against king Charles I. was originally owing to the intrigues of the court of France; and from the memoirs and letters of the marquise of Clanricarde, lately published, I think it is very plain, that the rebellion in Ireland, against that unfortunate and ill-advised monarch may justly be imputed to the same cause. Considering the bad success of the rebellion in that

that kingdom against queen Elizabeth, and the indulgence which the papists there enjoyed under king Charles, it is not to be imagined, that they would have thought so soon of another rebellion, if they had not been made to expect some extraordinary support from some foreign power, or a more extraordinary connivance from our government here at home.

As to any foreign support, we cannot suppose that they could be made to expect it by any court in Europe, but the court of France alone; for as the court of Spain owed the preservation of their maritime towns in Flanders chiefly to king Charles, we cannot suppose that they would, at that time, encourage any rebellion against him; and the French was the only court in Europe from whence the papists in Ireland could expect any support or assistance. Then, as to any connivance from our government at home, it is plain, from these memoirs and letters, that the Irish rebels did not at first pretend to any such thing. It is true, they did at last pretend to have an authority from king Charles for taking up arms; but if there had been the least ground for such a pretence, they would certainly have made use of it as an argument for inducing the marquís of Clanricarde to join with them, as he was himself a papist, and prevented from joining with them only by his loyalty to his lawful sovereign. Yet we find, that they never so much as once made use of that argument to him; and lest this malicious pretence should have any weight with him, or any man else in Ireland, we find that the king, as soon as he heard of their having set up such a pretence, took care to invalidate the same by the following declaration.

### CHARLES R.

**CHARLES**, by the grace of God, king of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. to all our good subjects in our town and county of Galway, in our kingdom of Ireland, greeting. Whereas we are informed (notwithstanding our many full declarations and perpetual and cordial concurrence against the odious rebellion now raised in Ireland) that many of our subjects do still pretend that they do really serve us in rebelling against us; and that our right trusty and right well beloved cousin Ulick earl of Clanricarde and St. Albans, governor of our town and county of Galway, adheres to those who stand in opposition against us, and that the rather for

that he hath received so small succours from us, nor any instruction and declaration under our royal signature; we do hereby declare our good opinion of the loyalty and fidelity of the aforesaid governor, and will and require all you our dutiful subjects, of that our town and county, to be obedient unto him as being appointed governor of the same by and under us, and command you, upon your allegiance, that you be to your power assisting in defending our good subjects, and in resisting, opposing, and suppressing the rebels in those parts; and farther declare and assure you, that nothing but want of means (by reason of the present distractions in this kingdom, which we trust in God he will soon end) to furnish the aforesaid governor, hath withheld us from sending unto him sufficient forces for this end; and that we had sooner published these our commands, if we had not conceived our sense of that rebellion to have been so notorious, and our commission under our great seal to the aforesaid governor (not being in so long a time revoked by us) to have been so sufficient an argument of his proceeding by our authority, that no art or malice could so far have infused the contrary into our people, as that any declaration of this kind could have been needful. Given under our sign manual and royal signet, this 19th day of January, in the 18th year of our reign, 1648.

It is therefore, I think, certain, that the rebellion in Ireland against king Charles I. was contrived by the cardinal Richieu, in pursuance of his resolution, *to make both the king and queen of England repent their having refused the proposals made by him*; and the papists in Ireland were probably enjoined by his eminence, to set up the pretence of their having an authority from the king for what they did, in order to render his majesty odious to his protestant subjects, and thereby prevent his being able to crush the rebellion raised against him in Britain, or to prevail with his British subjects to agree to any reasonable terms of peace.

The original cause of this rebellion of the papists in Ireland may thus be very easily accounted for; but how it came to spread so far, and to grow so formidable, after their being disappointed in their attempt upon the castle of Dublin, is much more mysterious. To unfold this mystery, the following letter from the marquís of Clanricarde, to his brother-in-law the earl of Essex, (soon after chosen general of the par-

parliament's army against the king) may furnish us with some light, and therefore, tho' long, deserves a place in your Magazine.

The letter is as follows :

My LORD,

**Y**OUR letter of the 14th of April I received last night, which afforded me (except the assurance of your well being) but small other comfort, after so many months expectation, being still confident, that the unspotted fidelity, and active services of my ancestors in times of B greatest danger, my alliance, and breeding in England, and the knowledge of my disposition there, would have procured me that favour, as, at least, to have a troop of horse, and some proportion of other arms for my own defence, and the preservation of this county ; if not admitted to C that honour, to be enabled to serve the king in a higher quality and better condition, I am confident his majesty would not have denied me such request ; and if your lordship could not prevail with others, I must crave pardon if, I conceive, that you employ your time little to the advantage of D yourself, or friends. And if it had not pleased God of his mercy, miraculously to preserve me, and give a blessing to my endeavours, my wife, children, and family must needs have perished before this time, with this inscription upon my grave, " For being neglected and forsaken by his brother, in whom he reposed his greatest confidence ; " this consideration, I hope, will sometimes work upon your noble nature, though transported with other passions.

As to what I lately wrote, which you are now pleased to touch upon, I am still ready to justify the truth and sense of what E I then said ; though the barbarous cruelties that have been committed there are not to be thought of but with horror ; I believe it is the desire of the whole nation, that the actors of those crying sins should, in the highest degree, be made examples to all posterity ; yet, God forbid, that fire, sword, and famine, which moves apace here, and might be easily prevented, should run on to destroy mankind, and put the innocent and the guilty into one miserable condition ; or if some young unsettled spirits have been misled, or wrought upon by F misreports, and fallen into errors, that therefore themselves, and ancient well-deserving families, should be utterly destroyed, or the king's mercy totally bound up.

For my expressions concerning the Scots, I did, and do still believe, it may

be worthy your consideration there, that they, where this rebellion begun, were above forty thousand well armed in the North of this kingdom, and might have easily broken it in the beginning, but they have stayed a time of more advantage, to have pay and arms out of England ; strong fortresses delivered to them there, and more forfeitures of estates ; this I relate as the observations of knowing discreet persons, and no conceptions of mine.

Some young men of Galway, by treachery, surprized an English ship, killed two, and hurt others, and took some ordnance and barrels of powder : By a faction raised in the town, they compelled the mayor and graver sort to take it upon them ; upon pretence that their goods, and some young merchants of the town were detained in England. Soon after they seized G on my arms and goods that came out of England, and then got divers of this county, and county of Mayo, to come to their assistance, and to lay siege to the fort. This sudden mischief coming unexpected, put me into great distraction ; but in pursuance of my settled resolution to seal my D loyalty with my blood, though never so much neglected, I hastened into those parts, and called upon my friends, and within few days marched thither about seven hundred foot, and near two hundred horse ; but finding their numbers great, and that they had planted ordnance upon the craggy passages of that country near E the town, which made horse of no use to me, I resolved to besiege the besiegers, and having castles there convenient for it, I placed strong garrisons round about them, and my horse scowered between to keep all relief from them, and, though with much F difficulty, found means to supply the fort from a castle of mine called Oran More, lying upon the sea, though they had store of boats to guard the passage. After almost a month's lying there, they began to treat of a cessation of arms ; but a ship of the king's coming from Dublin with supplies and ammunition to the fort, I would hear of nothing but laying down their arms, and an absolute submission ; within few days, their camp being much distressed, they broke and fell away apace ; and upon the eleventh of this month, I entered and took possession of their trenches, and H sat before the town, went myself into the fort, and the captain and I agreed to salute them with thirty-three great shot into their town ; and then I sent a trumpet to summon them ; and upon the 13th, upon certain conditions agreed upon by myself and



and the captain of the fort, the mayor and corporation, and the young men of the town, came to me to the verge of their liberties, made their publick submission, delivered up their keys, and laid down their arms; and upon good hostages given me, I took them, and the gentlemen engaged with them, into his majesty's protection; and thus ended this dangerous rebellion, the consequence of the place considered, with little blood-shed; and, I doubt not, they will now remain in quiet obedience, and be fit objects both of his majesty's mercy and justice, most of the better sort being totally against their proceedings, and, at last, forcing their submission, the town itself being very strong, and well victualled, and now some of their assistants in Irconaght do prey upon them, and those of Mayo do seize on their estates in that county, so that they will not want punishment for their insolent carriage. And now, I hope, I have overcome the greatest difficulties in these places, and shall be able to subsist until the army comes you write of; and then I may easily guess how I shall be assisted, by the carriage of the captain of the ship, whose name is Ashley, and your neighbour at Tamworth, who being entertained with all respect by me, and myself with him on ship-board, hath since preyed upon and spoiled my tenants, and my dear and faithful friend Sir Richard Blake, who hath lost a fair estate in several places of the kingdom, for his fast fidelity, and makes no distinction between good and bad; if he does not give me good satisfaction, I hope the state will however. If these proceedings hold, tho' I am like to be unfortunate, I shall ever be found most faithful and loyal, and if not worthy of your care and remembrance, yet I shall still endeavour to approve myself

Your lordship's most affectionate

brother to serve you,

CLANRICARDE and ST. ALBANS.

Loughrea, the 22d of May, 1642.

From this letter, from the influence which the earl of Essex then had in the parliament of England, and, indeed, from many other concurring circumstances, it appears, I think, that tho' the seeds of this rebellion were sown by cardinal Richlieu, their growth and maturity were owing to the avaritious or treacherous views of those among the protestants in Britain and Ireland, who were secret enemies, not only to the king upon the throne, but to the constitution both in church and state; and perhaps it was not the first, nor the

last time, that rebellions have been fomented, and in their infancy connived at, by ministers, or those who had a view to be ministers, in order to increase their expected harvest by forfeitures, therefore it were to be wished, that it should be made an established rule in our constitution, to have all forfeitures and estates appropriated to, and applied by parliament, to the publick service; for whilst they are appropriated to, and remain at the sole disposal of the crown, ministers and favourites may often be tempted, by their avarice, to advise their sovereign to risk his crown, by provoking some considerable part of his subjects to rebellion. I am, Sir, &c.

May 30, 1757.

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 243.

BESIDES the misfortune of this war with the Indians, the Carolinians had at the same time another misfortune to contend with; for their coast was continually infested by pirates; and our government was at that time so little careful of our plantations, that, for several years, not so much as one frigate was sent out to clear the coast of those merciless and cruel robbers: At last the people resolved to take care of themselves; and, for this purpose, in 1718, they fitted out and armed, at their own expence, two sloops under the command of capt. William Rhett, who, after an obstinate fight of seven hours, took and brought in a pirate sloop of 10 guns and 70 men; and soon after another pirate sloop of six guns and 30 men was taken by Robert Johnson, Esq; which for a while cleared that coast; but as there were more pirates at sea, they continued to infest the whole coast of our Plantations for two or three years longer, which very much interrupted the trade of our plantations, especially that of Carolina.

By these misfortunes, and by the divisions and seditions among the people themselves, the common fate of all our proprietary governments, the colony of Carolina was reduced to such distress, and brought into such confusion, that seven of the proprietors resolved to sell their property to the crown; and the crown having accepted of their proposal, the terms agreed on were, that each of them should have 2500l. for his eighth share of that country, and that they should have 5000l. to be divided among them for seven eighths of the quit-rents then due and in arrear; which agreement was confirmed by an act of parliament passed in 1728, by which the said seven

seven eighths of the property was, upon payment of 17,500l. to be vested in his majesty, his heirs, &c. and the said seven eighths of all arrears of quitrents, before the 1st of June, 1729, was, upon payment of the said 5000l. to be vested in his majesty; but by an express clause in the said act, the right and title of John lord Carteret, now earl of Granville, to one eighth both of the property and arrears of quitrents, and of all such other rights, titles, privileges and powers, as he had, or might have had, if that act had not been made, was saved and reserved; so that, as to the whole, both of property and jurisdiction, he became a sort of tenant in common with the crown; but as the crown had seven votes to his one, it of course ingrossed, by the charter, the whole of the jurisdiction; and as his lordship had too much good sense not to foresee, that such a partnership might hereafter be inconvenient, and even dangerous, for his family, he has since come to a partition by agreement with the crown, by which he has had a certain particular district, in the northernmost part of that country, appropriated to him, with such an inferior jurisdiction as our lords of manors usually have over a manor, and a separate right to all the arrears of quitrents within that district, which extends above 60 miles from north to south, and, from east to west, it extends from the atlantick ocean to the south sea.

The property and jurisdiction of the country being thus, by this act, again vested in the crown, our ministers thought it large enough to provide for two of their favourites, as governors, instead of one, therefore they had it divided into two provinces called South and North Carolina, with a distinct governor in each, and in each they constituted the same form of government as had before been established in our other royal provinces in America; that is to say, by a governor and council, both named by the crown, and removable at pleasure; and a house of representatives, called their assembly, chosen by the people; but their old and excellent method of impannelling juries has, it is said, been preserved to them; for their juries are not impanneled by the sheriffs, but by a ballot in this manner: The names of all those within the county that are qualified for being upon a jury are wrote upon several bits of paper, exactly of the same dimensions, and being put into a box, and well shaken, a child draws out 48 of them; after which these 48 names are put into another box, and another child draws out

June, 1757.

12 names, which are to be the jury, if no exception be taken to any of them; but if an exception be taken, and allowed, to any of them, the child draws other names till the jury be full.

Presently after this new form of government was established in the Carolinas, Sir Alexander Cumming, Bart. a gentleman of Scotland, went over to South Carolina, upon a project of establishing a bank there, in order to lend money upon mortgages, or other good securities, not only in that province, but in every one of our other colonies and plantations in America; and for circulating such bank-notes as should be issued, some gentlemen here at London had promised to furnish him with a sufficient fund in ready money. As registers have been established in every one of our colonies, almost from their very first settlement, which tender most gentlemen's titles to their estates clear and indisputable, and as there is a continual intercourse of trade among all our colonies, and generally a great scarcity of current cash in all our colonies upon the continent, this project might have proved of great advantage, both to the undertakers, and to our trade in general, had it been carried into execution; but as Sir Alexander had depended entirely upon the honour of his friends here at London for the performance of their promise, he met with the same fate people generally do who rely on the honour of mankind, in any case, where their own interest does not come necessarily in aid of their honour: His friends here had probably, in the mean time, found some other way for employing their money, which they thought more secure, or more profitable, therefore they refused to fulfil their engagement, which put an end to his project, and made him resolve to return to London.

But news having been, at that time, brought down by some of our Indian traders, that the Cherokees (at the instigation of the French, who about ten or eleven years before had planted themselves upon the river Mississippi, without any opposition from us) seemed resolved to take up the hatchet against our people of Carolina, this gentleman, from a curiosity to see the country, and a desire to prevent, if possible, his countrymen of Carolina from being involved in a war with such a powerful nation of Indians, resolved, at the risk of his life, to pay them a visit, tho' the nearest part of the country inhabited by them, was almost 300 miles distant from Charles-town, and

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a great part of that distance a perfect desert. In pursuance of this resolution, he set out from Charles-town the 22d of March 1730, N. S. accompanied only by Mr. George Hunter the country surveyor, and attended by two packhorsemen, whom he had hired for the purpose, but with hopes to prevail upon some of the inhabitants, or Indian traders, who understood the Indian language, and had been, or were then in their country, to accompany him; and with hopes only, for he had no power to compel, and much less wherewithal to bribe any of them to undertake such a dangerous and fatiguing journey, as he had been furnished with nothing at the publick expence, no not even with any presents to the Indians, which are so necessary in all treaties with those savages, he having carried nothing along with him for this purpose, but what he had purchased with his own money.

However, by his own example, the most powerful sort of eloquence, he inspired our people with so much courage and publick spirit, that some of them who understood the Indian language, and had been in their country, joined him upon the road; and such of them as still remained in that country, gave him all the assistance in their power; which the latter, indeed, might perhaps think themselves obliged to do, for their own security as well as interest; because, if the Indians had declared war, at the instigation of the French, they would, by the same instigation, have begun with murdering every Englishman that was among them.

April 3d, he arrived at Keeowee, the first Indian town in his rout, where the report was confirmed, that the lower Cherokees were inclined to revolt from our interest, and go over to the French, nevertheless he resolved to proceed, taking care to make the conjuror and chief warrior of every town he passed his friends, by little presents, and every other means he could think of, and to give them a high notion of the courage and warlike power of the people of Great-Britain. And having desired the Indians of Keeowee to send messengers throughout their nation, to invite their head warriors to meet him the 14th at Nequassee, he, in the mean time, paid a visit to those of Telliquo, Tanassee, and the several other Indian towns that lay in his route.

As the Indians of Keeowee had, according to his desire, sent messengers to all the Cherokee villages, and as some of their conjurors had taken it into their

heads to declare, that he was the warrior pointed out by one of their old prophecies, who was to come among them, and to make them a victorious, great and happy people; he was accordingly met on April the 14th at Nequassee, by the head warriors and conjurors of the whole nation; and so strongly were they possessed with this enthusiastical notion, instilled by their conjurors, that they would then have created him their sole and absolute sovereign, had he been pleased to accept of it; but he chose to make them declare themselves subjects of the king of Great-Britain, and to send proper tokens of their submission to his Britannick majesty, whose faithful subject he declared himself to be, and that therefore he could accept of their submission to him, only as a delegate, or substitute under his own sovereignty. This they all unanimously agreed to; and, at his desire, they also agreed, that, until his return from England, they would all submit to Moy-Toy, the chief of Telliquo, as their sovereign. At the same time they delivered to him their crown, and other ensigns of royalty, to be carried over and presented by him to the king of Great-Britain, as the tokens of their submission; and as a further proof of the same, six of their chief warriors were deputed, and readily agreed to go over with him to England, to declare and testify the submission of their whole nation, and to promise their future fidelity, and allegiance to the British crown.

April 16th, Sir Alexander, and those who had attended or accompanied him, set out upon their return to Charles-town, together with the six Indian chiefs who were to go over with him to England; and on the 24th he arrived at Charles-town, where he and the six Indian chiefs, together with another who joined them upon the road, embarked for England in the Fox man of war, which sailed soon after; and, upon their arrival in England, he, by his majesty's order, carried his seven Indian chiefs to Windsor, where they declared the submission of their nation, and he presented their crown, and other ensigns of royalty to his majesty on the 22d day of June, 1730. He was most graciously received by his majesty, and in a manner very proper for improving that influence which he had thus providentially gained over this savage nation, which might have been turned so much to our advantage in America; but our ministers acted in a very different manner: So far from shewing any regard to him for this piece

piece of publick service, they seemed resolved to shew those savages, that the man whom they had chosen as their chief governor under his majesty, was a man of no consequence in this kingdom. They even did not so much as desire him to be present when they were to conclude what they called a treaty with the Indians he had brought over; but these honest Indians continued to shew him so much respect, that they disdainfully refused to approve, or what was called sign, the treaty, until he was called, and gave them orders to do so; and tho' our ministers had this proof of the fidelity of these Indians to this gentleman, they neither encouraged nor enabled him to return to the Cherokee country, in order to confirm the friendship which he had restored, and to endeavour to civilize that people, by instructing them in the principles of natural religion and morality, as confirmed and established by the Christian dispensation, which is all our missionaries should ever attempt; and by convincing them of the many advantages accruing to every individual from industry, personal property, and civil government, which are so intimately connected, that no one of them can ever exist without the other two.

On the contrary, our ministry took care to send these Indians back, and to commit them entirely to the care of Robert Johnson, Esq; whom they had got appointed governor of South Carolina; and by their behaviour since that time, to the gentleman who brought them over, they seem to have taken care, that no man shall ever hereafter undertake any publick service, without first stipulating or contriving to make a job of it, because they know how to make a tool of a selfish man, which they never can of a man directed chiefly by publick spirit; and as this has been the maxim of ministers in this country for too many years, it is, perhaps, one of the principal causes of our present distress; for no nation ever was, or ever will be, well advised, or well served, by men who are actuated by nothing but pecuniary considerations, and such advisers, or servants, will always be the most expensive to the publick.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the **AUTHOR** of the **LONDON**  
**MAGAZINE.**

**S I R,**

**N**EAR the beginning of August, 1756, a young woman not far from this city, about 20 years of age, in

a severe fit of the tooth-ach, suffered the offending tooth, which was situated the furthestmost in the jaw, to be drawn. The operator injured her cheek with his instrument; the cheek tumified, grew livid, excessively painful, and schirrous. At the expiration of about three weeks a small collection of matter formed itself on its outer surface, which was discharged by the lancet; the wound spread, became ulcerous, and discharged only a thin, sanious, fetid ichor. The schirrus continued, or rather increased; and topics, discutient, &c. assisted with cathartics and alteratives, were in vain continued till the beginning of the September following. On the night of the 6th September, a moderate dose of calomel was administered, was repeated the night following, and carried off, on the morning of the 8th, by a cathartic. This method was repeated at the end of every six or seven days till the latter end of October; at which time, tho' the wound was something contracted, the tumor still continued obstinate, success was despaired of, a cancer was dreaded, and medicines entirely discontinued. Towards the evening of November the 8th, she was seized with a violent fit of the cholic, which yielded to warm rhubarb tinctures, and emollient fomentations. Two or three days afterwards, almost immediately upon the pain's entirely ceasing, a hard, dry, troublesome cough discovered itself, which in a day or two was succeeded, or rather attended by an uneasy tension, and extreme coldness of her breast, stomach, and bowels, with tremblings, palpitations, and universal rigors. These symptoms continued with greater or less severity till the 18th, when (after the repeated use of oily balsamics and evacuates) the cough began to soften, a plentiful spitting unexpectedly came on, and produced the most surprising change; for, after a short continuance of the flux, the wound entirely healed, the tumor began to resolve, and in less than a fortnight entirely disappeared, the palpitations and tension left her, tremblings and rigors continued. As this flux continued without intermission so long as December 12th, and was so copious as to amount to the quantity of three pints or more in the space of every 24 hours, an attempt was made to check it; for this end, after a purge or two, the bark was given in substance; but, as it produced spasms, and stopped the menstrual flux, without giving the least check to the salival, it was soon omitted, the gum pills were given in its stead, and continued till

N n 3

Jan.

Jan. 27, 1757. During this space of time the flux never left her; indeed, twice or thrice it abated for one hour or two, and then returned to its usual quantity. Now tremors, rigors, spasms, and a seeming emptiness of stomach, or rather a seeming absence of stomach and bowels, were concomitant symptoms; her body was emaciated, her spirits could not carry her thro' the least exercise without faintings and colliquative sweats, her nights were restless, and her appetite entirely lost. The pills were now changed for a paregoric elixir, (well loaded and guarded with aromatics) a warm julep with extract. cort. for the vehicle, and a rhubarb tincture to be taken in small doses, as often as the body should be costive. This method was continued till the latter end of February, and three or four purges were repeated at proper intervals. During this space the spitting stopt, two or three different times, for the space of two or three days, and once for a whole week, but the stomach was violently distended for near half that time, and grew more and more painful till the flux returned; it then grew easier by degrees, till it entirely ceased. The flux now continued as copious as ever, and as happy consequences were expected from a drain made between the shoulders; she, with much entreaty, yielded to a blister, on March the 2d, which produced a prodigious discharge for two days, but tortured her so intollerably, by bringing on convulsions, strangury, and fever, that it could not with safety be kept open any longer than the 5th, neither would it have discharged any longer, without the assistance of fresh flies. This was the first time she was troubled with thirst. This method, troublesome as it was, stopped the salivation for six or seven days; and, perhaps, had the blister been kept open longer, a longer cessation might have followed; yet I am in some doubt whether the blister was the cause, by producing a discharge, and so making a revulsion of the humors, or whether it acted only by raising a fever, by which means the juices and glandular secretions were absorbed; for, on the 10th, after the fever was conquered, and the troublesome symptoms subsided, the flux returned, preceded by the usual tension of the stomach, &c. She now entered on a course of stomachics, viz. Elix. Vitriol. Acid. & Infus. Amar. Simp. and left the cause should be partly owing to a weakness of the salival glands, a gargle, with Tinct. Rosar. & Alum. Rup. was freely and frequently used warm,

This method was continued till the latter end of April, and with much success, (tho' not so much as could be wished;) for her appetite was considerably mended, her nights were comfortable and refreshing, her tremors, spasms, and rigors were less frequent, and of shorter continuance; she grew stronger, her spitting often ceased, sometimes for a few hours, sometimes for a few days, and once entirely for ten. Yet its return was preceded always by that violent tension, and uneasiness of stomach, &c. which, as a signal, ever gave notice of the enemy's approach. She still continues the elixir in a strong decoction of Fl. Cham. & Rad. Consolid. and from the 6th of this present month, to the 21st, has been entirely free from the flux; for the last three days she has had little frequent returns as often as a shower fell, but of no duration, neither were they ushered in by the usual symptoms; her stomach and bowels continue easy; but I am uncertain whether the disorder is entirely conquered. Before this accident she always enjoyed a good state of health; her courses have been regular throughout her complaint, except while she used the cortex. She never had any deficiency in urine (except while the blister was upon her) nor ever made it in too large a quantity; her pulse never has been remarkably strong, (except during the blister's effect) nor remarkably low, except in fulness and tension of stomach, &c. Clouded, heavy air, and wet weather, always brought on a return of her complaint; the flux was always of the sameropy consistence, a certain quantity always weighing the same. If a little of the discharged saliva was mixed with its own quantity of the gargle, it changed the bright redness of the gargle to a dark dirty, and sometimes to a light transparent green. The Elix. Vitriol. recovered the original colour, and Ol. Tartar. again changed it green, as it does the gargle alone.

I have here penned as particular an account of this extraordinary case as time will permit, or may be necessary; if you insert it in your Magazine, perhaps some one of your correspondents may be able to account for it; and either from the nature of the case, or a knowledge of some one similar to this, point out a rational and certain method of cure, which will much oblige,

S I R,

Oxford,  
May 25, 1757.Your humble servant,  
WILLIAM DUDSON!

Letter

*Letter on the State of Parties, in Ireland,  
continued from p. 249.*

“THE pr—te, who was considered as the author of all these measures, despairing the affections of the people, determined to awe them into submission by A others still more violent. He urged the d—e of D—t to remove from their employments, not only all who opposed him, but those whom he suspected to have any connection with the cabal. But the d—e had not courage or vigour of mind equal to such an undertaking. He dreaded the tumults of the people; every shout of the mob threw him into panics; and this being known, they never let him rest a moment. However, for the present, to rid himself of importunities, he promised the pr—e, that, upon his return to E—d, which he wished for with the utmost impatience, he would do every thing he could desire. The d—e of D—t soon after this, under the protection of the g—ds, and of a mob hired and made drunk for the purpose, by a man who was amply rewarded for that service by a p—n on the publick establishment, made his escape out of this kingdom.

As the Pr—e daily became more odious, so all that opposed him grew into favour with the people. At length the clamour became so universal and so outrageous, that the constitution itself seemed threatened with some violent convulsion.

The person who had then the direction of Affairs in E—d was, upon these disturbances in Ir—d, seized with a panic, of which it is said he is very susceptible, and determined to sacrifice his friend the d—e of D—t to his fears. But tho’ he condescended to gratify the people in that particular, yet it was not out of any affection he had for them, but rather on the contrary principle, as appears by the choice of the person he sent in his place.—The downfall of the d—e of D—t was not more pleasing to the cabal than the appointment of his successor, whose promotion had been brought about by the intrigues of Mr. F—x, with whom the earl of K—e was known to be in the closest union.

At this time a secret treaty was carried on and concluded between the new l—d l—t and the two principal members of H the cabal, before his arrival in this kingdom, thro’ the earl of K—e.—But tho’ this agreement was made, much still remained to be done. Several persons were to be managed, and things were to be

settled in detail, which, as yet, were only agreed upon in the gross. This required the the l—d l—t’s presence here sooner than it is usual. To guard against an in—v—on, was made the pretence for his coming. Upon his arrival, every one hastened to pay their court to the new g—v—r, and to observe his motions.—

In the mean time the cabal talked of nothing but impeachments and expulsions. This answered two purposes; it prevented the publick from suspecting what was really intended, and struck terror into the B pr—e. The leaders of the cabal well knew that he would rest contented with the loss of his power, happy, if they stopped there.

The l—d l—t, on the other hand, assured the pr—e of his friendship and protection.—It was in vain for the pr—e C to struggle.—He therefore thought it advisable to yield with a good grace when he found himself overpowered, and accordingly promised to support all the l—d l—t’s measures; which he afterwards punctually performed, with more zeal than (as was thought by some) was D either necessary or prudent.

Whilst the pr—e took pains to lull his friends to rest, Mr. M—e and the sp—r were not less industrious to engage their party, who were of less passive spirits, in pursuits which might divert their attention from objects on which they E dreaded least they should fall. For this purpose, the elections which had been disputed with much acrimony in the country, were of excellent use in the h—e, and amused the tail of the party. As to those of more penetration, tho’ Mr. M—e and the sp—r had obtained by their F private agreement what they most wished for themselves, yet it was necessary that some dangerous mouths should be stopped whose expectations were very earnest, before the s—n began, and this could not be easily effected, every man over-rating his own services. To remove those difficulties the e—l of K—e, in private G concert with Mr. M—e and the sp—r, proposed, from the com—e, to all the members of the cabal, at a general meeting, certain terms, which he said the l—d l—t would grant them; and upon some of the members hesitating, and not immediately acquiescing, he roundly declared, “that he thought them as advantageous terms as they had a right to expect, or any l—d l—t power to grant; and that if they were so unreasonable as to refuse them, he must beg leave

to withdraw himself from them, and from that instant should consider himself no longer of their party." This declaration afforded Mr. M—e and the sp—r a fair pretence for advising, tho' with an affected reluctance, an acquiescence in the terms proposed: To which it was now in vain for others to object.

What was expected, and, in truth, was most reasonable, was, that all the displaced ministers should be restored to their employments; but that would not answer the purpose of Mr. M—e, who had never lost sight of the m—r's place. B—He privately prevailed upon the l—d l—t to propose giving C—r the sec—t's place, which was then vacant by the death of Mr. S—w—ll; and to make it look something like an equivalent for what was taken from him, an additional f—ly with it, telling the l—d l—t at the same time, and which afterwards was publicly talked of, That it was enough for the fellow. The proposal was accordingly made, and no sooner made than disapproved of by C—r. He was then told by Mr. M—e and the sp—r, that better terms could not be made for him. He was obliged to acquiesce, perceiving clearly, that they had made their own bargain, and that he must be contented with what they pleased to assign him. Thus was the most active and most useful engine of the faction rewarded for his services to them.

Nothing now remained for the cabal, but to keep up some appearances with the tail of their party in the h—e, and with the people without doors. Imp—ts and exp—ns had been promised, and were expected. But it was now said by the cabal, "That such measures were too violent, that sufficient was done in depriving the enemies of Ir—d, of the power to make any attempt upon them."

An address was prepared by the cabal, containing a few reflections upon the last l—d l—t, to gratify the people, and many encomiums upon the present, to gratify him. But so complaisant were the cabal, that they submitted to send this ad—s to E—d, for the approbation of the min—tr there, before it should be moved in p—t. The return of the messengers (for many were sent different ways, for the greater security and dispatch) was expected with the utmost impatience by the l—d l—t. Happily (otherwise the p—t must have been pr—g—d) this address arrived in a fortnight, with alterations, to which the cabal with equal fervility submitted.

Now was the nation hushed in silence, expecting the meeting of the p—t. At length the p—t met, and the address passed without a single negative; one gentleman only, with becoming gravity and spirit, expressed an honest indignation, that an address should be framed for that h—e in private, by a few designing men, corrected by an E—sh min—tr, and then crammed down the throats of all the people in the kingdom.

It may seem extraordinary to those who do not consider the circumstances of the times, that the storm which had been conjured up to such an height, two years before, should now be laid with such ease. But it is not difficult to account for that phenomenon, without attributing to the cabal any extraordinary influence, or to the l—d l—t any uncommon dexterity.

C—The safety of the pr—e, depended upon the silence of his friends, and their enduring with patience the indignities offered to them, which he had the address to reconcile them to. The exaltation of the B—b—h family depended upon the success of the l—d l—t's administration, and therefore their whole power was exerted to preserve it. Mr. M—e, and the sp—r had been gratified in every thing they desired, but had not lost the confidence of the people, as yet ignorant of the treaty they had concluded. Moderate men, attached to no party, were

E—pleased at seeing the storm appeased, which had threatened the constitution with ruin, and hoped that when all was quiet, some regard would be had to the publick. C—r, and some others, tho' discontented, knowing an opposition would be fruitless, were foremost in promoting all the l—d l—t's measures, with a view to lessen the merit of their former friends, now their most inveterate enemies. There were a few who meant well to the publick: But for want of a leader, to which they had been accustomed, and fearing to appear in a small body, the constant terror of weak minds, they run on with the current.

G—In this disposition of minds, it is not surprising that every thing that was asked by the court should be readily granted. Tho' the treasury was full, the same taxes were continued; but lest it should remain so, unlimited powers for raising of men, and building of fortifications, were given. H—The danger of an invasion, was found to be the most prevailing argument, and therefore was urged upon all occasions, even the most trifling.

After

After all these matters were settled to the satisfaction of the l—d l——t, and the greater part of the session had been wasted in el——ns, to divert the attention of the people from other objects, the last scene of the entertainment was to be played. The sp—r's intention of quitting the chair was suddenly declared.—Mr. P—y was without opposition elected sp—r, rather by the weakness of his opponents, than by his own strength; but not without the mortification of hearing several negatives given to him, by some of the worthiest men in the h—se. And upon this account was Mr. B—le rewarded with an E—ld—m, and a pension of two thousand pounds a year, for thirty-one years, for quitting a chair, and a party, both of which he had been long since tired of.

Mr. M——e, who had sacrificed his simple friend and relation, was to succeed Mr. B—le in the ch—r—sh—p of the ex—q—r, but the out-cry of the people against him, and particularly of his own connections, forced him to decline it. However this even he turned to his advantage, if the common opinion may be credited, that by private contract, Mr. B—le, now earl of S——n, continues in the office, and that Mr. M——e receives the profits of it. This artifice, tho' it did not restore Mr. M——e to the favour of the people, yet it suspended their resentment against him.

It was now too late in the s——n to form a party to make head against an united force of so many chiefs; but yet many symptoms appeared of growing discontent, and of a general disapprobation of what had passed. Tho' no resolution was carried which reflected on the adm—n yet there appeared almost an universal satisfaction, when any thing sharp was thrown out against the l—d l——t; which being observed, his character was treated with much freedom; a most mortifying circumstance to a ch—f g—v—r, as the like had never happened to any of his pred—rs.

Alarmed at these prognosticks of a rising storm, he resolved to allow no time for mischief. Some forms were still necessary to be gone thro' before the s——n was to end. All the artifices which could dishonour a gov——t were used to waste the little time that still remained; notwithstanding which, a resolution was near passing to vindicate the honour of the n——n, if the debate had not been cut short by the ush—r of the bl—ck r-d.

*An ESSAY on universal Etymology: Or, The Analysis of a Sentence. Containing an Account of the PARTS of SPEECH, as common to all Languages. By Mr. BLACKLOCK.*

*A Scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons.*  
HOR.

#### Of the PARTS of SPEECH.

**E**ACH sentence, whether more complete or less, Some judgment or volition must express a In each, if all its members are complete, Four parts of speech, as capital, multumet; First names, then attributes, then affirmations, And particles, demanding various stations.

*Notes, verse 1. to 7.* When it is said, that "every sentence must contain a complete and perfect sense," it is meant, that no sentence can be finished without fully comprehending some act of the will; as,

"Come, gentle spring, æthereal mildness  
"come." "me!"

"Oh that this too too solid flesh would  
Or some conclusion of the judgment; as,  
"Man is a rational creature;"—"God is a spirit."

Sentences of the first kind are easily known, but the last with more difficulty. Yet, if we consider, it will appear, that as perceptions, reflections, and volitions, comprehend all the actions of the mind; so they are not only all that is necessary, but all that can be communicated. Now, whether we express our own actions and perceptions, or those of others, they are recognized by the judgment, and consequently become its conclusions, before they are communicated by words.

In the natural order of our ideas, words, of which we affirm any thing, or name, ought to stand first: Next, for the convenience of the mind, ought to be placed those which signify qualities less positively affirmed, which we have called *attributives*. After these must come such as essentially affirm: And such particles as signify manners of action, states of being, and degrees of quality, must be joined to the terms which express being, action, or quality.

But if a sentence contain two or more names and affirmations, they must be connected by words proper to each, or *prepositions and conjunctions*.

Again, if the mind in its progress be struck with any lively sentiment, the words or sound by which this is uttered, ought to be placed wherever the sentiment is supposed to be felt. But different manners of thinking, harmony, variety of cadence, the influence of particular passions, and a thousand other causes, have conspired to vary the order of words in sentences almost infinitely.

*Divide*



*Division of the Parts of Speech.*

When, on her search intent, the studious mind  
Provides materials, hidden truths to find;  
That things, first, in their simplest forms appear,  
Strip of peculiar qualities, is clear.  
Of *substance*, tho' its being all proclaim,  
Beyond these forms, no notion we can frame:  
Things are, as *substances*, by *names* express'd  
Which *attributes*, with qualities, invest.

*Verse 7.—15.* Things, when first presented to the mind, generally appear in their simplest forms; nor are their peculiar and distinguishing qualities observed, but by review and attention. Beyond these simple and durable forms, we can frame no idea of substance. When things, therefore, are thus considered, the words which express them are called *nouns substantive*, or *names of substance*. When we attend to their peculiar qualities, the words by which these are signified are called *attributes*, or *nouns adjective*. Of the first sort are, *a man, a house, &c.* of the second, *wife, large, &c.*

Names are either peculiar to one thing of a kind, and then called *proper*; such as, *Cæsar, Alexander, &c.* or comprehensive of the whole, and then called *common*, such as, *a man, a woman, a river.*

To assist the memory, and shorten discourse, general terms have been invented, which may naturally contain all the individuals of a kind; or, by a small alteration in the same word, express them singly. Thus the general word *man* comprehends *a man, the man, any man, all men, &c.* Hence the first remarkable change of nouns arises from number. In all general propositions, men are so rarely obliged to condescend on any limited number, that, except in a very few languages, no numbers but *one*, or *more than one*, are implied in the form of words; for, on any particular occasion, an attribute, to limit the number, may easily be added. Thus, therefore, in most languages there are but two numbers; the *singular*, including one thing of a kind; and the *plural*, comprehending indefinitely all above it.

All living substances, spirits excepted, are either *male* or *female*. All such as are inanimate have properly no sex at all. Hence, therefore, three classes of substance, which are, in all languages, more or less implied in the form of words; as, *he, she, it*. But in ancient tongues this analogy was much further extended. In French it is still regarded, and even in English not lost: For not only the name of gods, and other inferior spirits, but likewise, in poetry, those of the *sun, the ocean, death, &c.* are *masculine*; the word *soul*, or such others as express her virtues, passions, and qualities, the name of the *moon, the earth, &c.* are *feminine*. Thus it appears, that nouns are rightly distributed

by *males, females, and neuters*. But in English, where it is unnecessary to mention the distinction of sexes, words are provided common to both; such as, *parent, cousin, &c.* Further, when that difference is not easily observed, even living substances are expressed by the neuter pronoun, *it*. Thus we say of the ant, that "it is provident of the future."

Things merely as such, when considered in connection with each other, must either be conceived as arising from, tending to, or contained, one in another. These relations, in ancient languages, were implied in the last syllable of nouns; and where the relation was contained in the word itself, it was called a *case*. But with the moderns these are signified by *prepositions*.

Thus we have found, that the accidents or changes of nouns are, *sexes, numbers, and relations*; or, in the ordinary grammatical style, *genders, numbers, and cases*. The only idea of cases which can be framed by such as are not conversant in Greek or Latin, is from pronouns: For before affirmations we place the words, *I, thou, he, she, they, who*; but if a verb or preposition go before, the words *me, thee, him, her, them, whom*, are used. The first of these positions is commonly called by grammarians the *leading*; the last, the *following state of pronouns*.

In most languages, attributes, if differently ranged in a sentence, partake, with regard to their forms, the same accidents as names; that thus the connection of each with its proper substantive may be marked: And this is what grammarians call *concord*. In English we mark that connection generally by placing the attribute immediately before the name; tho' this rule does not hold invariably.

Besides those accidents which attributes have in common with names, there is one peculiar to themselves: For it is plain that most qualities admit of degrees; as, *greater, greater, &c.* Where these degrees are signified in the form of words themselves, it is called *proper comparison*; where they are signified by particles prefixed to attributes, it is called *improper*. Of these degrees grammarians generally assign three; the *positive, great*; the *comparative, greater, or more great*; and the *superlative, greatest, or most great*. But the positive implying no more than the natural and unlimited state of an attribute, and never comparing it with any other term, can by no means be ranked among the degrees of comparison.

*Of Nouns Substantive and Adjective; or Names and Attributes.*

No attribute can independent stand;  
But must some name, express'd or meant,  
demand;  
Till, from the subjects drawn where they  
They to the mind, like substances appear.

Where,

\* The Greeks admit also a dual, comprehending only two things of a kind.

Where, for one thing, *names* are together plac'd ;

The first are *attributes*, and *names* the last.

*Verse 15.—21.* As substances are necessary to the being of things, so are substantives to sentences. No attribute, therefore, can stand in a sentence without some name expressed or understood. Thus we cannot say, "A wife thinks ;" but, "A wife *man* thinks ;" So that here we may find a proper way of distinguishing names from attributes.

Yet qualities, when abstracted from their proper subjects, as, *wisdom*, from *wise*, *goodness*, from *good*, &c. may stand independent of any substance in a period ; because they appear to the mind in the form of things or substances, and are therefore expressed by a word that has all the qualities of a substantive.

Where two names are put for the same thing, without any intermediate verb or conjunction, the first becomes an attribute, and the last a name. Thus we say, "the warrior goddesses ;"—"the bower king ;"—"the victor god." Yet designations of office, kindred, and station, which, tho' really attributes in themselves, take the form of substantives alone, are commonly placed after the names to which they are ascribed : And this grammarians call *apposition*. So we say, "Telemachus son of Ulysses ;"—"Alexander king of Macedon ;"—"Socrates the philosopher."

Not only all parts of speech, considered as a quantity of letters and syllables, but even entire sentences, taken as quantities of words, become names ; as, "The word *famous* consists of two syllables ;"—"He *same, few, conquered*, is a concisefentence." But particularly, the infinitives and participles present of verbs are used as substantives when they signify any action or state, without connecting sentences, or being attributed to any subject ; as, "To read is less instructive than to think ;"—"He is weary of living."

### Of Affirmations, or Verbs.

Whatever words of substances avow, That they exist, they suffer, or they do ; By which, of being any state is told ; The name of *verbs* or *affirmations* hold. In these, if action from the agent tend Towards some other subject, and *there* end, They by the name of *active* verbs are known ; [shown.]

*Passive*, when what the subject feels is But if to states, not actions, they extend, The name of *neutral* these may comprehend. When on himself the agent acts alone, The verb *reflective* most grammarians own.

*Verse 21.—33.* No substance can be conceived without existing in some state, doing some action, or being some way acted upon.

June, 1757.

Such words, therefore, as affirm the being, doing, or suffering of any substance, or such as affirmatively discover any state of being, are called *verbs*, or *affirmations*. Of these, when the action passes from one thing to another, the substance acting is called the *agent* ; that to which it passes, the *patient* ; and the word by which the action itself is signified, an *active* verb ; as, "The sun enlightens the world ;" In which the *sun* is the agent, the *world* the patient, and the word to *enlighten* the active verb.

If the action is affirmed as suffered by the subject to which it passes, the word which thus affirms it is called a *passive* verb ; as, "The world is *enlightened*."

If the action passes not from the agent to any other subject, the word by which it is expressed may be termed an *active intransitive* verb ; as, "The sun *shines*."

If the action returns upon the agent itself, it is then expressive by a *reflective* verb †. This kind of verbs is peculiar to the French, and is known by having the pronouns *me, te, se, nous, vous*, before them ; as, *se lever*, "to raise one's self, or to rise."

If no action, but merely some state of being, is affirmed, the verbs which affirm it are called *neutral* ; as, "The sun *stood* still."

When we affirm one thing of another, we must particularize the thing of which we affirm it : And when this particularity is signified in the form of the affirmation, it is called a *person* ; as, "I read, *thou* readest," &c. But, to save the trouble of repeating an affirmation, it may be often necessary to affirm the same state or action concerning more things than one ; as, "*We* read, *ye* read," &c. and when this is implied in the affirmation, it is termed *number*.

All actions or states of being have some relation to time ‡. Time may be divided into *past, present, and future* ; and this either indefinitely, or with relation to any assigned period. When, therefore, any thing is affirmed of another, it must either be affirmed as indefinitely past, present, or future ; or such with regard to any particular time. Thus we say, "God is, was, or will be eternal ;"—"I am this moment dictating ;"—"I dictated yesterday ;"—"I will read to-morrow." When the ideas of times are thus included in the form of verbs, they are called *times* or *tenses*.

Further, when any one thing is affirmed of another, it is either affirmed positively or conditionally. When we express any inclination that an affirmation should be connected with its substance, we either wish or command it. Again, we often detach verbs from all particular numbers and persons, and use them merely to connect sentences. When such circumstances are signified by affirmations, they are called *moods*. Thus the accidents or variations of a verb, are, *voice, persons, numbers, tenses, and moods*.

[To be continued in our next.]

O o

From

\* *Scire tuum nihil est.* † This return of actions upon agents, which we have called reflexive verbs, was expressed by the Greeks in what they called their middle voice. See Clarke's notes on Homer. ‡ The shortness of our plan would not permit us to deduce it more particularly. See Harms's Scaliger on the causes of language, and the Minerva of Franciscus Saccellus.

*From the* **CONTEST.**

**I** FEEL a melancholy pleasure, when I perceive my countrymen so highly elated at the triumphant success of our victorious ally the king of Prussia. I am extremely delighted at the happy progress of his arms, which, I hope, will not fail to produce circumstances in our favour, and make us, in some degree, sharers in his good fortune : But I am chagrined to think that Britons, who were once foremost in military renown, should be so far degenerated, as to be content to plume themselves with the trophies gained by foreign valour.

But his glorious achievements, may however serve to convince us, how much is to be effected by encouraging merit and virtue, by establishing regularity and oeconomy, and by punishing fraud and corruption : And these reflections naturally lead me to ask, to whom we are indebted for this occasion of rejoicing at the Prussian conquests ? Was it not by the council, and endeavours of the displaced ministry, that we made this prudent and fortunate alliance ? Did not that profound politician Dolomieu, treat it with derision ? Did he not publicly express a doubt, whether the now victorious monarch, would be able to keep his ground ? When the sum of 200,000*l.* was proposed to be granted for the Prussian service, which, upon calculation, was found sufficient for the intended purposes—Did he not laugh at the smallness of the sum, and, with his usual politeness, sneer at the accurate calculation ?

*From the* **CENTINEL**, No 19.

**T**HE practice of pressing at sea is performed without form or distinction of law, person, or circumstance. The innocent are apprehended by surprise, without any cause of delinquency assigned ; and every petty officer of a king's ship acts as judge and executioner with the most despotick authority.

A man, after an absence of seven years, during which he has expended his constitution, in earning a competency for the remainder of his life, embarks for his native country with a view to revisit his family and friends, and pass the evening of his days in peace and tranquillity, after the severe storms he has undergone. His wife expects him with the most eager affection ; his children long to see the face of a parent, whose name has been so often sounded in their ears ; his former

friends impatiently wait his return ; and he himself amuses his fancy with the hope of enjoying those different scenes of tender recognition. When he has already finished his voyage, sealed his eyes with the sight of his native shore, and his heart beats high with the transports of approaching bliss ; the ship in which he is a passenger, may be boarded by a tender belonging to a Squadron outward-bound. He is challenged as a man fit to serve his majesty : If he presumes to remonstrate against compulsion, he is treated with scorn, insolence, and cruelty : He is dragged into the boat, hurried on board of a man of war, exposed to every kind of inconvenience, slavery, and outrage ; reconveyed perhaps to the very same unhealthy climate in which his constitution had been impaired ; and never more beholds his native soil, but miserably perishes by grief, distemper, or the chance of war, at a distance from those who are most dear to his affection. Had he been taken by the foes of the nation, they would have treated him with humanity : He would have been exempted from drudgery and danger ; and set at liberty in consequence of an exchange. Had he been enslaved by the enemies of the christian name, he could have been ransomed for his money : Had he fallen into the hands of pirates, they would have stripped and set him on shore : But, among his own countrymen, he is even denied the privilege of captivity, which is protection from insult and peril : He is confined to the most loathsome habitation, amidst thieves and reprobates, restricted to coarse and scanty fare, compelled by obloquy and stripes to toil above his strength, exposed to every peril of the enemy and of the deep, without any prospect of redress ; and deprived of the benefit of exchange or redemption.

If the subjects of this kingdom are liable to such brutal acts of oppression, no wonder that our fleets are poorly manned ; and that able sailors are averse to the service. The enemy have some reason to believe the British spirit is quite extinguished, when they hear that our army and navy are recruited by unwilling wretches, who have been torn from their families and occupations, confined in dungeons, and terrified into submission by whips, bolts, and shackles. They will conclude, that disaffection and discontent prevail throughout the land, when individuals refuse to serve the g——t but upon compulsion. These considerations will animate their endeavours,

endeavours, will encourage them to undertake enterprizes of importance against us; will even contribute to their succeeding in these enterprizes, while we become dispirited and desponding in the same proportion. We shall sustain misfortune on misfortune, disgrace upon disgrace, until the national wealth is wasted, and its honour entirely effaced; then we shall tamely beg, perhaps purchase, an unfavourable peace: And all those miscreants whom we have used in war as the instruments of death and rapine, will be let loose like troops of famished wolves, to prey upon their countrymen already impoverished and depressed by the misconduct of a weak and worthless administration. We shall become bankrupts in our public credit; incur the contempt of all our neighbours; endure all the agonies of mortified pride; and our posterity will stigmatize this period as the most inglorious—that ever disgraced the British annals.

*A Method to starve the French Privateers.*

IT is well known that most of the French privateers are fitted out to cruise on our coasting trade, and must be starved if deprived of that prey. Nothing is more easy. Let an act of parliament be made to prohibit every coasting vessel from leaving port without convoy, under the penalty of forfeiting all insurance, the master being rendered incapable of commanding; and, in case of being taken, paying a fine into the bargain proportionable to the national damage. Let the same act of parliament order convoys to sail regularly to and from the Land's End, and Peterhead in Scotland, carrying with them all the ships then ready: And whilst one convoy is going westward or northward, let another convoy be ready to sail eastward and southward. Thus may trade be carried on by sea almost as regularly as by land, abating the differences of wind and weather: Any accidental delays that these may occasion, are not to be put in competition with the risk of being taken by the enemy; and two great advantages will certainly result from this scheme. The security of the national stock and trade, and the utter disappointment of the enemy's cruisers, the proprietors of which will by this means be soon ruined, and obliged to lay them up.

*To the CITIZEN.*

WHILE I was at Portsmouth, visiting the glorious magazine of

this kingdom's strength and honour (tho' faded indeed of late) I took a trip one morning to the Isle of Wight. Curiosity naturally led me to view the principal town in the territory, Newport.—As the castle of Carisbrook is easily discovered from thence, sure I could not pass an hour better than by taking a survey of that place, where a royal personage was his own prisoner, if I may use that expression—for was it not so, when a king was shut up in a castle, the government of which was in his own disposal?

But to change that most melancholy subject, and come to one less so (yet melancholy enough too) I found a situation truly royal, tho' the building was almost entirely in ruins.—Thinks I, sure this can never be the place where so many different officers have such handsome salaries—there must be another—I'll ask—I did—and soon found, to my sorrow, that it was the very same—I then pulled out my memorandum-book of guards, garri-sons, pensions, &c. (made for my own private amusement and instruction:) And there I found that this heap of stones could not in this economical country be kept in an heap, without an expence of full 2000l. a year.

There must be a governor, lieutenant-governor, fort major, chaplain, surgeon, gunners without number, an engineer or two, &c. &c. &c. and upon knocking very hard at the old cracked door, to see if I could find any hospitality in so wealthy a place; the two officers I found on duty were a kind of porter, who sold bread and cheese, and ale, and a jack-ass drawing water from a deep well.—I often asked where all the gentlemen lived, who had salaries sufficient to keep noble tables for the reception of travellers; and I was answered, they are in London all—some of them are present men here: And we seldom see them but at election time, and then only for a day or two. It threw me into a chain of melancholy thinking at once, when I recollected how this poor (tho' once rich) island is destroyed by sine-cures, pensions, non-attendant officers, pimps, parasites, and that train of locusts, who, &c. &c. (See p. 174.)

*To the AUTHOR, &c.*

IT is to be hoped, that the following observations on the present dearth of meat, if the facts can be fully proved, will likewise make that evil appear to be an object worthy of attention, especially as it will be proved that art, not

scarcity, is the occasion of the extravagant price of meat. In the first place, I would ask, Whether at this time of the year there ever was more or better cattle of every kind brought to Smithfield market? Certainly not. Why then is mutton and lamb 5d. a pound, and other meat in proportion? The reason is clear; the great engrossers of our provisions, the carcase-butchers, sweep this market, or to speak in their own language, buy up all the goods. Is it not a shame, that one butcher should buy three hundred head of cattle, and retail the carcases out to other butchers at their own price? What must those butchers do, whose trade requires from 10 to 20 head of cattle in a week? If he attempts to buy a pen of sheep at Smithfield, he is told by the salesman, he has been bid money for two or three hundred head, and does not chuse to sell less; must not then this man be put to the melancholy necessity, either of going to the carcase-butcher, or of shutting up his shop? Indeed he had better do the latter; for I have been credibly informed, that some of these retailing butchers have given 4 ½d. per pound for their mutton to the carcase-butcher, and sold it again for 4 ½d. to their customers. Is not this a temptation to make use of unfair weights? But perhaps this engrossing of cattle at Smithfield is not the only cause of the evil complained of, but this market is likewise most abominably forestalled by jobbers, salesmen, and carcase-butchers, who meet the drovers in their way to town; and I have lately heard of a drove of sheep, consisting of 150, being sold no less than three times within a few miles of London: First, for 25s. per head: Secondly, for 28s. and, lastly, for 32s. which drove, if suffered to come to Smithfield market, and to be divided into proper lots, might be bought by the retailing butchers at the first price, which would enable them to sell their meat at this time for 3 ½d. a pound.

What an advantage would this be to the poor? How scandalous to rob them of it, by such iniquitous proceedings? At least it is to be hoped, that this matter will be enquired into; and if no other remedy can be found, that the laws against forestalling and engrossing at this market will be put vigorously in execution.

*An Account of the Loss of the Doddington Indiaman, taken from the Journal of Mr. Evan Jones, late Chief Mate of that Ship.*

**M**AY 27, 1755. Sailed from St. Jago with the Pelham, Houghton,

and Stretham, and left the Edgecote riding there.

28. Finding that we sailed better than the other ships, parted from them in the night, by steering a different course, and had a pleasant passage until we made Cape Le Gullas; from whence we took a fresh departure the 6th of July. We ran to the eastward, in Lat. 35½ and 36 degrees south, until the 16th of July, when, by the medium of six journals, we made 12 deg. 50 min. east longitude from Le Gullas.

Being that day, by observation, in Lat. 35° S. dirty squally weather, the wind from S. S. W. to S. S. E. with a large sea, capt. Samson ordered the course to be altered from E. to E. N. E. We ran on that course from 5 to 7 knots per hour, with courses and treble-reefed main topsail and double-reefed fore topsail; at midnight had 70 miles on the board. About a quarter before one in the morning, the ship struck, and in less than 20 minutes was entirely wrecked.

It was a dark and stormy night, and the only warning we had of our danger was calling out, "Breakers a-head and to leeward."

The helm was immediately put a-lee; but before she came quite head to wind, she struck lightly, and then stronger; at which time the sea broke directly into her forward, stove the boats, and washed a good many people overboard: Altho' we used our best endeavours to get her about, it was to no purpose, the sea breaking all over her, and she struck so hard, that the mainmast went away by the board, and the rest of the masts soon followed.—We could see no land.

The ship continued lifting and striking with every sea, till unfortunately she, at last, laid down on her starboard side, and soon parted, every sea driving some part of her away.

As the starboard side and quarter was now the only place above water, all those who could, got there; she still kept driving towards the Breakers, and the sea was covered with her wreck. As capt. Samson sat with me on the quarter, he said he had pricked off that day at noon, and judged himself 90 leagues from the land, and imagined this to be some unknown rock, where possibly the Dolphin was lost.

We expected every minute to be washed off by the sea, and capt. Samson bid us all farewell, and hoped we should meet again in the next world. Soon after we were all washed off, and in a little while ten of us met on some ragged rocks; and crept

crept close together to keep ourselves warm. The severity of the weather, and our melancholy situation, made us wish impatiently for the day; but when the light came it gave us very little comfort, for we found ourselves on a barren island or rock, about two leagues from the Main, which is laid down in the India pilot, in Lat.  $33^{\circ} 30'$  S. and called Chaos. By a good observation with Hadley's quadrant, it lies in  $34^{\circ}$  Deg. S. Lat. and Davis's quadrant, in  $33^{\circ} 44'$ . We were joined by some more who had been cast ashore, many of them miserably bruised against the rocks. Of 270 souls who were aboard, only 23 were saved, viz. Evan Jones, chief mate, John Collet second, William Webb third, Samuel Powell fifth, Richard Topping, carpenter, John Yedts, midshipman, Neil Bothwell, Nathaniel Christholm, quarter-masters, eight seamen, three captain's servants, one surgeon's ditto, and three matrosses.

They remained seven months on this miserable place, subsisting on fish and eggs of sea-fowls, with what provisions they found drove ashore from the wreck. During that time the carpenter built a large boat, which they rigged like a sloop, and called her the Happy Deliverance. While they were on the island, they made an attempt to get provisions from the Main, by going over there in a small boat; but the natives drove them away, and one Bothwell lost his life on the expedition. They found on the island the remains of two wrecks; one seemed to be a Dutch ship, the other an English; the latter least decayed, and by the iron work seemed to have been much less than the Doddington. It plainly appeared by pieces of glass, and other things, that some unfortunate people had lived on that place, and they could see the remains of a habitation, by the stones being regularly laid on one another. They were very healthy while they were on the island, notwithstanding the great hardships and fatigues they suffered by hunger and hard labour. The 18th day of February, 1756, they compleated their boat, and sailed for Delagoa, but were so long on their passage, by currents setting to the southward, that it was two months before they arrived at that place. Unhappily there was a chest of treasure drove ashore from the wreck, which the officers wanted to preserve for the proprietors, and the people to divide, which occasioned great disputes, and was at last divided in spite of the officers. This, with a long passage, and scarcity of provisions, made

their condition worse than when they were on the island. A biscuit sold for two dollars, and every man had only an ounce and a half of salt pork a day.

When they got to Delagoa, they found there the Rose galley, capt. Chandler, belonging to Bombay, who gave them a passage to Madagascar, where they found the Carnarvon, capt. Norton Hutchinson, bound to Madras, who took them all on board. They sold the sloop to capt. Chandler for 500 rupees, but she was seized at Bombay for the proprietors. Mr. Powell came there in her; all the rest went to Madras in the carnarvon, except Mr. Collet, Gilbert Chaim, Henry Sharpe, and Leicester, a matross, who died of fevers on board the Rose galley. Mr. Collet lost his wife in the ship; after she struck, he went down and brought her upon the deck in his arms, but the ship falling down at that time on her broadside, and the decks falling in, he was separated from her, and never saw her afterwards, until some days after they were on the island, when Mr. Jones and he saw her body; but Mr. Collet did not know it, tho' Mr. Jones did, and had it buried without his knowledge. Mr. Jones took all the money and effects from the people, when he got aboard the Rose galley, and secured them for the proprietors.

#### VIRTUES of the PERUVIAN BARK not before known.

AS we seldom omit to give an account of any new discovery that may be of service to mankind, we shall give, from the Medical Observations, mentioned in our last, p. 211.

*An Extract of a Letter from Dr. Murdick Mackenzie, to Dr. John Clephane, dated Constantinople, Aug. 17, 1754, relating to the Cure of a Suppression of Urine by the Bark, communicated to the Society, Sept. 23, 1754.*

ON the 31st of July, 1754, one Mr. Stanton, aged about thirty, strong and robust, who had never before been troubled with the gravel, stone, strangury, or any pain or difficulty in the urinary passages, was at once taken with a total retention of urine, for which he was blooded in two or three hours time from his first pain; and in two hours more, he had a glyster given him; which operated copiously by stool, but could not make one drop of urine. At night he took an anodyne diuretick mixture to as little advantage. He was all this time in some pain,

pain, without any febrile symptoms, not so much as thirst.

On the first of August, in the morning, he took another glyster, which operated very well, but without the desired effect. Wherefore I ordered a semicupium for him, and some doses of pulv. millepedum and spiritus nitri dulc. from which he found no benefit; which made me propose sounding him; but he would not consent, protesting obstinately that he would rather die. Wherefore I continued, for two days more, ordering some lenitive purges of cassia, manna, and Epsom salts, with all the diuretick salts and oils, mixt with some narcotick and anodyne medicines in different forms, but all in vain. At last, suspecting some relaxation of the extrusives urine, on the fourth of August I ordered for him some doses of the bark; which produced such a happy effect, that in an hour after taking the third drachm of bark, he made some urine; and, after taking ten drachms, he was perfectly cured, and made water with great ease, and in great plenty.

To this we shall add from the same book, a discovery made by John Fordyce, M. D. in a letter to Dr. John Clephane, that this useful medicine is of great service in all scrophulous cases, of which he gives several examples, and among the rest the following:

A young woman of a thin habit, but regular in her menstrua, extremely temperate, and generally very headthy, eating sparingly of meat, and living mostly on vegetable food, had three years ago a breaking out of pimples, first about her nose and cheeks, and ever since about her forehead, nose, mouth, and chin.

Those pimples used to rise suddenly to the size of a common pea, inflame, and, in a few days, suppurate partially; uneasy under those circumstances, as one crop was always succeeding another, she was often blooded, tried various medicines, purging salts, calomel and ipecac, extract of trisul. palustr. æthiops mineral, &c. and Plummer's pill, drank many gallons of the Neville-holt spaw, lime-water, whey, and decoction of guaiacum: In the use of which last, she seemed, for a short time, free from those eruptions, but never got clear of them. She used externally, for many months, unguent alb. camphorat. allum, brandy, preparations of sulphur, &c. It was observed here, that during the use of the mercurial medicines, the pimples increased in number, size, and inflammation.

Three compleat years being spent in this tedious and ineffectual course, I determined to try the cortex peruvianus, to half a drachm in substance, twice a day: She had not taken above half an ounce, when the inflammation in her face diminished, the pimples, which were forming, retired without suppuration, and no new eruption appeared. By the time she had taken three ounces, all the pimples were healed up, and the face became smooth.

During the course of the bark, no external application was used, or alteration made in her diet.

Query, Whether this medicine properly used, may not be of great service in long voyages at sea?

#### *Description of a new Sort of ASTRINGENT GUM.*

And from the same Book we shall likewise give a Letter from Dr. John Fothergill, to the Medical Society, concerning an Astringent Gum brought from Africa.

I hope that some of your correspondents may have it in their power to procure us a drug, which, from a few trials already made of it, promises great advantage to the publick; I take the liberty to send the following description and account of it.

It is a hard brittle gum, of a deep red or almost black colour, and opaque, except the very minute fragments of it, which appear like bits of garnet, red and transparent.

It has no smell, but, applied to the tongue, it soon discovers a strong, but grateful astringency; and great part of it dissolves readily in the mouth, with somewhat of a mucilaginous sweetness, joined with its stypticity. When it is coarsely powdered, and thrown into water, about five or six parts in seven, as near as I can guess, soon dissolve, and communicate a deep red colour, and a strong astringent taste to the water: Most of what remains undissolved appears to be resinous. This gum differs from the red lumps of the common gum senega, in being much more brittle; and from the sanguis draconis of the shops, in dissolving in water; and from both, in having so remarkable a stypticity when tasted.

Its external appearance, indeed, is so much like that of the genuine or unmanufactured dragon's blood, that a good judge may easily be deceived thereby; but its astringent taste, and solubility in water, manifest an essential difference.

I have had specimens sent me of an opaque reddish gum, but seemingly the produce of a very different tree, as it does not dissolve so readily in water as the former, and its taste is bitter and austere.

The first time I had any intimation of the gum I have been describing, was in a consultation with the late Dr. Oldfield, on account of an obstinate chronic diarrhoea, in which several efficacious medicines had been used in vain. On this occasion the doctor one day mentioned the good effects he had met with in some such cases from a gum, which he called the true gum senegal, and described it to be of a deep red colour, a sweetish astringent taste, and brittle.

As I was at that time intent upon collecting and examining whatever had relation to the materia medica, I enquired for such a gum amongst the most considerable dealers and importers, but met with nothing that answers the doctor's description.

A few years after this, in my return from Scarborough, I called upon an eminent druggist at York, who, amongst other curious parcels of drugs, shewed me the gum above described, for some of the finest dragon's blood, or sanguis draconis off. he had ever seen.

Upon tasting it, I soon discovered it was very different from any kind of dragon's blood yet known, and indeed that it ought not to be ranged under that name, as it was, for the most part, aqueous, manifestly astringent, and mucilaginous; from which circumstances, and its external appearance, I judged it was the gum that Dr. Oldfield had described to me under the title of the true gum senegal, tho' I think there is good reason to object to this appellation, as the little we have yet received comes principally from the river Gambia, and the common gum senegal has been in possession of that name, so far as appears to me, from its first discovery\*.

The gentleman who shewed me this drug, informed me, he had purchased it on board a Guinea ship at Hull: The whole parcel but amounted to a few pounds; all which he bought, and sold to the most curious of his customers, as a rare sort of the true dragon's blood.

This information induced me to look into the books of some of the later African travellers, in one of which, viz. Moore's *Travels into the Inland Parts of Africa*, we have the following accounts of it. In a letter of instructions from the governor of James fort, in the mouth of the river Gambia, to our author at Bruce, a factory up this river, dated May 27, 1733,

is the following paragraph, p. 113, edition the second.

"There is a red liquor that bleeds plentifully from the bark of a tree called † pau de sangue, upon incision, and in little time, hardens to the consistence of a gum, which is of great value; and therefore you are desired to use your utmost to procure large quantities of it."

In reply to this, our author writes, the next month, to the governor, as follows.

"I have sent a piece of gum, which I believe was taken from the pau de sangue; and let me know if it is the right sort; because, if it is, I will do my utmost to procure large quantities of it." And gives this further account of it at p. 148. "I had always the utmost regard to all their (the directors) orders, and therefore applied myself to enquire after any new kind of goods that could be had, particularly gum, the same having been repeated to me by Mr. Hull (governor of James fort) I sent him a sample from Bruce, as I mentioned before, which proved gum dragon. I strove to get more of that kind, but it being a new thing, the natives could not be prevailed upon to follow it, so as to bring in any quantities; for they would bring me in all kinds of gum, ten or twelve pounds at a time, which I picked, and did not find, perhaps, above two pounds of gum dragon in that quantity; the rest was like gum senegal, but not so good.

Gum dragon comes out of a tree (adds our author) called pau de sangue, which has a very rough bark; upon wounding of it, it sweats out in drops like blood; which joining together, and being dried by the sun, congeals into lumps: I have had some as large as pullets eggs."

Perhaps it may be mentioned by other writers; but this account I think sufficient to direct any person, into whose hands your collection may come, and who may have occasion to traffick in that part of the world, to make proper enquiries after it.

You will observe, from the instructions given to our author, that at least some expectations had been formed of its usefulness; and indeed, from the trials that have been made, from its sensible qualities, and Dr. Oldfield's experience, I cannot but think it an article worth enquiring after, as it may, in time, become a valuable addition to the materia medica, as well as some little benefit in commerce, and perhaps in colouring likewise.

The distemper in which this drug seems to promise some advantage, are, in particular,

\* If a name was to be given to the drug in question, it may not be improper to call it *gummi rubrum astringens Gambiense*.

† The word *pau* seems to be a corruption of the Portuguese *palo*, signifying wood.



particular, habitual diarrhoeas, fluor albus, immoderate menstrual discharges; and, in general, all such diseases as proceed from laxity and acrimony.

*A Description of the City of PRAGUE, with a PLAN thereof, elegantly engraved.*

**P**RAGUE is reputed to be larger than any city in Germany. It is enclosed with a wall, two-thirds of which are regularly divided into curtains and bastions; but the rest is old and defenceless, unless repaired since it was lost in the possession of his Prussian majesty: However, as the whole city is commanded by heights and ascents, no fortification can make it long tenable. The Moldaw, a large and rapid river, divides it into two parts, which are joined by a stately stone bridge, 1700 feet long, and 35 broad, supported by 24 arches. This city is adorned with very magnificent buildings. See another Plan of Prague in our volume for 1742, p. 460.

*An Extract from a Letter, received by the India Ships arrived in Ireland, containing a particular Account of the unfortunate Affair at Bengal.*

**T**HE latter end of May, 1756, our late Nabob died, and the present Nabob was established, who immediately invested Cossimbuzar, without any other pretence (as he said) than that he had received many insults from governor Drake. Finding our gentlemen determined not to give up the factory without making an opposition, he proposed a truce, and inveigled Mr. Watts, our chief, to his tent, under pretence of accommodating matters. When he had got him to his tent, he made him sign a paper, acknowledging himself indebted to the Nabob in a large sum of money; and then ordered him to send for Messrs. Collet and Batson, two of the council. As soon as they came to the Nabob's tent, he secured Mr. Batson, and sent Mr. Collet back to prevail on our people to surrender the factory, with the guns, ammunition, &c. at discretion, keeping Mr. Watts as hostage for the performance of it.

On the 4th of June the factory of Cossimbuzar was surrendered, notwithstanding it was warmly opposed by many of the gentlemen.

As soon as he had performed this exploit, he immediately marched, with all his forces, consisting of 70,000 horse and foot, to Calcutta, threatening to drive all the English out of the country\*. On the 15th, he began the siege, by attacking

one of the redoubts at the entrance of the town, but was repulsed with a great slaughter of his men. The next day he made an attack on our advanced posts at the goal and court-house, which kept a constant fire on his troops, by which many of them were killed.

Notwithstanding this opposition another attack was made on the 18th, when those posts were abandoned by our troops, which gave the Nabob's forces an entrance into the town, and obliged us to retreat to the fort.

A council of war being called to consider of the state of affairs, the captain of the train acquainted the council, that there was not ammunition in the fort for three days; on which the women were sent on board the shipping lying before the fort. The governor and some of the principal officers likewise got on board the ships and went away, leaving the people in the fort without a possibility of securing a retreat.

The whole number left in the fort being 250 effective men, we held out till the 20th in the evening, when the ammunition being near spent, a flag of truce was hung out. During the parley from the walls, the back gate was betrayed by the Dutch guard, and we were obliged to surrender at discretion. The same night 170 of us were crammed into a hole not large enough for fifty of us to breathe in; the effect of it was, that only sixteen were alive the next morning. Four of us were sent to the Nabob's camp, and put into irons, but what became of the other twelve that escaped hell in miniature, I have not been able to learn."

*Extract of another Letter from the East-Indies, dated Dec. 15, 1756.*

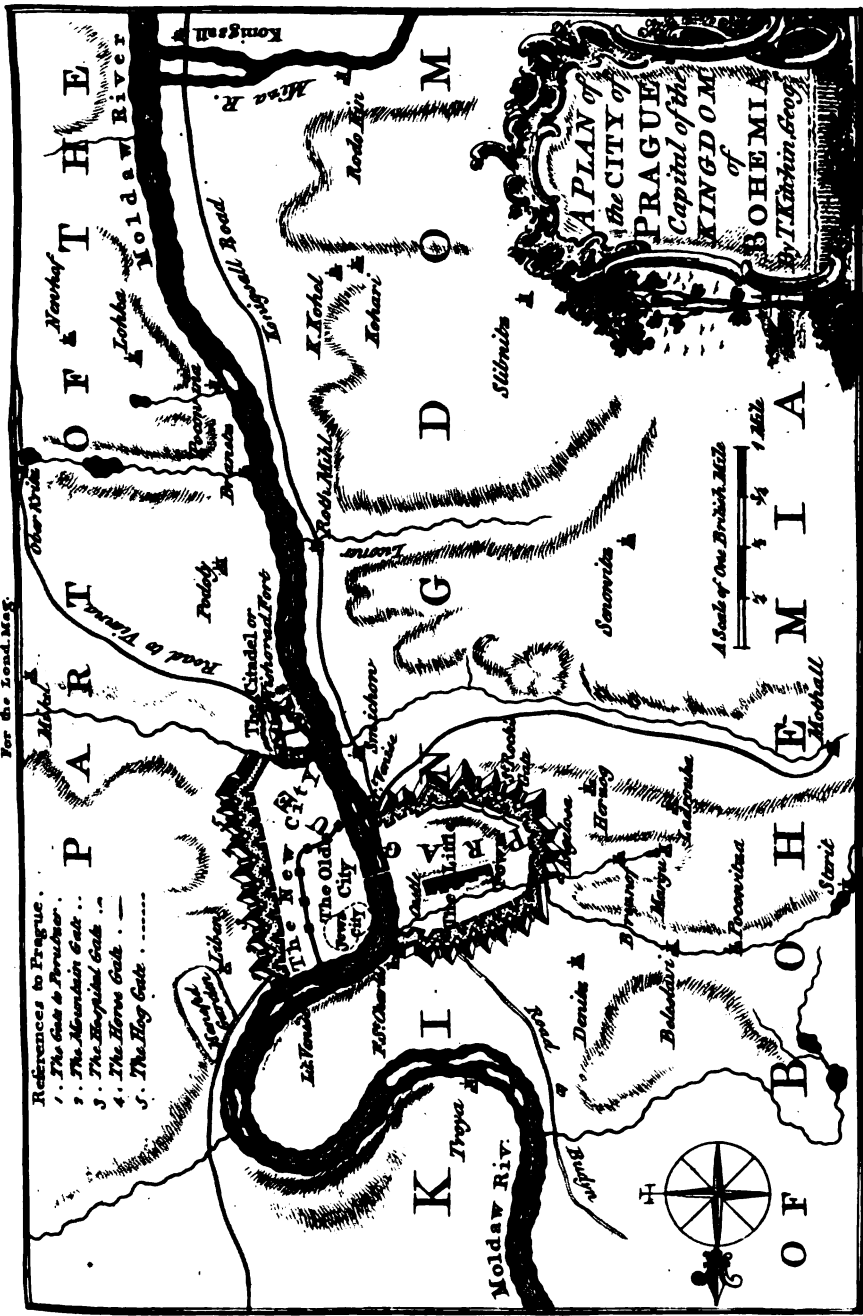
**I**N the month of September we heard that our settlement in Bengal was taken, and in the beginning of October we had a confirmation of it.

The destruction of that place will be a great loss to the company. As I have seen the letter which was sent to the governor and council here, I shall give you the substance of the affair.

It seems the governor and council at Bengal protected an old Nabob, deposed, from the resentment of the young one, his successor. The latter sent to demand him, but the English refused to deliver him up: Upon which he raised an army of 30,000 horse, and the same number of foot, with 3 or 400 elephants of war. The English sent out spies to discover their number, which they never knew exactly, till

\* See an account of Calcutt, or Fort William, in our volume for 1754, p. 360, with a beautiful View thereof.

- References to Prague.
1. The Gate to Percher.
  2. The Mountain Gate.
  3. The Hospital Gate.
  4. The Horse Gate.
  5. The Ring Gate.





till they were just upon them. They summoned the fort to deliver up the old Nabob, promising, upon that condition, to withdraw their troops immediately : But this was again refused. The enemy then threw up a small breast-work opposite to the fort, and mounted two 12 pounders upon it. They fired two or three times in an hour, but if they had fired till dooms-day, they could never have made a breach. However, long before any real attack had been made, the ——— run away aboard a ship in the morning, the counsellors and their wives in the afternoon, leaving Mr. Holwell behind, who said he would stay and defend the place to the last extremity. Being thus left with only a few gentlemen, and some military officers, he called a council of war. The soldiers grumbling at not being permitted to escape, he divided three chests of the treasure among them, and secured the keys of the gates himself ; and the next morning stood to the defence of the place gallantly. The Moguls kept firing their two 12 pounders to no purpose ; for all the mischief proceeded from the counsellors houses being built close round the fort. In these houses the enemy lodged themselves, and galled the English greatly. During all this time the fort fired constantly, and dislodged them several times ; but the third day (I think it was the third) most of our men being killed, and all the rest wounded (with only two hours ammunition left) Mr. Holwell thought to have made an honourable retreat, by hanging out a flag of truce to amuse the enemy ; but the ships in the river had dropt down several miles from the fort, and did not leave even a boat for the others to escape in. The soldiers that night knocked off the lock of the little gate (Mr. Holwell having the keys) and let in the Moors, who immediately loaded them with irons, and crammed them into a place, called the black hole, for that night : But out of the 175 that went in, only 16 came out alive the next morning, among whom were Mr. Holwell, and Mr. Burdett, a writer : This is the only writer mentioned that escaped smothering. Mr. Lushington, a writer, got on board the ships after the fort was taken, likewise Mr. Charlton : These are the only writers, out of eight, that were saved, the other five were smothered in the hole with the rest, by the excessive heat.

The next day they carried Mr. Burdett to accompany Mr. Holwell up the country, loaded with irons, and gave them June, 1757.

only rice and water for their provision : They likewise obliged them to walk three days thro' the sun without any covering ; and, when they arrived at their journey's end, put them into a cow-house, where they narrowly escaped another smothering. However, in three days, they dismissed them, from thence they went to Muxadavatt.

The 28th of October we sent three ships full of troops and ammunition, to reinstate the company's servants, as we hear it will be delivered up to us shortly. The company is reported to have lost by this affair two crow of rupees : Each crow contains an hundred lack, and each lack an hundred thousand, that is twenty millions of rupees, which make two million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling.

The same day our ambassadors arrived from Pooner, where they had been three weeks treating with the Maratta prince, to whom we have delivered Gheria, and they in return have given us several villages at Sevenrooke."

*A List of the Persons killed in the Defence of Calcutta and Fort William, when attacked by the Moors in June, 1756 ; also those who died in the Black Hole, over heated, and for Want of Water.*

Edward Eyre, Esq; died in the black hole.—William Baillie, Esq; by a shot in the head.—Thomas Bellamy shot himself before the attack.—Thomas Coles wounded.—The Rev. Mr. Bellamy, capt. Clayton, capt. Buchanan, capt. Witherington, and capt. Simpson, died in the black hole.—Capt. P. Smith killed by a shot on one of the bastions.—Lieutenants : Picard wounded, and died before the place was taken.—Talbot wounded, and died after he was let out of the black hole.—Bishop died of his wounds before the place was taken.—Bellamy and Hayes died in the black hole.—Ensigns : Blagg cut to pieces on a bastion, Scott and Wedderburne died in the black hole.—Gentlemen in the company's service : Messrs. Jenks, Reveley, Law, Valicour, and Jebb, died in the black hole ; Carle cut to pieces, having rashly fired a pistol after the place was taken ; Smith and Wilkinson cut to pieces, bravely defending a pass ; Dalrymple died in the black hole ; Throsby shot dead on the battery at Perrings-Garden.—Taken prisoners and sent up to the black hole : John Zephania Holwell, Esq; Mr. Richard Court, sen. merchant ; Mr. Burdett, a writer ; ensign Walcott, dead.—At Cossimbuzar were made prisoners,

P p

William

William Watts, Esq; chief, and Messrs. Collet, Batson, and Hastings, of the council; Messrs. Watts, jun. Sykes, Marriot, and Chambers, writers; lieut. Elliot, and about fifty military. The Nabob has given Messrs. Watts and Collet their liberty, and permitted Mrs. Watts and her three children to live in the French factory at Cossimbuzar. — Lieut. Elliot shot himself some days after Cossimbuzar factory was delivered up to the Moors. — Stephen Page, Edward Page, Street, Grub, Harrod, N. Drake, Dodd, Joniano, Johnston, jun. Bing, Orr, and Gosling, died in the black hole. — Captains of ships, mates, and others: Capt. Collings drowned in making his escape; Hunt died in the black hole, Jennings ditto; Purnel killed in the attack, Stephenson ditto; Mr. Dumbleton wounded, and died in the black hole; Parker, Cary, Mackpherson, Guy, Whitby, Fidecombe, killed in the attack; Porter, Cocker, Bendal, Meadows, Read, died in the black hole; Osborne wounded; Barnet, Frere, Wilson, Burton, Leach, Tilley, Cartwright, Lion, Alsop, Hillier, died in the black hole. — Europeans who were in Calcutta when it was taken, but escaped being put into the black hole, and were ordered to leave Calcutta, by the Moors themselves; Pabra John Knox, George Gray, jun. capt. Mills, Mr. Kerwood, and a few seafaring people. — At Dacca were made prisoners, Richard Becher, Esq; chief, and Messrs. Scrafton, Hyndman, Waller, and Cartier, of the council; Mr. Wilson, surgeon; Mr. Johnston, sen. a writer; Mrs. Beecher and child; Mrs. Waiwick, Miss Harding, ensign Cudmore, and about twenty-five military. The above were afterwards permitted to live in the French factory at Dacca, by whose intercession they were set at liberty. — English on board the ships and vessels at Fulta, July, 1756. Governor Drake; Charles Manningham, William Frankland, and William Mackett, Esqrs. of the council; Paul Richard Pearkes, Esq; of the council, was taken prisoner, but made his escape; capt. George Minchin, capt. Alex. Grant, ensign Calhairs, wounded, Rev. Mr. Mapletost, lieutenant of militia. — Gentlemen in the company's service: Mess. Sumner; Cooke, secretary, was taken prisoner, and put into the black hole, afterwards made his escape; Billiers, O'Hara, Rider, Ellis, Lindsay, dead; Tooke, sen. Lullington, was in the black hole, Charlton, Valmer, Leister. — Free merchants, captains of ships, mates, and others: Messrs. Beaumont, Margas, Crutenden, Carvalho, Douglas, Baldrick,

Wood, Nixon, Holmes, Putham, Le Beaume, capt. Rannie, David Graham, Wedderburne, Walmsley, Austin, Laing, since dead, Widderington, Saunders, Baillie, Campbell, Lewis, Lord; Best and Baldwin dead, Young, Costelly, Whatmore, Cozens, Nicholson, dead; doctors Fullerton, G. Gray, Taylor, and Knox, jun. were taken prisoners, but made their escape; Mr. Child, schoolmaster; Atkinson and Ridge, attorneys; Pysinch, a writer; Blany, a glass-grinder; Burton, a butcher; Coverly, the goaler; Mackpherson, cooper; Cockylane, a French seafaring gentleman; Champion, Summers, and Smith, mates of ships; Ling, a musician; Cole, carpenter; Dacco Conlas; three Portuguese priests; Monf. Albert, a French gentleman. — Mr. Thomas Boddum, chief at Balfore, with Mr. English, capt. Keene, since dead, and about twenty-five military, quitted the factory at Balfore, agreeably to the governor and council's orders, and joined the fleet at Fulta some time after Calcutta was taken. — Mr. Peter Amyat, chief at Jugdea factory, with Messrs. D Playdel, Verelst, Smyth, Hay, and ensign Mure, with about twenty military, quitted Jugdea factory at Balfore, agreeably to the governor and council's order, and joined the fleet at Fulta some time after Calcutta was taken. — Women and children on board the ships and vessels at Fulta, June, 1756. Lady Ruffel, Mrs. Drake, and two children; Mrs. Crutenden dead, three children; Mrs. Mackett, two; Mrs. Mapletost, two; Mrs. Gray, one; Mrs. M'Guire, three; Mrs. Cooke, one; Mrs. Buchannan, one; Mrs. Dumbleton, two; Mrs. Coates, one; Mrs. Rannie, two; Mrs. Wedderburne, one; Mrs. Tounac, one; Mrs. Knox, two; Mrs. Robertson, four; Mrs. Packer, one; Mrs. Aston, three. — Mrs. Amyat, Sumner, Riccards, Duncan, major Holland's widow, Ros, Jacobs, Griffith, Searle, Beard, Marpas, Putham, Clayton, Parker, Rainbow, Edwards, French, Renbault, Chapman, Finley; Gooding and Bellamy dead; Barclay, Cockylane, Gould, Hunt, Holland, Young, Woolley, Smith, Child, Potter, Lord, Bowers; Miss Bellamy, since married; Miss Jobbins, Bagley, Carey, Seale, and the two Miss Calvalhos.

*We are sorry the Case, p. 283, from Mr. Dutton, of Oxford, was worked off at Press before we received the following; and must therefore desire our Readers to read, p. 283. col. 2. l. 3. furthestmost*

in the lower jaw ; p. 284. col. 2. end of paragraph 1, add now and then, at the decline and return of the flux, she has complained of a tingling or pricking sensation (as tho' occasioned by the punctures of needles) in her tongue and fauces, which sometimes left a little soreness behind, of no long continuance.

*The following may be subjoined by way of Postscript.*

**JUNE 6.** This day I saw the patient, who thinks herself perfectly well ; B as intervals, whenever the air has been particularly moist, clouded, or heavy, her mouth has both moistened with such a flow of saliva as the ideal taste of acid fruits, &c. produces in most people, but as she has had no return of her spitting, as she has been hitherto free from the usual pain and fullness of stomach, &c. and from a weak emaciated state has almost recovered her usual spirits, strength, and flesh, I think we have great reason to expect a perfect recovery ; nevertheless the opinions of your correspondents are equally necessary to unveil what, to me D and many others, is partly mysterious.

Mr. Cheselden, in his description of the salivary glands, tells us he has seen patients with the parotid gland ulcerated, from which gland there was a constant effusion of saliva, till the greatest part of the gland was consumed with precip. rub. " and then they healed with little trouble."—And he quotes an instance of the same kind from Hildanus, of a patient's being cured by an actual cautery after being under the care of a surgeon for two years without success : In these cases we are not particularly informed, whether E the ulceration and flux were internal, or external, but as they are immediately subjoined to the consequence of the salivary duct's being divided by an external wound, I imagine the latter : As the ulcer in the present case was external, but without any more external discharge than a small gleeing, as the injury was committed within, yet not the least sign of an internal ulcer could be discovered ; and as the flux was internal without the least foetid smell, surely this case must differ in every circumstance from those described by the F aforementioned authors.

The above quoted Cheselden, in the preceding chapter, after relating the recovery of a patient with a cancerated breast, from a salivation succeeding a free sprinkling of precip. rub. upon the wound to cleanse it (after the removal of the

diseased part) says, " From this accident I learnt the usefulness of salivating after extirpating cancerous tumours, tho' nothing is more hurtful before." Now if it can be granted, that the spitting in the present case might be produced by the mercurials given, from their lodgment in any part, or by any other means, which I doubt of in some respects, yet am inclined to believe in others ; quere, Whether chance has not accidentally pointed out the usefulness of salivation in any cancerous tumours situated near or upon the salivary glands, notwithstanding we have the great authorities of Mr. Cheselden, and others, to prove its bad consequences in other remote parts : If it was scorbutick, which I have many reasons to disbelieve, it differs from every case I have either read or heard of.

C Oxford, June 7, 1757.

W. Dudson.

**W**HEN the freedom of the borough of Boston, in the county of Lincoln, was presented, by the town-clerk, in gold boxes of the value of 50l. each, to the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt and the Right D Hon. Mr. Legge, as a publick testimony of the grateful sense which the corporation entertains of the uncorrupt and honest plan of government carried on by them during their very short, but truly honourable administration, Mr. Pitt was pleased to give the following answer : " Let me E desire the favour of you, Sir, to convey to the mayor, aldermen, and common-council of Boston, my sincere acknowledgments for the particular honour they have been pleased to do me, in conferring on me the freedom of that borough. Underserving, as I every way am, of so publick a testimony of their approbation, I must always feel how much I owe to their indulgence, for considering my imperfect endeavours, in the execution of his majesty's most gracious intentions for the good of his people, as real and effectual services." And Mr. Legge answered as follows : " Sir, G Let me beg the favour of you to return my sincere thanks to the mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the borough of Boston, for the honour they have done me by admitting me to the freedom of their corporation. So distinguishing a mark of approbation conferred upon my weak endeavours, to execute the office I lately held to the best of my capacity, however undeserved on my part, shall always be remembered by me with the highest sense of gratitude and respect to the corporation of Boston." (See p. 258.) H

Set to Musick by Mr. BAGLEY.

Haste, Phil-lis, haste, while youth in-vites; O-bey kind  
Cu-pid's present voice; Obey kind Cu-pid's  
present voice: Fill ev-ry  
sense with soft delights; And give thy soul a loose to joys. Let  
mil-lions of re-peat-ed kisses prove, That thou all kindness  
art, and I all love.

2.  
Be mine, and only mine, take care  
Thy looks, thy thoughts, thy dreams to  
guide  
To me alone, nor come so far,  
As liking any youth beside:  
What men e'er court thee, fly 'em, and  
believe, [eve.  
They're serpents all, and thou the temptred

3.  
So shall I court thy dearest truth,  
When beauty ceases to engage;  
So, thinking on thy charming youth,  
I'll love it o'er again in age:  
So time itself our raptures shall improve,  
While still we wake to joys, and live to  
love.

An EPIGRAM on ancient Spinning, and modern Carding.

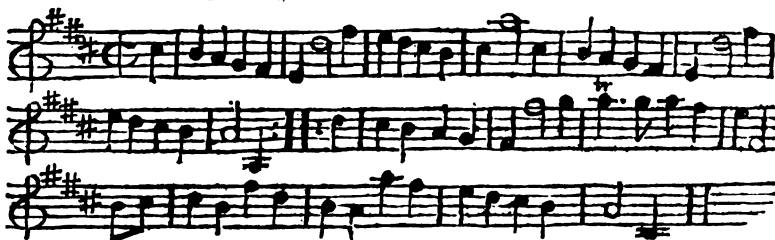
TO spin with art, in ancient times, has  
been [queen:  
Thought not beneath the noble dame or  
From that employ our maidens had the name  
Of *spinsters*, which the moderns never claim:

But since to cards each damsel turns her  
mind,  
And to that dear delight is more inclin'd;  
Change the soft name of *spinster* to a harder,  
And let each woman now be call'd a *carder*.

H. R.

## A NEW COUNTRY DANCE.

## RURAL SPORTS.



First couple lead thro' the second, and cast off on the outside of the third ; the same up again, lead down one couple, up again, cast off, and right and left.

## Poetical ESSAYS in JUNE, 1757.

Mr. POPE's ESSAY on MAN,  
I. 99—122.

**L**O, the poor Indian! whose untutor'd mind;  
Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the  
His soul proud science never taught to stray  
Far as the solar walk, or milky way;  
Yet simple nature to his hope has giv'n,  
Behind the cloud-topp'd hill, an humbler heav'n;  
Some safer world in depth of woods embrac'd,  
Some happier island in the watry waste,  
Where slaves once more their native land  
behold, [gold,  
No fiends torment, no Christians thirst for  
To be, contents his natural desire,  
He asks no angel's wing, no seraph's fire;  
But thinks, admitted to that equal sky,  
His faithful dog shall bear him company.

Go wiser thou! and in thy scale of sense,  
Weigh thy opinion against Providence;  
Call imperfection what thou fancy'st such,  
Say, Here he gives too little, there too much;  
Destroy all creatures for thy sport or gust,  
Yet cry, If man's unhappy, God's unjust;  
If man alone ingross not heav'n's high care,  
Alone made perfect here, immortal there:  
Snatch from his hand the balance and the  
rod,  
Rejudge his justice, be the God of God.

\* Cook to the D. of N——s.

A PARODY. Written at an Inn, after  
eating a bad Dinner.

**L**O! the plain eater, whose untutor'd  
taste,  
Finds health in fallads and in homely paffe;  
His tongue proud science never taught to lave  
In charbone cream, or gravy's poignant wave.  
Yet simple cook'ry piles his earthen plate  
With England's honest beef, an humbler treat.  
Guiltless of ortolans his spit whirls round,  
Nor catchup stains his kitchen's wholesome  
ground,

Where no disguise affronts the genuine meal,  
Nor \* Chloe tortures salmon into veal.  
To eat, contents his hunger's nat'ral cast,  
He chews no latent gout in forc'd-meat ball;  
But throws to faithful Tray, his dinner down,  
Th' applauded beef's reverberation bone.

Come nicer thou, come, let thy palate try,  
'Gainst Moll's plum-pudding, Chloe's lob-  
ster-pye.

In ev'ry dish find some important fault,  
The broth wants relish, and the edge-bone salt.  
Condemn each joint not dress'd by learned rule,  
Yet cry, if hunger fails, that Moll's a fool.  
If fricassees employ not all her skill,  
Studious to nourish, not expert to kill,  
Snatch from her care the hangers, and the hooks  
Redress her dressings, be the cook of cooks.

To a YOUNG LADY going to be married.

DEAR AMANDA,

**P**ERhaps you'll think me wond'rous sage,  
Whene'er you read this pedant page;  
Believe me, 'tis for want of better,  
That thus I answer your kind letter;  
Wherein you jocularly say—  
You've fixt upon your wedding-day.  
And ah! the joys you there express  
In company, in balls and dress!  
Fine things, indeed, these may be thought,  
By those whose brains ar'n't worth a groat:  
The giddy fiirts may like 'em well.  
That pad it up and down the Mall;

Whose painted skins are all their treasure,  
Who reckon vice the greatest pleasure:  
But let not these perplex your head;  
Nor by such follies ere be led:  
For you, whose taste is so refin'd,  
Can ne'er approve 'em to your mind.

To wed indeed's the great intent,  
For which the sexes here were sent;  
The world without it would be soon,  
A heap of chaos, quite undone:  
But the main chance of all is this,  
To get thereby a solid bliss;  
Which who so loses, must ensure  
A world of woe without a cure:  
So that when chang'd your virgin state,  
You've chang'd for what will toils create;



It then must need your utmost skill,  
How best to swallow down the pill.

Perhaps acquaintance you have some,  
Advice will give as found as drum ;  
They'll teach you what fine things to say,  
When cards invite you out to play ;  
Money for which is life and soul,  
Without it you'll ne'er get a vole.  
How the good man to chouse and flatter—  
Then fifty pound's a trifling matter :  
Nay, if he will not pay arrears,  
Why then recourse be had to tears ;  
Or he'll ring bully out his life,  
With humours, vapours, or in strife :  
On instruments, like these, rely,  
With which for peace-sake, he'll comply.  
For once a patient ear then lend,  
And mark the dictates of a friend ;  
Whose highest joy would be to hear,  
Amanda's heart was fixed there,  
Where virtuous prudence did abound,  
And good economy was found.—

The rocks of vice be sure to shun ;  
Nor build on schemes to be undone :  
'Tis what the vilest of the fair,  
Too often make their study'd care.  
Let not detraction, slander, pride,  
With self-conceit, and more beside,  
Ere find a harbour in your breast,  
But all such villainy detest.  
Too oft the mischief does revert,  
On those who study how to hurt ;  
And when for others they are brewing,  
They're then contriving their own ruin.  
Abstain from such with all your might,  
And never lean to left or right ;  
But in the middle course pursue,  
That bliss which is attain'd by few.

The duty of a wife is small,  
In one round circle center'd all ;  
Her business is to please her spouse,  
And order keep within her house :  
Her temper should be always even,  
To no moroseness ever given ;  
But sweet and gentle, always kind,  
With ev'ry virtue of the mind.  
Nay more, her words should well be hung,  
Nor should bad language foul her tongue ;  
Enough of that in ev'ry street,  
'Mong ev'ry Billingsgate we meet.  
Then who so would herself demean,  
Should learn to keep the proper mean :—  
Elated not too much with pride ;  
Nor fearfully her virtues hide :  
But so in ev'ry state to place,  
A just decorum, which will grace  
Whate'er she says, or takes in hand,  
And love connubial will command.  
This is the chief and only care,  
And should be known by all the fair :  
Who's thus adorn'd, will never roam,  
To seek for happiness from home.

Let wantons talk of this and that,  
And idly pass their time in ghat ;  
Whose heads are fill'd with foolish fancies,  
Who take their knowledge from romances :  
'Tis not with simple things, like these,  
That women must their husbands please ;

'Tis not posselt alone with beauty,  
That can commend them to their duty—  
But virtue, modesty, and sense,  
Will always have the best pretence,  
To that affection of the heart,  
Which solid comfort will impart.  
For where's the joy of drums and routs ?  
Of empty shew, and noisy shouts ?  
To be thought foremost in the ring ?  
Where sopphish flatt'ries nonsense bring ?  
Believe me, these all make a clatter,  
But ne'er advance domestick matter ;  
For which you chuse to be a bride,  
And which should be your chiefeft pride.  
Indeed you act quite out of measure,  
If, as observ'd—you think that pleasure,  
Which at the last you must repent,  
And fully make your heart relent.  
For, give me leave here now to shew it,  
If ere before you did not know it,  
That woman is a thing of reason—  
Who therefore should at ev'ry season,  
Make due provision in her mind,  
For what disasters are behind.  
For life's a wheel, that's always turning,  
Yet gently moves without discerning :  
And those who now are plac'd above,  
May soon be forc'd to make a move ;  
And fall degraded down below,  
In all the wretchedness of woe.  
And therefore let me, ere I cease,  
Advise you to consult your peace :  
Your mind with truest wisdom fill,  
And make your own your husband's will.  
From him alone depends your praise ;  
And he your highest bliss will raise :  
To you compar'd shall be no man,  
If thus you act the part of woman.

S—ME.

LAM. Ver. 1.—4. By Dr. DUNNE.

HOW fits this city, late most populous,  
Thus solitary, and like a widow thus ?  
Amplest of nations, queen of provinces  
She was, who now thus tributary is.  
Still in the night she weeps, and her tears fall  
Down by her cheeks along, and none of all  
Her lovers comfort her ; perfidiously  
Her friends have dealt, and now are enemy.  
Unto great bondage and afflictions  
Juda is captive led ; those nations  
With whom she dwells, no place of rest afford,  
In streights she meets her persecutor's sword.  
Empty are the gates of Sion, and her ways  
Mourn because none come to her solemn days.  
Her priests do groan, her maids are comfort-  
less,  
And she's unto herself a bitterness.

By Miss ———, eleven Years of Age.

HOW solitary does the city seem !  
Where millions throng'd e'en now !  
widow'd she is !

She that was great among the nations ; she,  
The queen of provinces ! in dead of night  
Sore does she weep.—Of all her lovers now  
Come none with comfort ; none of all her  
friends,

Base,

Bafe, treach'rous friends, leagu'd with the  
haughty foe.

Captive is Juda led ; slavery and grief  
Attends her hapless steps ; she dwells all sad  
Among the heathen, and she finds no rest,  
Meeting in straights the persecutor's sword.  
The ways of Zion mourn. Where, where  
are now

Her solemn feasts ? Deserted are her gates ;  
Her priests lament ; adown her virgins cheeks  
Stream the salt tears ; the while her wretched  
self

Sinks to the dust in bitterness of woe.

*Transmigration. A FABLE. To Clarinda.*

WHEN Flavia from the world retir'd ;  
When Flavia was no more admir'd ;  
When Flavia's knocker now lay quiet ;  
And Flavia liv'd on frugal diet ;  
In place of chicks, eat beef and carrot,  
And drank small-beer instead of claret ;  
She bought a monkey ; such a one,  
So mischievous, so full of fun,  
As yet no monkey has outdone. }  
He'd chatter morning, noon, and night,  
Grin, tumble, frisk, and sometimes bite,  
Abandon'd Flavia's sole delight. }

But, ah ! amidst his gamesome tricks,  
Death summon'd him to cross the Styx ;  
Death, ruthless death, that's wont to strike,  
The monkey and the man alike.

Pug relish'd not th' Elysian shades,  
Their cypress groves, and lonely glades,  
Some how—were—not his taste at all ;  
So off he trips to Pluto's hall,  
And frankly tells the whole affair :  
“ In short—he could not—like the air ;  
The place was not his passion ; no ;—  
He begg'd that he again might go  
To earth ; he'd take what shape king Pluto,  
Might in his wisdom think he'd suit to.”

Well (quoth the god, and smil'd) go, pass  
With Charon ; animate—an ass.

“ An ass, odds me ! most mighty sovereign !  
Put not my soul in that curs'd covering.  
A drowsy, dull, damn'd, dismal creature !  
So very foreign to my nature !  
I'm at a very pretty pass  
Indeed ! make Pug, brisk Pug—an ass !  
Pug ! erst the darling of the fair !  
Your majesty'll excuse me there.  
Make me—a Parrot, gracious king !  
A Parrot, now were quite the thing.”

Be't so, said Pluto, then. 'Twas granted ;  
Our monkey had the form he wanted.  
Soon caught, in cage confin'd he hung,  
And quall'd while Ohloe play'd and sung ;  
Call'd Tom, a knave ; a cuckold. Will ;  
Was pert and vain, and apish still.  
'Till now the time is come, when he,  
Once more must metamorphos'd be,

He seeks, and gets a human shape ;  
But still retains the quondam ape.  
He frisks, and capers, grins, and chatters,  
Of fifty thousand silly matters,  
Is all froth, emptiness, and shew,  
Clarinda's lover in—a beau.

J. HACKETT.

*The QUACK. An EPIGRAM.*

THIS morning was Thomas found dead.—  
This may seem  
Full strange. Tom was hearty last night.  
But 'tis thought, having seen Dr. — in a  
dream,  
That the poor fellow dy'd of the fright.

J. H.

*The ORDERS of his Excellency RICHARD  
NASH, Esq; Governor General of the Di-  
versions at Bath.*

SOME come hither for pleasure, and  
Others for health, [get wealth ;  
Some come hither to squander, and some to  
To all these our subjects here merrily meeting,  
We governor Nash do send out our greeting.  
Whereas it to us has been fully made known,  
Some queer folks presume to have wills of  
their own ; [these,  
And think when they come to such places as  
With unlimited licence to do what they please ;  
Whence frequent disorders do daily arise—  
To prevent such abuses, whatsoever in us lies,  
We publish these rules, consider'd at leisure,  
And expect due observance—for such is our  
pleasure.

When you first come to Bath, in whatever  
condition, [physician  
Whether sick or in health, you must have a  
As they'll equally take inordinate fees,  
You're at liberty free to chuse whom you please.  
The doctor will find there is absolute need,  
His friend Jerry Pierce should be sent for to  
bleed ;

Next some drops, or some pills, prepar'd  
with due care,  
To prevent all infection from waters or air ;  
Then drink at the pump, or bathe without  
fear.

When you first fallly out, there are different  
calls,

At Hays's, or Lovelace's, money for balls.  
As nothing in this age is done without bribe,  
Lake, Sinnot, and Morgan, expect you'll  
subscribe ;

When this part is over, then live at your ease,  
And game, drink, or fornicate, just as you  
please :

When your money's all gone, march off  
without trouble, [same bubble.  
Secure, who comes next, will be just the

*The TRIUMPH of INDIFFERENCE. Imi-  
tated from the Italian of METASTASIO.*

THanks, dear coquet ! indulgent cheat !  
Kind heav'n, and your more kind deceit,  
At length have set me free.  
No more I sigh, and doat and pine,  
All ease without, and calm within,  
In peace and liberty.

Cupid no more has pow'r to scorch,  
Time sore has robb'd him of his torch,  
Ne'er was a cooler creature :  
That name no more has such eclat,  
No more my heart goes pit-a-pat,  
At sight of each dear feature.

I sleep at night, and sometimes dream,  
Nor you the fond vaxatious theme ;

I wake, not think about you :  
I meet, I leave you, meet again,  
But feel no mighty joy or pain,  
Or with you, or without you.

Now with indifference I chat,  
Of eyes, lips, babbies, and all that,  
And laugh at former follies :  
Joke with my rival when we meet,  
What eye so keen ! what lips so sweet !  
What skin so soft as Molly's !

Leave then these little tort'ring arts,  
You practise on complying hearts ;  
They're all in vain, believe me :  
Whether those eyes look kind, or weep,  
The pouting or the smiling lip,  
Will neither please, nor grieve me.

From those despotick looks no more  
(Once tyrants of each fickle hour)  
I date my grief and joy :  
May, tho' you frown, looks sweetly glad,  
And dull December's mighty sad,  
Tho' you stand smiling by.

Yet still (for I am quite sincere)  
You're mighty pretty—true, my dear,  
But, like your pretty sex,  
You've here and there, and now and then,  
A failing ; for like other men,  
I now can spy defects.

Yet once, with coward fondness curst,  
My poor weak heart, I fear'd, would burst,  
At thought of separation ;  
But now despise my feeble chain,  
And bless the salutary pain,  
That cur'd me of my passion.

Impatient of his iron cage,  
The bird thus spends his little rage,  
And 'scapes with shatter'd wings ;  
But soon with new-fledg'd pinions soars,  
And hast'ning to his native bow'rs,  
A joyful welcome sings.

Fond female vanity will say,  
" These long harangues they sure betray,  
A heart that's hankering still :  
This passion so proclaim'd in song,  
This tale to pleading to the tongue,  
Does it not touch the will ?"

Lovers, like soldiers, Molly dwell,  
With pleasure on the horrid tale,  
When all the danger's o'er :  
Like other slaves from setters free,  
We smile with anxious joy, to see  
The chains which once we wore.

In kind indulgence to a heart,  
Engag'd in so severe a part,  
This sweet revenge I write :  
Rail, weep, be woman all, for I,  
Lull'd in indifference, defy

Your fondness, or your spite.  
A frail, false maid I lost, but you  
A man, fond, generous, and true :  
Which fortune is the worst ?  
Try all love's mighty empire round,  
A faithful lover's seldom found,  
A jilt's a common curse.

EPICRAM the third, of the first Book of Marthia,  
imitated. To the Right Hon. W. P.—T.T.

THOU ! acknowledg'd great as well  
as good, [flood,  
P—t, who so long has stem'd corruption's  
And nobly thy fall'n country's champion  
flood.

Stain'd with no selfish wish, no thought  
impure— [poor,  
Who dare be honest, and who dare be  
What could thy virtues to a court allure ?

Where faction, fraud, and lust of lucre  
reign— [how vain !  
How weak must be thy patriot cares !  
Thou could'st come in, but to go out again ?

To Mr. GARRICK, on his erecting a Temple  
and Statue to SHAKESPEAR.

*Excudent alii spirantia mollius Aëra  
Credo equidem, et vires ducunt de Marmore  
Vultus,*

TO— VIRG.

THO' the proud dome, and sculptur'd  
form declare,  
Immortal Shakespear thy peculiar care ;  
Yet is it thine a nobler fame to give,  
And from himself alone to bid him live :  
Thine, of his scenes, to make the wonders  
known,

And speak at once his merit, and thy own.  
If souls departed human feelings know ;  
How must thy poet's breast with rapture glow ?  
When calling forth some character to view,  
You give it, such as he and nature drew,  
" Amazing, as successive passions rise,  
The very faculty of ears and eyes,  
And, while attention wraps the wond'ring  
throng, [tongue."

Each thought divine comes mended from thy  
O born to answer all his nobler ends !  
Born to repay the mighty fame he lends !  
Born each for each ! forming with mutual rays,  
In happiest union join'd one glorious blaze.

His Muse, ere you slept forth, her cause  
to own, [unknown ;  
Wept her neglected charms, and worth  
Sunk in obscurity, forsaken lay,  
And mourn'd the night, despairing of the day.  
This you beheld ; and hast'ning to her aid,  
Brought back in triumph the much injur'd  
maid ; [to tread,

Taught her with height'ned grace the stage  
And brighter laurels twin'd around her head.  
Touch'd by thy hand, her charms new  
strength acquire,  
Strike ev'ry eye, and ev'ry bosom fire ;  
Again, apparent queen ! she shines confess'd,  
Radiant as Venus by the graces dress'd.  
Thus heav'n-born truth in Stygian gloom  
conceal'd, [veal'd.

Time drew to light, and all her charms re-  
Then cease by needless acts thy seal to shew,  
Thy idol bard to thee his fame must owe.  
No temple need thy piety to raise,  
No proud memorial to record his praise.  
His noblest monument in thee we view,  
And Shakespear still survives ador'd in you.

T H E

# Monthly Chronologer.

FRIDAY, May 27.



R. Thomas Partle was elected collector of the assessments of the water-works, publick offices, and pensions of this city.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when Edward Stubberfield, for sheep-stealing; John Furgerson, for returning from transportation; and Mary Mussen, for the murder of her bastard child, received sentence of death: Eleven to be transported for seven years; two to be branded, and three whipped.

At the anniversary feast of the Middlesex-hospital, the collection amounted to 197*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

MONDAY, 30.

Mary Mussen was executed at Tyburn, pursuant to her sentence.

TUESDAY, 31.

John Crutchfield, Esq; citizen and painter-stainer, paid his fine to be excused from serving the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, as, soon after, did Joseph Newdick, Esq; and Paul Mombray, Esq; swore himself not eligible. (See p. 257, 258.)

THURSDAY, June 9.

Two houses were consumed by fire at Rotherhith, and a youth perished in the flames.

Acis and Galatea was performed at Ranelagh-house, for the benefit of the Marine Society, to a numerous and polite audience, and 57*l.* 1*s.* was produced thereby for the uses of that laudable charity. That sum, with 6*l.* paid into his hands by different publick-spirited persons and societies, was soon after paid to the treasurer, by Mr. justice Fielding. (See p. 257.)

SATURDAY, 11.

Admiralty-Office. The lords of the Admiralty have received an account, that on the 30th ult. between one and two in the morning, his majesty's ships Eagle and Medway, being about 48 degrees N. and a degree W. longitude from the Lizard, gave chase to a large ship under French colours, standing to the eastward; and coming up with her about four, they attacked her with a very brisk fire for about three quarters of an hour, when she struck. She proves to be the Duke d'Aquitaine, commanded by the Sieur d'Esqueles, of about 1500 tons, mounts 50 guns upon two decks, all 18 pounders; had on board 493 men, and belonged to the French East-India company. She lost in the engagement about 50 killed, and a great many wounded, 22 very dangerously; and all her masts, sails and rigging broke away and fell overboard before June, 1757.

night. She came from Lisbon, where she landed, some months ago, a very rich cargo from the East-Indies; and when taken was equipped for war, with orders to cruise for 15 days, off the rock of Lisbon, to intercept the Mermaid, of 20 guns, which was on the point of sailing from Lisbon with a convoy. During her cruise she took an English brig from Cadiz, bound to Cork, which was ranomed for 200*l.* The Eagle had 10 men killed, and 32 wounded.

WEDNESDAY, 15.

Was held a court of common-council at Guildhall, when Sir Tho. Harrison delivered the answers of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge, which they had given to him in writing, and they being read, it was ordered, that they should be inrolled in the journals of the court. (See p. 258.)

The answer of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt was,

"Give me leave, Sir, to request the favour of you, to present, in the most expressive terms, to the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council of the city of London, the high sense I have of the distinguished honour they have been pleased to do me, in conferring on me the freedom of the city.

I have ever been zealously devoted to the support of the liberty, trade, and prosperity of that great and respectable body; and I am now proud and happy to have such cause to add the sentiments of truest gratitude for so generous a mark of their favour; and for so unmerited an approbation of my insufficient endeavours to carry into effect the most gracious intentions, and paternal care of his majesty, for the preservation and happiness of his people."

The answer of the Rt. Hon. Henry Bilson Legge was,

"Give me leave, Sir, to beg the favour of you to return my sincerest thanks to the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council of the city of London, for having admitted me to the freedom of their corporation.

So eminent a mark of distinction, derived from the most respectable city in Europe, and to which so few have ever received the honour of admission, cannot but fill my heart with the highest sense of gratitude and regard; and tho' it far exceeds the bare merit of meaning well, which is all I have to plead, must prove a strong incentive to those, whom his majesty shall hereafter think fit to employ, to exert, with equal zeal, much greater abilities in the service of their country.

I hope every part of my future conduct, consistently with that which I have hitherto

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endea-

endeavoured to hold, will shew my firm attachment to the rights and privileges of my fellow-subjects, as well as to his majesty, and his illustrious family, upon whose establishment the maintenance of those rights and privileges does so essentially depend."

The freedoms were finely written by Mr. Joseph Champion, each on a sheet of vellum, beautifully ornamented round the margin by Mr. Charles Gardner, with the city arms on the top, the lord-mayor's on the right side, and the chamberlain's on the left. The city arms was engraved on the lid of each box. The cost of the boxes, writing, and ornamenting the freedoms, amounted to 25*l.* 13*s.*

#### THURSDAY, 16.

At the anniversary sermon and feast of the president, &c. of the city of London Lying-in-Hospital, 400*l.* was collected for the charity.

#### FRIDAY, 24.

George Nelson, Esq; alderman and grocer, and Francis Gosling, Esq; alderman and stationer, were elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex. for the ensuing year.

Admiral Boscawen, with six line of battle ships, sailed from Spithead, to cruise off Cape St. Vincent.

His royal highness the prince of Wales, and the prince's dowager, and her family, removed from Leicester and Saville houses to Kew, for the summer.

#### TUESDAY, 28.

The militia, stamp, and other bills, of which we shall give some account in our next, received the royal assent by commission.

It appears, by a list published by the lords of the admiralty, that, from the 6th of April to the 20th of June, our ships of war have made prize of 22 ships of war and privateers from the enemy. (See p. 253.) The *Defiance* privateer has taken two St. Domingo ships, worth 50,000*l.* and we have the pleasure to inform our readers, that the brave capt. Fortunatus Wright is not lost, (see p. 258.) but has lately carried a French prize into Messina. The following deserves to be inserted without abridgment.

#### *Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, dated June 2.*

"Wednesday arrived at Spithead his majesty's ship *Antelope*, of 50 guns, capt. Hood, who on his cruise fell in with the *Aquilon*, a French man of war, of 46 guns, and one of 20 guns, off Brest: While the *Antelope* engaged the largest, the 20 gun ship run away; and the *Aquilon* made a running fight to the shore, not being able to stand the fire of the *Antelope*. Capt. Hood pursued her, ran her amongst the rocks, and battered her some time; from which, and her beating against the rocks, she is utterly destroyed, but the men got on shore. Capt. Hood had a young gentleman on his quarter deck, of about 16 years of age, who had both his legs shot off, which soon occasioned his death. After he was carried down to be dressed, he heard the

ship's crew huzza; on which he flourished his dying hand over his head, and, with his latest breath, uttered an huzza, imagining that the Frenchman had struck."

Many more riotings have happened in different parts of the country, on account of the dearth of corn and other provisions, particularly at Coventry, Frome in Somersetshire, where three persons were killed, in Wiltshire, at Oxford and Cambridge, at Carmarthen, where four rioters were killed, at Chichester and at Manchester, at the latter of which places the mob increased to 6000, who have done a great deal of mischief. (See p. 258.)

Fortifications are to be erected, with all convenient speed, for the defence of Milford-haven, in Pembrokeshire; and till these can be completed, a temporary defence will be provided immediately. The trade of England has sustained incredible damage by the want of a proper harbour on the western coast to receive and protect merchantmen, and send out cruisers; and the harbour of Milford will, when proper batteries and fortifications are erected for its defence, fully answer these important purposes.

The bounties for seamen and landmen (see p. 258.) are continued to the 13th of July.

The batchelors prizes, given by the Hon. Mr. Finch and Mr. Townshend, are adjudged to Mr. Lobb, and the Rev. Mr. Didbury, of St. Peter's college, the Rev. Mr. Apthorp of Jesus, and Mr. Blakeney, of Magdalen college. (See p. 98.)

The Prince Edward, Dickson; St. George, Hage; Neptune, Austin; Adventure, Pickering; Adventure, Campbell; and Calcutta sloop, Watmore; were taken by the Moors at Bengal. (See p. 297.)

The society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce, propose to give 50*l.* to the person who shall invent and make for the society, on or before the first Wednesday in December, 1757, a hand-mill, which will most effectually and conveniently answer the purpose of grinding wheat and other grain into meal, in a cheap manner for making bread for the use of the poor. (See p. 245.)

Four houses have been consumed by fire, at Pocklington, in Yorkshire.

The troops that sailed with admiral Holburne, from Cork, for America, (see p. 257.) consisted of 6200 effective men, exclusive of officers. Gen. Hopson, commander in chief, lord Charles Hay, second in command, col. Perry, col. Forbes; lieutenant col. Williamson, commander of the train; Dougal Campbell, Esq; chief engineer, &c.

The corporations of Salisbury and Tewksbury, the latter in silver boxes, have voted their freedom to Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge. (See p. 258.) The same complement has been paid likewise by the city of Chester, the freedom of which is ordered to be presented in gold boxes.

The freedom of the city of Worcester having been presented to the Rt. Hon. William Pitt and Henry Bilson Legge, Esqrs. in token of their disinterested zeal for the service of their king and country at this critical juncture; and the Rt. Hon. the lord Ward, recorder of that city, having been desired to acquaint them therewith, the following letter has been received from his lordship by Mr. William Bund, town-clerk of that city.

*S I R,*                      *London, May 14, 1757.*

"In obedience to the commands of the corporation of the city of Worcester, I waited upon Mr. Legge and Mr. Pitt, and communicated to them the unanimous resolution of that body to present them with their freedom. The enclosed answer I received from Mr. Legge; and Mr. Pitt told me, he would return his to the mayor. If the corporation (in behalf of the city) have any other commands for me to execute, they shall be observed with great punctuality, by, Sir, their obliged and obedient

humble servant,

WARD.

My best respects attend the whole body."

"Mr. Legge asks pardon of lord Ward for the liberty he is going to take, but as he received the notification of his being made free of the city of Worcester from his lordship's hand, begs leave thro' the same channel to convey his most respectful and grateful thanks to the mayor and corporation of that city, for the great, tho' undeserved, honour they have conferred upon him."

*Downing-street, May 9, 1757.*

*Mr. MAYOR, Whitehall, May 9, 1757.*

"Permit me, Sir, in this letter addressed to you, to present my sincere acknowledgements for the great honour which the mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of Worcester have been pleased to confer on me, in admitting me to the freedom of that city. Truly conscious as I am of my unworthiness, I must ever feel a particular satisfaction in owing, to their too favourable opinion, so unmerited a mark of approbation of my zeal for his majesty's service, and of my defective efforts in support of the measures taken by his majesty, for the honour of his crown, and defence of his people. I am, Sir,

Your most obliged humble servant,

W. PITT.

The town-clerk of Bedford having transmitted the copy of a resolution of that corporation to Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge, to present them with their burghership, the following letters, directed to the town-clerk, were received.

*S I R,*

"Let me desire the favour of you to convey to the mayor and gentlemen of the corporation of Bedford, my sincere acknowledgments, for the particular honour they

have been pleased to do me, in admitting me to the burghership of that corporation.

I shall always retain the most grateful sense of so distinguished a mark of their too favourable opinion, to which alone I stand indebted for an honour which my publick conduct cannot in the least have merited, unless sincere wishes to have better executed the gracious commands of his majesty, be allowed to stand for a due discharge of my duty. I am, with all regard, Sir,

*Whitehall,* Your most obedient, and  
*May 18, 1757.* most humble servant,

W. PITT.

*S I R,*                      *Downing-Street, May 19, 1757.*

"I have received the favour of your letter, inclosing the copy of a resolution taken at a court of common-council, held for the town of Bedford, to admit me to the freedom of that corporation.

Give me leave, Sir, to desire that you will be so good, as to return my most respectful thanks to the mayor and corporation of Bedford, for this signal mark of their good opinion, which, however undeserved on my part, I shall always remember with the utmost gratitude. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

H. B. LEGGE.

Advice has been received at New-York, that a large body of French and Indians had attacked Fort William-Henry, near Lake George, on March 19 and 20 last, but had been repulsed with considerable loss. They burnt two sloops, and one upon the stocks, almost all the battoes, three store-houses, and all the huts of the rangers: The whale-boats, scows, and bay-boats, escaped the conflagration. The garrison had only seven men slightly wounded, after sustaining three general assaults with great bravery.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

May 27. EDMUND Probyn, of Newland, in Gloucestershire, Esq; was married to Miss Dalton, with a fortune of 20,000l.

— Hedges, Esq; to Miss Townshend, after to Charles Townshend, Esq; member for Yarmouth.

30. George Smithson, Esq; to Miss Richards.

Willoughby Wood, of Thoresby, in Lincolnshire, Esq; to Miss Thorold.

Theophilus Comyns, Esq; to Miss Fenton, of West-Ham, with a fortune of 10,000l.

June 2. John Mason, of Greenwich, Esq; to Miss Finch, daughter of the Hon. John Finch, of Butey, in Hertfordshire.

John Lade, of Boughton, in Kent, Esq; to Miss Hobday.

Mr. James Bandcock, an Hamburgh merchant, to Miss Lardner, with a fortune of 5000l.

George Medley, of Buxted-Place, in Suffex, Esq; to Miss Palmer.

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Hon.

Hon. Robert Nugent, to the countess dowager of Berkeley.

7. James Clarke, Esq; to Miss Vaughn, of Hereford, with a fortune of 7000*l*.

9. Richard Moore, of Long-Melford, Suffolk, Esq; to Miss Driver, with a fortune of 10,000*l*.

15. Henry Laws, Esq; to Miss Bridgis, with a fortune of 8000*l*.

23. John Smith, Esq; to Miss Ann Tracy, sister to the visc. Tracy.

Rt. Archibald Drummond, to Miss Parsons, with a fortune of 30,000*l*.

May 30. Lady of Sir Richard Glynn, Knt. and alderman, was delivered of a son.

June 7. — of the Hon. John Spencer, of a daughter.

8. — of Sir James Beacher, Bart. of a son and heir.

17. — of Sir John St. Aubyn, of a daughter.

#### DEATHS.

May 25. JOSHUA Levi, of Wimbledon, Esq;

27. Francis Fane, Esq; member for Lyme, in Dorsetshire.

29. George Concannon, of Arundel-street, Esq;

William Thompson, of Humbleton, Esq; high-sheriff of Yorkshire in 1748.

Dr. John Clarke, an eminent physician in Edinburgh.

30. Samuel Towers, Esq; yeoman of the king's wine cellar.

Rev. Dr. John Coxed, warden of Winchester-college.

June 1 David Heckstetter, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Middlesex.

Richard Warner, of North-Elmham, in Norfolk, Esq; aged 89.

7. James Murray, of Lincoln's-Inn Fields, Esq;

Sir John Barker, Bart. succeeded by his only son, a minor.

9 Rt. Hon. lord viscount Palmerston, of the kingdom of Ireland.

10. John Cook, Esq; formerly an eminent Portugal merchant.

15. George Nelthorpe, of Seacroft, in Yorkshire, Esq; in the commission of the peace for that county.

John Walney, a carpenter, at Glasgow, aged 124.

16. William Stewart, Esq; bailiff of the borough of Southwark, clerk of requests for that borough, and clerk of the papers to the Poukry-Compter.

17. John Feake, Esq; several years governor of Bengal, in the East-Indies.

William Brooke, Esq; recorder of Norwich, and in the commission of the peace for Norfolk.

John Grove, of Hampshire, Esq;

18. John Earle, of Chute-Forest, in Wiltshire, Esq;

Alexander Crake, of Marsh-Gibbon, Bucks, Esq; in the commission of the peace for that county.

29. Mr. William Howard, an eminent at-

torney at law, and clerk of the brewers and fadlers companies.

20. William Wollaston, of St. James's-square, Esq;

24. The Rev. and learned Dr. John Milner, minister of a dissenting congregation at Peckham.

Rt. Hon. John, lord St. John, of Bletsoe, Sir James Leslie, of Pittcapel, in North-Britain, Bart. knight of St. Lewis, and major gen. in the French king's armies.

#### ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, May 20. The king has been pleased to order a conge d'elire to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Salisbury, empowering them to elect a bishop of that see, the same being void by the translation of Dr. John Gilbert, late bishop thereof, to the see of York; and also his majesty's letter, recommending to the dean and chapter Dr. John Thomas, bishop of Peterborough, to be by them elected bishop of the said see of Salisbury.

—, June 21. The king has been pleased to order a conge d'elire to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Peterborough, empowering them to elect a bishop of that see, the same being void by the translation of Dr. John Thomas, late bishop thereof, to the see of Salisbury; and also, his majesty's letter, recommending to the dean and chapter, Richard Terrick, D. D. canon residentiary of the cathedral church of St. Paul, to be by them elected bishop of the said see of Peterborough.—To present Stanhope Ellifson, bachelor of arts, to the united rectories of St. Benedict and St. Peter Paul's Wharf, in the city and diocese of London, void by the translation of Dr. John Thomas, late bishop of Peterborough, to the see of Salisbury.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Rev. Mr. Herring was presented to the vicarage of Ellingham, in Hampshire.—William Watkins, M. A. to the vicarage of Kinchester, in Herefordshire.—Mr. William Simmons, to the rectory of Brimley, in Herefordshire.—Mr. Richard Walker, to the rectory and parish church of Sutton-Layton, in Bucks.—Mr. Thomas Williams, to the vicarage of Dalton, in Northamptonshire.—Mr. John Graham, to the rectory of Newlands, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Samuel Gore, to the vicarage of Shipley, in Worcesterhire.—Mr. Edward Linchome, to the rectory of Venlay, in Nottinghamshire.—Abraham Joseph Rudd, M. A. to the rectories of Lonsdaleburgh and Burnaby, in Yorkshire.—Peter Gregg, M. A. to the rectory of Bingley, in Somersetshire.—Mr. Thomas Deye, to the rectory of Palgrave, in Suffolk.—Leonard Twells, M. A. to the rectory of Thakeham, in Sussex.—Mr. Butler, to the vicarage of Battersea, in Surrey.

A dispensation passed the seal, to enable William Anderſon, M. A. to hold the rectory of Lea, with the rectory of Epworth, in Lincolnſhire, worth 340l. per Ann.—To enable Henry Woodward, M. A. to hold the rectory of Eaſt-Grinſtead with the rectory of Weſt-Grinſtead, in Suſſex, worth 290l. per ann.—To enable Iſaac Davis, M. A. to hold the rectory of Caldecot, in Hertfordſhire, with the rectory of Edgworth, in Bedfordſhire.—Hon. Mr. Harley, to the rectory of Everley, in Wilthire.

John Purnell, D. D. was elected warden of Wincheſter college, in the room of Dr. Cexed, deceased.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**W**hitehall, June 10. The king has been pleaſed to appoint his grace the duke of Grafton to be lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Suffolk.

June 14. His majeſty has been pleaſed to grant unto Charles Willes, Eſq; third ſon of the Right Hon. Sir John Willes, Knt. firſt commiſſioner for the cuſtody of the great ſeal of Great-Britain, and Robert Wilmot, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir John Eardly Wilmot, Knt. one other of the commiſſioners for the cuſtody of the ſaid great ſeal, ſucceſſively as they are named, the office of prothonotary of the court of chancery, to hold the ſame during their reſpective and natural lives.

*From the reſt of the PAPERS.*

His majeſty hath been pleaſed to ſign commiſſions appointing the following gentlemen to be and to take rank in the army as follows: William Skinner, Eſq; chief engineer, and to rank as col. of foot.—John Henry Baſſide, and Juſtly Watſon, Eſqrs. directors of engineers, and to rank as lieutenant. —Dugal Campbell, and James Montreſor, Eſqrs. ſub-directors of engineers, to rank as majors.—William Cunningham, Archibald Patoun, Leonard Smelt, John Armſtrong, Patriek Mackellar, David Watſon, Charles Rivers, and James Bramham, Eſqrs. engineers in ordinary, and to rank as captains of foot.—John Hardeſty, William Green, Matthew Dixon, William Eyres, George Morriſon, John Archer, George Watſon, and Harry Gordon, Eſqrs. engineers extraordinary, and to rank as captain-lieutenants.—John Brewſe, Hugh Dobbeig, John Baugh, William Bontein, Robert Clerk, John Manſon, Richard Dawson, and Richard Dudgeon, gentlemen, ſub-engineers, and to rank as lieutenants.—Hon. Edward Finch, maſter of the robes to his majeſty, in the room of Mr. Schutz, deceased.—Brook Boothby, Eſq; commiſſioner of the cuſtoms at Cardiff.

*Alterations in the Liſt of PARLIAMENT.*

**B**URY St. Edmund's. Hon. Auguſtus John Harvey, in the room of the duke of Grafton.

Cambridge University. Hon. Edward Fiſch re-elected on promotion.

Clifton Dartmouth Hardneſs. Hon. capt. Howe, in the room of Walter Carey, Eſq; deceased.

Wefſloe. Wm. Trelawney, Eſq; — William Noel, Eſq; promoted.

B-KR-Ts.

**L**AURENCE Filley, of Chard, in Somerſetſhire, podlar.

Robert Rogers, of Clement's-lane, merchant. James Bethbridge, of Reading, ſacking-weaver and twine ſpinner.

John Story, of Newcaſt: upon Tyne, merchant.

Moses and David Hooper, of Poole, merchants.

John Maw, of Tetbury, Glouceſterſhire, innholder.

Tho. Elkington, of Atherſtone, Warwickſhire, mercer.

Tho. Drury Bailey, of St. Martin's in the Fields, broker.

Edmund Littlehales, of Shrewsbury, draper.

John Maſon, of Bradford, Yorkſhire, leatherſeller and milliner.

John Bentley, of Halifax, ditto, money ſcrivener.

Thomas Adcock, of South-Mims, innholder.

William Heddon, of Charterhouſe-square, Jeweller.

Robert Davy, of Kenninghall, Norfolk, ſhopkeeper.

George Harris, of Broomgrove, in Worceſterſhire, dealer in timber.

John Thurnhill, of Briſtol, ſcrivener.

Robert Hooks, of Widgate-alley, weaver

Lewis Monnier, of Compton-ſtreet, Soho, Jeweller.

Charles Richardson, of Weſtminſter, gracer.

James Pratt, of London, merchant.

James Cowper, of St. Thomas in the Cloſe, in Suſſex, innholder.

John Muſh, ſon. of Great Yarmouth, merchant.

#### COURSE of EXCHANGE,

London, Saturday, June 25, 1757.

Amſterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburgh	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Uſance	—	30 3-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Liſbon	—	58. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	58. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7 3-qr.

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1757.

**T**HE French, it ſeems, intended to have frightened us again this ſummer with an invasion, for which purpoſe orders were iſſued for a large body of troops to aſſemble on the coaſts of Normandy and Brianny, and a great number of flat bottomed boats and transport veſſels to be provided in the ports of theſe two provinces, along the coaſts of both which they have lately erected ſeveral forts, and are fortifying and improving the fort of Vannes, ſo as to render it capable of receiving men of war as well as frigates. But the victory obtained laſt month by the king of Pruſſia, ſeems to have made them lay aſide any thoughts of threatening us with an invasion; for they have ſince ordered their troops to march from the interior parts of the kingdom towards Alſace and Flanders,



Flanders. With those marching towards Alface, they are to form an army of 40,000 men, which is to march directly into Bohemia; and the troops marching towards Flanders are designed as a reinforcement for their army in Westphalia, tho' that army, they say, consists already of 110,405 effective men, viz. 86,835 infantry, and 23,570 cavalry, dragoons, and hussars. Then, with regard to their naval affairs, they tell us from Paris of the 17th inst. that they have advice there, that the squadron of M. de Beaufremont, and that of M. de Reveft, have joined that of M. de la Mothe at Louifbourg; but this we can scarcely think possible, as la Mothe sailed from Breft only the 31<sup>st</sup> ult. \*

From Westphalia we had an account of several little skirmishes, that had happened between the French and Hanoverians before the 14th inst. since which we have received the following advices.

Bielefeld, June 14. The duke of Cumberland is still here, tho' he altered the position of his camp this morning, by placing it between this place and Herword. His royal highness thought this alteration necessary, in order to frustrate the design of the enemy; who, not judging it proper to attack us on the side of Bräwede, after having reconnoitred the situation of our camp several days, made a motion on their left, as if they meant to get between us and the Weser. It is impossible to tell whether marshal d'Etrees will attack us or not: The movements his army makes so near us, induce us to think he will attack; and the want of subsistence must at last oblige him to retreat or fight. However, we are prepared to receive him here, and the heavy baggage having been sent away, we have now nothing left to incumber us in action. We very well know that the enemy's army is superior to us in number; but we dare flatter ourselves that we shall convince them, if they attack us, that the valour of our troops, the justice of our cause, and the defence of the country, will, in a good measure, make amends for our want of numbers.

*Extract of a Letter from the Hanoverian Headquarters at Holzmeyen, dated June 18.*

"On the afternoon of the 13th his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, having advice that the enemy caused a large body of troops, followed by a second, to march on our right to Burgholte, gave orders to have his tent taken down, and the army to march that evening towards Hervorden. At the same time major general Hardenberg marched with four battalions of grenadiers, and and a regiment of horse, to reinforce the post at Hervorden, where there were two battalions, and one regiment of horse under lieutenant general Blook. Count Schalenberg covered the left of our march with a battalion of grenadiers, a regiment of horse, and the light troops of Bucklebourg. The

whole army marched in two columns. The right was composed of horse, and followed by two battalions to cover their passage thro' the inclosures and defiles, passed by the right of Bielefeld, and the left of infantry, by the left of the same town.

The vanguard of the French army attacked our rearguard, commanded by major general Finckel, very briskly, and at first put them into some confusion, but they immediately recovered themselves, and a few cannon shot soon disengaged us from the enemy. This was in the beginning of the night. At break of day the enemy's reinforcements returned to the charge, but were always repulsed with loss, nor could they once break thro' lieutenant colon Alfeldt's Hanoverian guards, which closed the army's march, with a detachment of regular troops and the new corps of hunters, who arrived but the day before, and are greatly esteemed for their bravery and conduct. We have lost lieutenant Linflow, a Hanoverian officer, and 10 or 12 soldiers. The enemy had about 100 both killed and wounded, among whom are several officers.

The army encamped at Cosfeldt the 14th, and staid there the next day, when the enemy's detachments advanced to the gates of Hervorden, and made as if they would attack the town, after having summoned it; but we answered this summons so well, that they retired, and we have not seen them since. The troops which were posted at Hervorden, and formed the rearguard, passed the Weser on the side of Remen very quietly. We have encamped here ever since the day before yesterday, and shall regulate our dispositions by the motions of the enemy. The little forage we had at Bielefeld was burnt thro' mistake by our own people, as we were carrying it away.

Minden, June 19. The duke of Cumberland having left a body of troops at Bielefeld to cover his retreat, this corps after some skirmishes with the French has rejoined the army in the environs of Herfort. The duke afterwards came near his bridges on the Weser, and has within these few days caused the artillery, baggage, and ammunition, to pass over. Some detachments are also gone over the river, and on the right between Minden and Oldendorf, have marked out a new camp, where the army is going to reassemble, and which is very advantageously situated, having the Weser in front, and the right and left covered with eminences and marshes.

Duffeldorp, June 21. The French, after having chased the Hanoverians towards the Weser, have fixed their head quarters at Bielefeld. Part of their army is in pursuit of the Prussians, who retired towards Magdebourg, and another part is preparing to go and besiege that town. They are hastening for that purpose, the transport of the heavy artillery, which was left behind.

As

\* See our last month's Magazine, p. 260.

As the greater part of the remains of the Austrian army, after their defeat on the 6th ult. retreated into, and took shelter in Prague, that large city was presently invested by the victorious Prussians, commanded by their king on one side of the Moldaw, and by marshal Keith on the other; and as soon as his Prussian majesty heard that the other part of the Austrian army, which had fled towards Beneschau, with some other troops, had reassembled under count Leopold Daun at that place, he detached the prince of Bevern, with a sufficient body of troops to observe his motions, whilst in the mean time he continued the blockade of Prague, wherein were inclosed, as is said, no less than 48,000 Austrian troops, with most of their chief generals, viz. prince Charles of Lorrain, marshal Brown, the two princes of Saxony, &c. In the night, between the 23d and 24th, the Austrians made a furious sally with 22,000 men, commanded by prince Charles in person, and attacked the Prussians on the side of marshal Keith's quarters at Weissenberg; but their attack was sustained by the Prussian piquets with so much bravery, that their whole army had time to get under arms, when the Austrians were attacked in their turn, and forced to retreat into the town with loss, which was certainly considerable, as the action continued from two till seven in the morning. On the 29th, at midnight, the Prussian artillery being arrived, they began to batter and bombard the town, which they have continued ever since, but we do not hear that they have begun as yet to make any regular approaches, in order to storm the place, as they are in hopes that the garrison, or rather the army, inclosed in it, will soon be compelled by famine to surrender at discretion; for as the Prussians say, they are already obliged to kill and eat their horses; whereas, according to accounts from Vienna, they have plenty of provisions, and sufficient to hold out till count Daun be able to march to their relief, which does not seem very probable, as the count has been obliged to retire to Jenikow, for fear of being attacked by the prince of Bevern, who did very much harass his rear in their retreat.

Our advices from Poland and Prussia are so uncertain, that those by one mail have often been contradicted by the next. However, it now seems to be certain, that the Russian men of war have actually blocked up the ports of Ducal-Prussia, and have already taken some of the Prussian trading ships; and their troops have, it seems, at last entered Courland, and established their head quarters at Frauenburg, about 22 miles from Memel, the first town in Prussia, near to which place the Prussian general marshal Lehwald is encamped with an army of 30,000 men.

From Ratisbon we hear, that on the 20th of April the French minister presented to

the diet a declaration, dated March 20, wherein his majesty gives his reasons for sending his armies into the empire, and among other things sets forth, that in order to prevent the war from spreading in the empire, he had sacrificed his desire of a just revenge, and consented that the empress-queen should make an offer of a convention of neutrality, in his name, for the dominions which the king of England possesses in Germany.

And by way of supplement to this declaration the empress-queen has communicated to several courts with whom her majesty is in friendship, the conditions that were proposed for bringing about a neutrality in favour of the electorate of Hanover. According to the overtures made on this head, the king of Great-Britain, in his electoral capacity, would have been considered as having no concern in the present war. His troops, and those of the princes allied to him, were not to act against the troops of the empress and her allies. He was likewise to engage, not to succour the king of Prussia, neither with men or money. The passage thro' that part of his electorate situated on the left of the river Aller, was to be granted to the troops of her imperial majesty and her allies, paying for what provisions, forage, and waggons they should want in the country; besides which, they were to be allowed to establish magazines and hospitals in certain parts of the electorate. The town of Hameln was to be put into the hands of the empress, or one of her allies, as a deposit, or in the hands of the empress of Russia, or the king of Denmark, who were proposed as guarantees of the convention. Moreover they were to make a repartition of quarters for the Hanoverian troops, whose number, by virtue of this convention, could not be augmented.

On the other hand, both the king of Prussia and his Britannick majesty, as elector of Hanover, have, by their minister, presented memorials to the diet, claiming the protection of the empire against the invasion of the French; but as the diet has already, by a majority of votes, declared itself against the king of Prussia, these memorials can have no effect; for by that vote the several circles of the empire are obliged to send their respective contingents to the assistance of the empress-queen, for which purpose they are all raising troops, who will probably join with the French, instead of appearing against them. However, many of the princes of the empire will, it is supposed, declare themselves otherwise neutral, as the elector of Bavaria has already expressly done; and to induce them the more readily to do so, the king of Prussia has already sent a body of his troops, under col. Meyer, into Franconia, who have advanced as far as Nuremberg, and threaten to raise contributions upon all those who refuse to declare themselves neutral.

[The books in our next.]

PRICES

# PRICES of STOCKS for each Day in JUNE, BILLS of MORTALITY, &c.

Day	Bank Stock	India Stock	South Sea Stock	South Sea Ann. old	South Sea Ann. new	and 1 p. C. B. An.	1 p. Cent. Ann.	S. S. An. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ann.	Ind. Bonds	Ind. Ann.	Wind at London
30	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
31	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
1	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
2	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
3	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
4	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
5	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
6	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
7	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
8	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
9	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
10	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
11	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
12	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
13	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
14	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
15	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
16	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
17	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
18	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
19	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
20	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
21	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
22	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
23	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
24	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
25	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
26	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
27	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
28	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
29	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
30	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
31	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
1	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
2	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5. d.	S. S. E.
3	119	142	101	90	90	89	90	90	88	al. 158	1. 5	

BILLS of Mortality from	
May 17, to June 14.	
Christ, { Male 509 } 101.	
{ Female, 510 }	
Buried { Males 786 } 147.	
{ Female, 709 }	
Died under a Years old	47
Between a and 5—	70
5 and 10—	20
10 and 20—	5
20 and 30—	10
30 and 40—	10
40 and 50—	18
50 and 60—	11
60 and 70—	10
70 and 80—	10
80 and 90—	6
90 and 100—	2
	7
Within the Walls	147
Without the Walls	117
In Mild. and Sundry	33
City & Sub. Weat.	72
	302
Weekly May 24—	147
	332
June 7—	31
	366
June 14—	37
	388
	337
	147
	147
Decreased in the Burials thus far.	
Month 175.	
Whetson Feet Loaf 9s. 6d.	

Mark Lane Exchange.	Badingflokc.	Reading.	Furnham.	Healey.	Gaillard.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Cloucester.	Birmingham.
Wheat 4/6s. to 5s. od.	15l. 1s load	15l. 10s load	13l. 1s load	15l. 00s load	14l. 10s load	60s to 66 q	56t to 58 q	9s 6d bushel	8s. od bushel
Barley 2/3s to 2s 6d.	2s to 2s 9d	19s to 26 q	30s to 34 q	20s to 3s q	19s to 27 q	26s to 30	29s to 3s	3s 6d	4s 6d to 5s
Oats 1/7s to 2s 6d.	17s to 21 od	18s to 2s	18s to 18s	17s to 2s od	17s to 19 6d	20s to 20	18s to 2s	2s 6d to 3s	4s 6d to 5s
Beans 3/5s to 4s 6d.	26s to 34 od	19s to 3s	20s to 25s	24s to 3s od	24s to 3s	30s to 40	30s to 4s	3s to 4s 6d	6s 3d to 7s

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- XXI. Tea, how drank in China.
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- XXIII. Character of two Bishops.
- XXIV. Account of the Facts which ap-

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- XXVI. Account of the House at Loretto.
- XXVII. Ships taken on both Sides.
- XXVIII. — taken from and by Liverpool.
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- XXXI. Marriages and Births; Deaths; Promotions; Bankrupts.
- XXXII. Alterations in the List of Parl.
- XXXIII. Course of Exchange.
- XXXIV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
- XXXV. Catalogue of Books.
- XXXVI. Stocks; Wind, Weather.
- XXXVII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.

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*Many pieces in prose and verse that are come to hand will be inserted in our next.*

(S) Subscriptions for a GENERAL INDEX to the LONDON MAGAZINE, continue to be received by R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Peter-Nigger-Row.



T H E

# LONDON MAGAZINE.

For J U L Y, 1757.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,



**A**S you inserted the relation of count Thun, which I sent you, (see p. 74.) I herewith send you as strange an one, being an extract of a letter written by Dr. Edward May to Sir Theodore Mayerne, chief physician to king Charles I.

I am, &c.

*A Relation of a SERPENT found in the left Ventricle of the HEART of a Gentleman, of 21 Years of Age.*

**U**PON the 7th of October last, the lady Herris, wife to Sir Francis Herris, Knt. came desiring me to bring a surgeon, to dissect the body of her nephew, John Pennant, the night before decess'd, to satisfy his friends in the causes of his long sickness and death; and that his mother, to whom I had once or twice given help, some years before, in the stone, might be ascertain'd whether her son died of the same or not. Wherefore I sent for Mr. Jacob Heydon, surgeon, living near St. Clement's church in the Strand. Being come where the dead man lay, we dissected first the natural region, and found the bladder full of purulent and ulcerous matter; the upper parts of it broken, and all of it rotten; the right kidney quite consumed, the left of twice the ordinary bigness, and full of corrupt matter; all the inward and fleshy parts being dissolved, and nothing remaining but the outward membranes. No where did we find any stone or gravel. The spleen and liver were apparently sound; only part of the latter was grown to the costal membranes, occasioned probably by his writing profession.

July, 1757.

Ascending to the vital region, we found the lungs perfectly good; the heart dilated more round than long; the right ventricle of an ash colour, shriveled together and empty; the pericardium was also dry. The left was hard as a stone, and much bigger than the other. Wherefore we made an incision, and there issued out a very great quantity of blood: Notwithstanding which, Mr. Heydon still complained of the bigness and hardness of that ventricle. This I neglected, knowing that in sound men it is thrice as thick in flesh as the other. But he, still keeping his hand upon the heart, said again that it was surprizingly big and hard. Hereupon I desired him to cut the orifice wider, by which means we presently perceived a fleshy substance, as it seemed to us, wreathed together in folds, like a worm or serpent; which we separated from the heart, and carried to the window, there laying it out.

**W**E found the body was in colour like to the whitest skin of a man; but the skin was bright and shining, as if varnished over. The head was all bloody, and so like that of a snake, that the lady Herris then shivered with horror at the sight of it. The thighs and branches were of a flesh colour; and also all the fibres, strings, nerves, or whatever else they were.

After much wondering at this prodigy, and many conjectures what such a strange thing might be; I resolved to make full trial of the certainty, both for mine own experience and satisfaction, as also that I might be able to give true testimony to others that should hear of it. I therefore searched all parts of it, to find whether it were a pituitous and bloody collection, or the like; or a true organical body and conception. I found the head to be of a compact substance, bloody and glandulous about the neck, somewhat broken, as I conceived, by a sudden or violent separation,

R r 2

tion from the heart ; which yet seemed to me to come from it easily enough.

The body I searched with a bodkin between the two largest branches, and found it hollow, tho' of a firm substance, to the very length of a silver bodkin, at which the spectators wondered ; and as not crediting me, some of them took the instrument, made trial themselves, and remained satisfied that there was a gut, vein or artery, or some such thing, serving that moniter for uses natural : Among these were the lady Herries, and the surgeon, who have given their hands that this relation is true."

*The Account of Dr. LIND's Essay on the most effectual Means of preserving the Health of Seamen, continued from p. 215.*

**I**n cold winter cruizes, the doctor says, the best cordial dram is an infusion of garlick in brandy ; that private messes will reap benefit from the use of sage, fassafra, or a few toasted juniper-berries infused as tea, with the addition of a small quantity of garlick brandy. He reckons among the causes of sickness, the vapour that exhales from the fresh timbers of the ship ; (which may be felt, and is often seen by candle-light in a well-illuminated ship) as a remedy for which, he prescribes fumigation with tar or pitch. He medicinally proposes an alteration in the diet in different climates, and putting the ship's company, in long voyages, upon a very short allowance of salt meats, and confirms his theory by this remarkable instance : " In the last war, the men belonging to the Sheerness, bound to the East-Indies, apprehensive of sickness in so long a voyage, petitioned the captain not to oblige them to take up their salt provisions, but rather to permit them to live upon the other species of their allowance. Capt. Palliser ordered that they should be served with salt meat only once a week, viz. beef one week, and pork the other. The consequence was, that after a passage of five months and one day, the Sheerness arrived at the Cape of Good Hope without having so much as one man sick on board. As the use of Sutton's pipes had been then newly introduced into the king's ships, the captain was willing to ascribe part of such an uncommon and remarkable healthfulness, in so long a run, to their beneficial effect ; but it was soon discovered, that, by neglect of the carpenter, the cock of the pipes had been all this while kept shut. This ship remained in India some months, where none of the men, excepting the

boats crews, had the benefit of going on shore ; notwithstanding which, the crew continued to enjoy the most perfect state of health. They were, indeed, well supplied there with fresh meat. On leaving that country, knowing they were to stop at the Cape of Good Hope, and trusting to a quick passage, and to the abundance of refreshments to be had there, they eat their full allowance of salt meats, during a passage of only 10 weeks ; and it is to be remarked, the air-pipes were now open. The effect of this was, that, when they arrived at the Cape, 20 of them were afflicted in a most miserable condition with scorbutic and other disorders. These, however, were speedily recovered on shore by the land refreshments. Being now thoroughly sensible of the beneficial effects of eating, in those southern climates, as little salt meat as possible, when at sea, they unanimously agreed, in their voyage home from the Cape, to refrain from their too plentiful allowance of salted flesh. And thus the Sheerness arrived at Spithead with her full complement of 160 men, in perfect health, and with unbroken constitutions ; having, in this voyage, of 14 months and 15 days, buried but one man, who died in a salivation for the pox."

The doctor proposes the use of portable soup, as an acceptable variety and relish to sick and delicate stomachs ; as refreshing sustenance to those that are well, and nourishing food to such as are not quite recovered ; which soups might occasionally be prepared at any time, being supplied from the shins, necks, hearts, and other offal of the cattle killed at the Victualling-office ; to this he adds fermented bread, which might be made in the ship daily, and Madeira wine as a cordial in a state of convalescence. He extols vegetable acids ; proposes that syrup of lemons should be always kept in the medicinal chest, and occasionally prepared at every port where this fruit is to be found ; and that orange juice should be squeezed, filtrated, and bottled for use. The manner to preserve orange juice during the course of the longest voyage, he says, is as follows : " Care must first be taken to squeeze only sound fruit, as a tainted orange will indanger the spoiling of the whole ; the expressed juice must be depurated by standing a few days, or filtrated till it is pretty clear ; then it is to be put into small bottles, none of them containing more than a pint of juice ; in the neck of the bottle, a little of the best oil of olive is to be poured, and the cork well sealed over."

He

He thus describes an experimented method for preserving greens at sea: "On the 5th of March I took a parcel of common coleworts and leeks, and, after washing them clean, shook the water well off, and cut the leeks into pieces of an inch or two in length, and stripped the coleworts from off the thick stalks; then having procured two wooden dishes, well seasoned with a strong boiling pickle of salt, I sprinkled, when dry, a thin layer of pounded bay-salt on the bottom of each, upon which was spread a thin layer of the vegetable, covered with dry bay salt, and so alternately, until the one was filled with coleworts, and the other with leeks. A cloth wrung out of boiled salt pickle was afterwards put upon the mouth of the vessel, and the whole pressed down with a weight. On the 5th of June, after they had been kept three months, I took out a little of each, and observed the leeks to retain their strong peculiar flavour. After opening the folds of the leeks, in order to wash out the salt, the vegetables were put, for about 10 minutes, into cold water to freshen, then to be boiled; when, upon a comparison, both of them were found, in every respect, equal to what had that morning been taken out of the garden. The entire verdure and tenderness of the coleworts, and the perfect flavour of the leeks were preserved, without the least degree of any saline impression. At this time of writing, the 5th of January, greens, having been kept for 10 months, still retain, when prepared as above for boiling, their perfect verdure, succulency, and taste. It is needful to add this caution, that earthen vessels are improper for preserving greens in this manner; because the salt in a short time will penetrate their substance, and the outside of the vessel become crusted over with saline efflorescencies."

To all the other acids hitherto suggested for the use of a ship's company, he prefers cream of tartar as the most palatable, beneficent, cheap, and the best adapted to the constitution of mariners; two pounds and an half of it, boiled over night, will be sufficient to acidulate an hoghead of water; a due proportion of this acid may be issued to each mess, to be mixed with the allowance of rum and water; the addition of a little sugar will make excellent punch, cooling, corroborative, antiputrid, and diuretic. He recommends vinegar and warm water administered internally, and the vinegar alone applied to the nostrils, as an excellent remedy for intoxica-

tion, whether from drunkenness or opium; joins in the praise of ventilators, contrived by Dr. Hales; and mentions the cold bath as an excellent preventive from the distempers of a hot climate. In putrid fevers, usual on the coast of Guinea and in the West-Indies, which generally arise from heat and moisture; he says, the safety of the patient entirely depends upon the disorder's intermitting, in which case the bark may be administered with almost never-failing success. He proves, by many instances, that this medicine is an effectual preservative; and proposes, that it should be given as such to the sailors, infused in spirits. Eight ounces of bark, and half the quantity of orange-peel, infused in a gallon of spirits, will make an agreeable bitter dram; and two ounces of this composition may be allowed to each man per day, upon the approach or apprehension of those malignant diseases. After having described the bad effects of lying at anchor in creeks, or stifling close havens surrounded with intersecting mountains, in a hot climate and swampy ground, where there is not a free circulation of air; he directs that the crew be kept at work upon deck as little as the nature of the service will permit, before sun-rising or after sun-setting, that they may not be exposed to the gross vapours and dews that are wasted down by the land breeze; that the gun-ports next the land should be kept shut; that the men should smoke tobacco, and the ship be frequently fumigated with the steams of pitch or tar; and that those who are obliged to be on shore, on account of wooding and watering, should sleep in close tents pitched in a dry situation. Under this head the doctor subjoins the following note, which may be a serviceable hint to persons on shore, as well as at sea, "It has been an ancient received maxim, that to rise early was greatly conducive to health. This, in a qualified sense, is true. The practice implies, regularity the preceding night; and, in dry and lofty situations, the propriety of this adage will the best appear. But woody, marshy, and low maritime places, with those subject to inundations, are manifest exceptions to the rule. The inhabitants of such districts, if they would secure themselves from febrile and other consequent attacks of their raw and uncorrected atmosphere, should wait the sun's appearance in, if not his advance above, the horizon, before they attempt the business of the field. To select a domestic instance, amidst a variety producible on this occasion, take that of



a clergyman of long observation in such matters, who has assured me, that few of the farmers reputed early risers in his parish, which is near the level coast of Holderness, live to be old. Defluxions on the breast and lungs, rheumatisms, intermittents, and the diseases of a debilitated tone of fibre and slackened perspiration are the entailing evils of their mistaken conduct."

The second section contains precautions to stop the spreading of contagious distempers when bred. Under this head the doctor advises an airy birth for the sick, with a quick dissipation of the morbid steams, by the help of ventilators. Whenever the dysenteric or tertian fever, the hospital fever, or other infectious disease gets footing in the ship, he thinks the sick ought to be separated from the sound, and removed either under the fore-castle or into the gun-room, for the benefit of air. The ports ought to be open, or stopped with canvas shutters; the place ought to be daily washed with warm vinegar, which may be sprinkled likewise on the beams and the hammocks. The same methods should be used with the utensils of the sick, especially the necessary buckets when the people are afflicted with the dysentery. The fumes of camphorated vinegar, nitre, pitch and tar will be found serviceable in correcting the air; but above all things an explosion of gunpowder. In order to preserve cleanliness, which is of such consequence to the cure, the patients may have their hands and feet washed with a little warm water, soap, and vinegar; when their linen becomes foul and stiff with sweating, they ought to be shifted, the linen fumigated with smoke of brimstone, soaked in vinegar and washed. The sick ought to lie dry and comfortable: When they begin to recover, their mess-mates should carry their bedding upon deck, where it may be beaten and aired effectually. Those that are rotten ought to be destroyed, as well as all belonging to persons who have laboured under the dysenteric fever, which is infectious. Dead bodies should be removed to the grating without delay, and their bedding and linen immediately thrown into the sea. Surgeons and nurses should never visit or attend the sick with empty stomachs, and where there is danger of infection, they may use smelling-bottles of camphorated vinegar, wash their mouths often with vinegar and water, and indulge themselves with a moderate use of punch or wine. The nurses ought to have an extraordinary allowance for that purpose,

to wear jackets of painted canvas, which would be the less liable to retain the infection, and smoke tobacco freely. When the sick are sent on shore to the hospital, their chests, clothes and bedding should be cleaned and exposed to the open air.

**A** Every hammock in the ship should be washed with sea water and scrubbed: The quarters between decks should be scoured by means of the fire-engine, washed with warm vinegar, and lastly fumigated with the smoke of gunpowder flashed off in different parts of the ship. If the ship is annoyed with insects and vermin, the may afterwards be purified by burning sulphur; or if her timbers are damp, dried aromatick herbs and woods, such as juniper, fir, &c. may be kindled upon the ballast in the hold. None who have laboured under the fever should be admitted on board for at least 14 days after their perfect recovery; as one person, tho' seemingly well, may perhaps be the occasion of introducing a general sickness.

As to naval hospitals he observes, that distinct wards ought to be prepared for those that labour under different distempers; and that where the contagion is malignant, spacious airy tents, pitched in the fields, are preferable to any close apartments. In the appendix the doctor observes, that the relaxed inhabitants of the torrid zone cannot bear much evacuation with the lancet; that they usually mix the most stimulating and poignant spices with their ordinary food; and concludes by remarking, that nature seems to point out the necessity of their using something of that kind to preserve the tone of their solids, by her producing in those climates such a number of the aromatick species, such as ginger, contrayerva, guaiac, pepper, the Peruvian and Winter's bark, with every sort of spices.

*Pursuant to our Promise, p. 306. we shall give some Account of the principal Acts which received the Royal Assent at the Close of last Session of Parliament.*

**B**Y the act to punish frauds, &c. for preventing unlawful pawning of goods, and for preventing gaming in publick houses, by journeymen, labourers, servants and apprentices, it is enacted, That, from and after Sept. 29, 1757, persons convicted of obtaining money or goods by false pretences, or of sending threatening letters to extort money or goods, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, by pillory, whipping or transportation, as the court in which they are convicted shall think proper.

proper. Persons pawning, exchanging, or disposing of goods, without leave of the owner, to suffer in the penalty of 20s. and, on non-payment, to be committed for 14 days to hard labour, and if then not paid they are to be whipped publicly in the house of correction, or such other place as the justice of peace shall appoint, on application of the prosecutor: Such forfeitures are to be applied to defray the charges of the prosecution, and to indemnify the suffering party, or, on his declining the receipt of it, to be applied to the relief of the poor, &c. Every pawn-broker is to make entry of the person's name, place of abode, &c. who pledges any goods, &c. with him, and if the pledger requires it, he is to have a duplicate of such entry, pay one halfpenny for said duplicate, for goods pawned for less than 20s. and 1d. for those of 20s. and not exceeding 5l. and 2d. for a duplicate upon any larger sums: A penalty of 5l. is to be levied upon any pawn-broker refusing to give such duplicate or to make such entry, to be applied to the use of the poor of the parish where such offence shall be committed. If goods pawned shall be damaged by the neglect of the pawn-broker, the justice is to award a reasonable satisfaction, to be deducted out of the principal and interest. If the pawn-broker takes in linen or apparel intrusted to others to wash and mend, he forfeits double the sum and restores the goods. Persons pawning or exchanging goods, and not giving a good account of themselves, may be detained with the goods, and delivered over to a constable to be carried before a justice of peace, who, seeing cause, may commit them for further examination, and the person so detaining them is indemnified for so doing. Upon application, on oath, of an owner, whose goods are unlawfully pawned or exchanged, the justice is to issue a warrant to search the suspected person's house, and upon refusal of admittance the officer may break open the door: The persons hindering such search forfeit 5l. or may be committed, on non-payment, to hard labour, for not less than five days or more than one month. Goods pawned for any sum not exceeding 10l. may be recovered within two years, making oath of the pawning thereof and tendering the principal, interest and charges for warehouse room, agreed to be paid at the pawning the said goods. If the pawn-broker does not comply, he may be committed till satisfaction be made to the pawnor, &c. Goods remaining unredeemed for two years to be forfeited and sold, but the overplus to be accounted for to

the owner, on demand. All publicans, suffering journeymen, labourers, servants, or apprentices to game with cards, dice, shuffle-boards, mississippi or billiard tables, skittles, nine-pins, &c. forfeit 40s. for the first offence, and for every subsequent offence 10l. to be levied by distress and sale of goods. On complaint of such persons gaming at public-houses, the justice of peace is to issue his warrant, and to compel them to pay a penalty not exceeding 20s. or less than five, or to commit them to hard labour, and persons to be compelled by warrant to bear witness against them. The justices at the quarter sessions are to determine appeals, and no indictment or conviction is removable by *certiorari*. Other provisions are made with regard to proceedings upon appeal, for which we must refer to the act itself.

By the act for the more effectual preventing the spreading of the distemper among the horned cattle, any person obstructing the execution of his majesty's orders forfeits 50l. as he does if he enters into a combination to disobey or defeat the same. This act and his majesty's order in council of March 22, 1747, (see our Vol. for 1747, p. 50, 51.) are to be read publicly in church on Sundays, as also all such new orders as shall hereafter be made, and a printed copy of all such orders, together with this act, is to be kept by the minister for the use of his parishioners, being provided at the parish expence. Where justices prohibit the holding fairs or markets for sale of horned cattle, no tanner is to bring any raw hide into his tan-yard, before giving notice to the officer of excise of the district, and producing a certificate concerning the health of the beast, properly authenticated, under the penalty of 10l. And the officer is to have liberty at all times to enter and search for hides suspected to be clandestinely brought in, and any person obstructing him in his duty forfeits 10l. If a draver finds any cattle sick in his drift he is to give immediate notice to a parish officer, that the beast, if sick of the distemper, may be slain and buried, under the penalty of 10l. or imprisonment for six months on non-payment of the forfeiture. Jobbers are prohibited from buying cattle without certificates, specifying their names, abode, number of cattle they intend to buy, and that they have land sufficient to graze the same, for three months, over and above their present stock. For the many others provisions in this act, which seems very excellently calculated for preventing the mischiefs it was intended

intended against, we must refer our readers to the act itself, which is to continue in force until Sept. 29, 1757, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament.

By the act for the better preserving the roads, all waggons travelling for hire are deemed common stage-waggons, tho' they do not travel regular stages; and such as travel with narrow wheels, and more than four horses, are liable to a penalty of five pounds, and are also indictable as common nuisances. Those who travel with four, to pay one half more for narrow wheels, at all turnpikes, than the present tolls. All carts which pass thro' any turnpike with dung, or any other manure, (unless they have wheels of nine inches wide) are to pay as carriages with other goods, nor is any person suffered to compound for the tolls who travels with narrow wheels. Broad wheel waggons are to travel with their horses in pairs, but narrow wheels are not permitted to travel in pairs, but lengthways. Waggons and carts with six inch wheels, are to pay full toll, as narrow wheels. Waggons are not to be wider than five feet six inches, measuring from the middle of each wheel. After the 24th of June, 1758, broad wheel waggons are to pay one half the present tolls. The tax will then be eighteen-pence for every narrow wheeled waggon drawn by four horses, where the toll is now one shilling, and six-pence for every broad wheel waggon with eight horses. A sufficient encouragement for all farmers and carriers to use broad wheels! The author of the Essay on the Publick Roads computes, that the savings of a carrier, who uses one broad wheel waggon instead of two narrow ones, amounts to at least 150l. per ann. His savings will be still the same when he pays six-pence instead of eighteen-pence, as it is now he pays nothing instead of one shilling; and as to the first expence of broad wheels, the saving at the turnpikes in paying nothing for the ensuing year, will pay for more than two sets of broad wheels for any constant stage-waggon. (For an account of the other acts, see p. 336, 345.)

*HIS MAJESTY'S most gracious  
SPEECH to both HOUSES of PARLIAMENT,  
on Monday July 4, 1757.*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**A**FTER so long and diligent an attendance upon the publick business, it is time that I give you some recess. But I cannot put an end to the session, without expressing my entire satisfaction in the many proofs I have received of your zeal

and affection for my person and government, and of your unfeigned concern for my honour and real support.

The succour and preservation of my dominions in America have been my constant care. And, next to the security of my kingdoms, they shall continue to be my great and principal object: And I have taken such measures, as, I trust, by the blessing of God, may effectually disappoint the designs of my enemies in those parts.

I have had no other view, but to vindicate the just rights of my crown and subjects from the most injurious encroachments; to preserve tranquillity, as far as the circumstances of things might admit; and to prevent our true friends, and the liberties of Europe, from being oppressed or endangered by any unprovoked and unnatural conjunction.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I thank you for the large supplies you have so cheerfully and unanimously given me. It affords me great pleasure, that the frugal use made of the confidence reposed in me the last year, has been an inducement to you to renew the same; and you may be assured, that it shall be applied only to the purposes for which it was intended.

I shall be particularly attentive to reduce all unnecessary expences, in order the better to provide for the great and requisite services of the war.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I have nothing to desire of you, but what is equally essential to your own interest, and to my service. Let it be your constant endeavour to promote harmony and good agreement amongst my faithful subjects; that, by our union at home, we may be the better able to repel and frustrate abroad, the dangerous designs of the enemies of my crown.

Then the lord keeper, by his majesty's command, said;

**I**T is his majesty's royal will and pleasure, That this parliament be prorogued to Thursday the eleventh day of August next, to be then here held; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the eleventh of August next.

**T**HE beautiful and accurate maps and plans we give with our Magazine, being highly pleasing to our readers, we shall endeavour to procure the best draughts and surveys, still to oblige them in those particulars. A map of the northern part of the Circle of Lower Saxony is annexed to the present month.

J O U R.





# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 277.

*In the Debate continued in your last, the next Speaker was Q. Horatius Barbatus, who spoke to this Effect.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

**I**F the noble lord who spoke last had resolved to argue in the most distinct, regular, and clear manner, he might have brought all that could be said upon the subject now before us, into a much narrower compass; for in order to determine, whether the treaties now under consideration were entered into chiefly, and merely for the sake of Hanover, the best way certainly is, to consider what occasion we should have had for them, if it had not been for the sake of Hanover; and in this light, I believe, every one must clearly see, that we could have had no occasion for either of these treaties, nor for any treaty with any of the powers upon the continent of Europe; for considering the nature of our present disputes with France, if a war should be the consequence, it is evident, that an alliance with any one of the wild nations in North-America, would be of more service to us, than an alliance with the powerful empire of Russia; and, I believe, we might have purchased the alliance of every one of the wild nations in North-America, for less money than we are, by this treaty, to pay to the Russians. Even the Abenakies themselves, the ancient enemies of our colony of New-England, might, I believe, have been purchased for a very small sum of money, and there are many Indian nations upon the back of our colonies of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New-York, whose friendship might have been secured at a very easy rate, because they are naturally our friends, and never will be our enemies, unless we make the miso, by neglect, or ill treatment. I am therefore surprized to find that, whilst we have been running about Europe in search of allies who can be of no service to us, we have not as yet taken any proper measures for securing allies in America, which is the only place at land where allies can be of service to us, because it is the only place where the French can attack us, or we them, at land, and

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at sea it is not so much as pretended that we have occasion for any allies.

It is therefore manifest, Sir, that if it were not for Hanover, we could have no occasion for any ally upon the continent of Europe, much less should we have occasion to purchase such allies at the expence of large annual subsidies; therefore the next thing I am to enquire into is, whether we are in honour, in gratitude, by alliance, or in common prudence, bound to engage in a war upon the continent of Europe, for the sake of protecting Hanover, or indeed any other state in Europe, against an invasion from the French; and first, with regard to what we may be in honour obliged to. As the electorate of Hanover must be looked on as a state in friendship with this nation, I shall grant, that if it were in our power, and consistent with our safety, we should be obliged to defend it; but in our present circumstances, I must insist upon it, that it is neither in our power, nor is it consistent with our safety, to defend Hanover from such an invasion, unless the other powers of Europe should generously and freely concur with us in the great undertaking, for if their concurrence must be purchased, it is not in our power to make the purchase, without neglecting entirely the prosecution of the war by sea and in America, and should our trade and plantations be exposed to the ravages of the French, a national bankruptcy would probably in a very few years ensue, which would render us unable to continue the war in Europe for the defence of Hanover, or to prosecute the war by sea and in America, or even to defend ourselves here at home.

Then, Sir, with regard to any obligation we may be under from gratitude, I shall grant, that if his majesty were to desire us to engage in a war upon the continent of Europe for the defence of Hanover, and to purchase all the alliances that might be necessary for that purpose, we should in gratitude to him, for his mild and just government, be obliged to run any risk, to expose ourselves to any distress, rather than not comply with his desire; but as the engaging in such a war is so contrary to the interest of this nation, and so absolutely inconsistent with

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its safety, I am sure, his majesty will never of himself desire any such thing : I am sure, he would chuse to see Hanover exposed to a French invasion, rather than to see this nation involved in any such danger, or even in any difficulty. And as to the electorate of Hanover itself, it is certain, we owe it no gratitude ; for we never had any assistance from it, in any of our wars, but what we paid the full price for ; nor has it ever contributed, in any manner, to the increase of trade, commerce, riches, or revenue of this nation.

I come next to consider, Sir, what obligation we may be under from alliance, and upon this subject I must observe, that we have, for many years, been strangely insatuated with a love for treaties of alliance, and treaties of guarantee. As we are entirely separated from the continent, I never could see any occasion we had for either. We can give what assistance we please, and when we please, to any power in Europe that shall stand in need of it, without any treaty of alliance, or guarantee, and no nation in Europe can give us any assistance, without exposing themselves to the necessity of having a greater assistance from us than they can give us. The Dutch, for example, whom we have been so long taught to look on as our most natural allies, could they give us assistance against any state in Europe, without thereby exposing themselves to the danger of being obliged to ask a greater assistance from us, than it is in their power to give us ? It is certain they could not : And for this reason, I hope, that no demand will made of the 6000 troops they are by treaty obliged to furnish us with : At least, I hope, that they will be wise enough to give a negative to the demand, if it should be made, by the advice of those, who seem to be doing all they can to involve us in a land war ; for if no such demand should be made, or if the Dutch should give a negative to the demand, the French monarch could not have the least pretence for attacking the Dutch on account of a war with us ; and if he should threaten them, as the noble lord was pleased to suggest, every independent nation in Europe would resent, and would join in assisting the Dutch to repel such an insolent menace, in which case we should have no occasion to bribe any power in Europe to join with us in the war against France, nor should we be obliged to take a greater share of the war at land than might be consistent with our present circumstances, and our vigorous prosecution of the war at sea.

Thus, Sir, it must appear, that no alliance we have with any power upon the continent, no not even that we have with the Dutch, can oblige us to engage in a land war, as long as we remain without assistance from any of our allies ; and if this be the case with regard to those with whom we have treaties of alliance now subsisting, how much stronger must it be with regard to the electorate of Hanover, with which we have not now, so far as I know, any treaty of alliance subsisting. But if we had, no alliance could oblige us to ruin ourselves by assisting our ally ; for all defensive treaties include, in their very nature, two conditions, one of which is, that the ally from whom the stipulated succours are demanded, is not itself involved in war ; and the other condition is, that the ally who demands the stipulated succours, shall have provided such a force as, in all human probability, may, with those succours, be sufficient to repel the invading enemy ; for no nation is obliged to send its troops to the defence of an ally, when all it can raise are become necessary for its own defence ; nor is any nation, by virtue of an alliance, obliged to send its troops to inevitable destruction. These, therefore, are conditions inherent in the very nature of all defensive treaties ; and both may be pleaded as a full discharge from any obligation we can by alliance be under, to engage in a war upon the continent, for the sake of protecting Hanover against an invasion.

Now, Sir, if we are not bound either in honour, or in gratitude, or by alliance, to engage in a war upon the continent for such a purpose, can we be bound to do so by any rule of common prudence ? Upon this head, Sir, I will say, that it is contrary to every rule of common prudence for this nation to give the least ground for propagating an opinion, either in France, or any where else, that we will ever engage in a war upon the continent, for the sake of protecting Hanover ; because such an opinion will expose Hanover to be attacked upon every dispute with this nation, and will make every prince, whose assistance may be necessary for its defence, rise in his demands for what assistance he is able and willing to give ; to which I must add, that it will make the emperor and empire refuse to fulfil the obligation they are under to protect the electorate of Hanover, unless they are hired at a very dear rate by this nation to do so. I say, Sir, the obligation they are under ; for by their constitution they are obliged to protect every member of the empire who is unjustly attacked ;

tacked ; and no quarrel or war with this nation, can ever be a just cause for attacking Hanover, as long as it preserves a neutrality in the war.

These, Sir, will be the fatal effects of our giving any ground for entertaining an opinion, that we will engage in a war upon the continent, for the protection of Hanover, as often as it shall be attacked upon what may be called our account ; and the certain consequence of this will be, that every prince in Europe who can attack Hanover, especially the monarch of France, will endeavour, at every turn, to extort concessions from this kingdom, by threatening to attack Hanover, because they all know, how expensive and inconvenient it has always been for this nation to support a war upon the continent, and that it will then be more expensive than it ever was heretofore. Whereas, if we once shew, that no attack upon Hanover can give us so much concern as to engage us in a war upon the continent, or divert us from prosecuting any war of our own in that manner which is most convenient for us, neither the French king, nor any other prince in Europe, will ever think of attacking Hanover upon our account ; and if any of them should, we must trust to the empire, and the princes thereof, for taking care, that the French shall never nestle in the north of Germany, as well as for taking care, that no neighbouring prince shall make a conquest of the electorate of Hanover, for their jealousy of the French will always prevent the former, and their mutual jealousy will prevent the latter.

After having thus shewn the effects and the consequences of the opinion, that may be propagated in Europe, from our conduct upon this occasion, with regard to Hanover, I must observe, Sir, that, upon this account, the treaties now under consideration give me infinite concern. They will certainly convince every court in Europe, that this nation will always be ready to engage in a war upon the continent for the sake of protecting Hanover, and that we will expose ourselves to any expence, to any danger, rather than allow the electorate to be over-run by an invading enemy : Nay, that we will run the risk of absolute ruin ; for this will be the consequence, if our publick revenue should now be exhausted, and our publick credit annihilated, by supporting a war upon the continent for the defence of the electorate ; and this gives me the greater concern, as there was not at present the

least occasion for laying a foundation for such an opinion, because both the king of Prussia, and the court of Vienna, had laid an interdiction upon any foreign troops entering Germany ; and after such an interdiction we could not suppose, that the French would, in defiance of both these powers, attempt to invade the electorate of Hanover, or that they could ever have reached that electorate, which lies in the middle of Germany, had they been mad enough to make the attempt.

By this interdiction, Sir, the electorate was, without our interposition, and without our putting ourselves to any expence, so effectually guarantied against any invasion, that I am afraid it will be suspected, by some of the neighbouring powers to Hanover, especially the king of Prussia, that we were at the expence of these two treaties, not with a defensive, but an offensive view, for with such a view treaties are often entered into, which from the terms in which they are conceived seem to be only defensive ; and this treaty with Russia points so directly against the king of Prussia, that I am surprized the noble lord could suppose its being designed against Sweden. If there had been any design against, or any jealousy of that kingdom, formerly deemed the most natural and convenient ally of this, the Russian troops stipulated by the treaty, would thereby have been appointed to have been held in readiness upon the frontiers of Russian Finland, instead of the frontiers of Livonia, next to Lithuania ; and the 7th article is almost a plain declaration of their being designed against Prussia, which is the only country where it could be supposed that these troops would have a facility of subsisting immediately in an enemy's country, as by the 12th article, the territories of Poland are expressly declared not to be the country designed for this sort of subsistence.

As this treaty, Sir, points so plainly and so directly at the king of Prussia, it cannot but excite his jealousy and his resentment ; and the court of Vienna may likewise, perhaps, resent his majesty's stipulating to bring such a numerous army of foreign troops into the empire, without the authority, I am afraid without asking the consent of the head of the empire ; for whatever respect his majesty, as king of Great-Britain, may owe to the emperor of Germany, yet as member of the Germanick body, he certainly owes very great respect to its head. Nay, even the king of France, as guarantee of the treaty



of Westphalia, may, from this treaty, form a pretence for sending his numerous armies into the empire, in order to prevent its being over-run by Russians, and the imperial diadem's being contemned by its own vassals. Thus, by the measures we have taken for preserving the peace of Germany, we shall expose it to be disturbed, and by endeavouring, at a great expence, to prevent our being engaged in a land war for the protection of Hanover, we shall render it almost unavoidable. Whereas, had we saved our money, and the pens of our negotiators (I cannot say their heads, for I doubt if they had any) we might have prosecuted the war at sea and in America, without being diverted either by wars or treaties upon the continent of Europe.

But, Sir, having thus laid a foundation for disturbances in Germany, what we have already done can be of no manner of service unless we proceed further. Fifty-five thousand Russians, and 8000 Hessians, will be far from being sufficient for the protection of Hanover, especially if the king of Prussia should, by our treaty with Russia, be provoked to join with France, and the emperor and empire to remain unconcerned spectators; for the king of Prussia may bring 150,000 men into the field, and the French can soon join him with at least an equal number; therefore, if possible, we must bribe several other princes into our alliance. Nay, the treaty itself with Russia, points out another; for their troops must march thro' some part of Poland, consequently we must grant a subsidy to the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, if it were for nothing else but to obtain leave for those troops to march thro' the territories of that republick. The noble lord, therefore, vainly imagines, that these two are the last subsidy treaties we shall ever be obliged to engage in. We must now engage in several others; and if it should be laid down as a maxim, that we must take upon ourselves alone the protection of Hanover, as often as we are engaged in war with any potentate who can attack it, I may venture to prophecy, that we shall never be without subsidy treaties as long as we have a subsidy to give, which would certainly at last render most of our men Jacobites, whatever effect it might have upon our horses. This, I hope, the noble lord will endeavour to prevent, and, I think, he cannot more effectually do so, than by joining with me in an approbation of the motion now made to us, as it would put an end to the maxim upon which these two, and many former subsidy treaties, were founded.

*Upon this C. Plinius Cæcilius stood up, and spoke to the following Effect.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

FROM the general tenor of the arguments made use of in favour of this motion, one must conclude, that this nation ought never to have any alliances, nor enter into any treaties of alliance or guarantee, with any one of the powers upon the continent of Europe, which would be a very new and a very strange sort of maxim, and a maxim inconsistent with the practice, as well as the sentiments of our ancestors, thro' all former periods of our history. In my opinion, it would be absolutely inconsistent with the safety, as well as the interest of this kingdom; and I am the more inclined to be of this opinion, as I find it was the opinion of the great earl of Clarendon, in the reign of Charles the Second, who, in the apology which he left behind him, when, by a most unjust and most ungrateful prosecution, he was obliged to fly his country, has these remarkable words: "In my humble opinion, the great misfortunes of the kingdom have proceeded from the war, to which it is notoriously known that I was always most averse, and may without vanity say, I did not only foresee, but declare the mischiefs we should run into, *by entering into a war, before any alliances made with the neighbouring princes.*" According to that great and honest minister, therefore, alliances are necessary for us before we enter into a war; and I will go further, I will say, that they are necessary even in time of peace; because, without treaties of alliance, and guarantee too, we could have no advantageous treaties of peace, nor could we be sure of being able to procure any allies, when it becomes necessary for us to enter into a war. *Hospitibus ferus* was the character given, many ages since, to the inhabitants of this island; but if this maxim should prevail, we might be called *Peregrinis* as well as *Hospitibus ferus*; and we should be looked on by all foreigners as such a selfish British people, that no nation would have any trade or commerce with us. Nay, it is to be apprehended, that all the nations in Europe would combine against us, that we might be thereby taught to mix a little more humanity and sociality in our temper, and to convince us, that such a mixture was necessary for our safety, as well as interest.

I therefore hope, Sir, that the noble lords, who have supported this motion, will depart from the doctrine they seem to inculcate, and allow that treaties of alliance are sometimes necessary for us; and if they do this, they must allow, that it is necessary for us to provide for supporting our allies when they are in danger of being attacked, especially when they are brought into that danger by their fidelity and attachment to us. Upon this principle, Sir, if the treaties now before us had been quite new in their kind, or such as had never before been thought of, they must be approved, because they are both necessary for supporting the house of Austria and the Dutch, as well as Hanover, in case any of them should be attacked by the French, in order to divert us from the prosecution of a war at sea and in America. But neither of these treaties can be said to be new in its kind: They are both founded upon, or rather a revival and explanation of former treaties. That with Russia, as is mentioned in the first and second articles, is only a renewal and explanation of our defensive treaty with that empire in 1742, and that in 1742, was only a renewal of that treaty which had the preceding year been made with the young Czar Ivan, who had, in the mean time, been set aside by the famous and sudden revolution which happened in the government of that empire. Then, with regard to the present treaty with Hesse-Cassel, it is only a renewal of that which was made in the year 1740, and which was approved of by both houses of parliament. Surely, such a treaty of alliance is as necessary for us, should we be engaged in a war with France, as it was when we were engaged in a war only with Spain; and therefore we have now as good or more reason to approve of the present treaty with Hesse, than the parliament had to approve of that in the year 1740.

I shall grant, Sir, that it would be very insolent and unjust in the French to threaten to attack the Dutch, or the house of Austria, in case they refused to join with them in a war against us; but if they should, we are very far from being sure that the other powers of Europe would resent such an insolent menace, and much less that they would assist either to repel such an unjust attack. On the contrary, I am sure, that they would not, should we refuse to take any share in the war upon the continent, and even refuse to furnish to the party so unjustly attacked, the succours which we are, by treaty, ob-

liged to furnish; but those succours we could not furnish without having subsidy treaties with some of the other powers upon the continent, because we have no troops of our own to spare; and I shall always be for taking foreign troops into our pay upon such occasions, rather than for encreasing the number of our own, because such an augmentation would take a great number of our hands away from useful labour or manufacture, and when peace is restored, and the new-raised troops disbanded, it leaves a new load upon the nation, by an additional number of officers upon half-pay, and an additional number of pensioners upon Chelsea college.

Thus it must appear, Sir, that if neither we nor our sovereign had any thing to do with the electorate of Hanover, it would nevertheless be necessary for us to have such treaties as these now under our consideration, in order to prevent its being in the power of the French to threaten and compel either the house of Austria, or the Dutch, to join with them in the war against us; and these treaties will have the same effect with regard to Spain; for it is not to be doubted but that the French will strongly solicit the court of Spain to join with them in the war against us, and perhaps even threaten them in case of a refusal; and however favourable the present ministers of Spain may be towards us, yet, considering the strength of the French party in Spain, and the temptations which the French might throw in the way of that nation, I question much, if the Spanish ministers would venture to despise such a menace, unless they were sure of being supported by the house of Austria, and this they could not be sure of, if we had not taken proper measures for preventing the house of Austria's being attacked by any of the French allies in the north, or even in the empire itself, which, I think, we have effectually done by the two treaties now before us.

Now, Sir, with regard to the electorate of Hanover, I wish it had not been so much talked of in this debate: I think we ought to avoid bringing it into any of our debates, because it is a topick which the disaffected will always make use of, for raising jealousies and distrusts in the populace against the illustrious family now upon our throne; and as the people in every part of his majesty's dominions are apt to have a jealousy of the people in every other part of his dominions, we may expect, that this topick will always be

be made use of by the factious and seditious for distressing the administration, and for gaining a credit and influence among the people without doors; for within, I hope, we shall always be able to judge without prejudice or partiality, and to distinguish between disaffection or faction, and true patriotism. For this reason I should have chosen not to have said any thing about Hanover upon this occasion, but as it has been so often mentioned, I think myself bound to observe, that it would be as insolent and as unjust in the French to threaten or attack Hanover, on account of a war with this nation, as to threaten or attack either the Dutch or the house of Austria, and yet, if a war should ensue between the French and us, I do not in the least question, but that the French would endeavour to divert us from a prosecution of the war, by sea and in America, by an invasion of the electorate of Hanover. In such a case I shall most readily grant, that both the emperor and empire would be obliged to defend the electorate, but I am very sure that they would not, because they could not, unless we had previously put ourselves in a condition to give them a very powerful assistance, and this we are obliged to do at least, as much for the sake of Hanover, as for the sake of any other ally; for when the elector of Hanover succeeded to the throne of Great-Britain, it of course established the closest, the firmest, and the most natural sort of alliance between the two dominions. We are therefore obliged to protect the electorate as an ally: Nay further, I will say, that tho', by the act of settlement, his majesty cannot, by his prerogative, involve us in a war merely for the sake of Hanover, which, if it had not been provided against, he might have done, yet we are in honour obliged to protect the people of that country, as our fellow-subjects under the same sovereign; and, in gratitude to them, as well as to our sovereign, we are obliged to protect them, because they maintain 20 or 30,000 good troops, which have always, without any subsidy, been, and always will be, at our command, when we have occasion for them, which must give us a greater weight at all the courts upon the continent, than we could expect, had we no such body of troops at our command. As to the gratitude we owe his majesty, I was glad to hear it acknowledged by the noble lord who spoke last; but I was surprized to hear him doubt of his majesty's desiring to have his people

in Hanover protected. To doubt of it cannot surely be any compliment to his majesty; and it is certain, that they cannot be protected against France without our assistance. But no one can doubt of his majesty's desiring our assistance for this purpose: I say, no one who has read his most gracious answer to our address, at the beginning of this session, or who considers his strong desire to see his people happy in every part of his extensive dominions.

After having thus shewn, Sir, that we are obliged in honour, in gratitude, and by alliance, to protect the people of Hanover against any invasion from France, I think it will be easy to shew what we ought to do in common prudence; for it can never be consistent with common prudence, for a nation to neglect such indispensable duties. And after the two interdictions mentioned by the noble lord who spoke last, we have good reason to hope, that our fulfilling these duties will be attended with no great expence; for the French, I believe, will not think of invading Hanover, after both the court of Vienna, and the king of Prussia, have declared, that they will not suffer any foreign troops to enter Germany. But I must observe, that neither of these declarations was made, until after both the treaties now before us, were concluded; and I may say, that these treaties were perhaps the occasion of both these declarations, consequently I may say, that by these two treaties we have prevented the possibility of a war upon the continent, and, on this account, I hope, it will be allowed, that these treaties deserve the applause, not the censure of this judicious and august assembly.

I shall agree with the noble lord in thinking, that these two treaties may propagate an opinion in Europe, that this nation will not allow the electorate of Hanover to be unjustly attacked; but I am so far, Sir, from thinking, that this opinion will be attended with any inconvenience to this nation or to Hanover, that I believe it will secure the tranquillity of both; for as every nation in Europe must be convinced, that we will never support Hanover in an unjust attack upon any of its neighbours, we shall always be able to have a sufficient alliance upon the continent for the defence of Hanover, as well as any other ally; and if, for this purpose, it should ever become necessary for us to engage in a war upon the continent, I have the pleasure to think, that we should

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be able to support that war longer than any nation in Europe could support itself against us, as our commerce may, by proper management, be made more extensive in time of war, than it can be in time of peace, and as I do not think that our public credit would be in any danger, should we run as much in debt by a new war as we did by the last; and every one knows that, notwithstanding the bad conduct of some of our allies, and notwithstanding Spain's being united with France against us, yet at last we made France glad to give up every thing it had conquered during the war; therefore, our resolution to defend Hanover against any unjust attack, will never make France think of extorting any unjust concessions from this nation, by threatening to invade Hanover, because a war upon the continent, in which this nation is heartily engaged, will always be of more dangerous consequence to France than it can be to us; and if France never thinks of any such attempt, I believe no one supposes that any other nation in Europe will.

As to the objection, Sir, that these treaties may have been made with an offensive view, the contrary is so plainly declared in that with Russia, that no such thing can be supposed; for it is expressly declared, *that the troops and galleys thereby stipulated, shall not be put in activity, but in case his Britannick majesty, or some of his allies, should be attacked*; and the reason why no such express provision was inserted in the treaty with Hesse, was, because it may be necessary to bring those troops over to this kingdom, even before any hostilities shall be committed, in order that we may spare to send a body of our own troops to America.

And lastly, Sir, as to the objection made, as if these treaties were inconsistent with our constitution, because, it is said, they ought not to have been made without the previous consent of parliament. This is, I confess, quite a new sort of doctrine to me; for I always thought, that, by our constitution, the king has the sole power of making treaties of every kind, provided there is nothing in them contrary to the standing laws of the kingdom. But of late years some great politicians amongst us have been very apt to form Utopian schemes, and then declare them to be parts of our constitution, tho' they never existed any where but in their chimerical noddles; and this I take to be the case with respect to the pretence now set up; for the king is not obliged by our constitution to ask either the consent or approbation of

parliament to any treaty he makes, nor even to communicate it to parliament, unless it requires a grant, or an act of parliament; and even then he is obliged to communicate the treaty, only when he applies for the grant or the act thereby required.

As I have now, Sir, answered every seeming objection that has been started against these treaties; and as I have shewn, that they must tend rather to prevent, than to be the cause of our being engaged in a war upon the continent, I must therefore of course give my negative to the noble lord's motion, and, I hope, I shall have the concurrence of a great majority of this house.

[*This JOURNAL, to be continued in our next.*]



C To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN the year 1747 I sent you an account of the voyage made by father Charlevoix, from Quebec, upon the river St. Laurence, to New-Orleans, at the mouth of the river Mississippi, and in my reflections shewed, how dangerous it was for this nation to restore Cape-Breton, or to leave the French in possession of all their settlements and pretensions in North-America, by any future treaty of peace\*. I then thought, and often declared, that it would be less dangerous for this nation to leave France in possession of all the Austrian Netherlands; because such a possession would have excited the jealousy of all the powers of Europe, and would certainly have produced a new grand alliance against that nation, in which we could not be obliged to take any greater share than was convenient for us: Whereas, their being left in possession of all their settlements and pretensions in America, could excite the jealousy of this nation alone, and would certainly render a war with the French necessary for this nation, at a time when we could not form any grand alliance in Europe against them, without agreeing to whatever terms our allies might require, and the terms required would be the heavier upon us, as we could not enter into a war against France, without having first formed such a grand alliance, for protecting his majesty's dominions upon the continent of Europe.

The events since the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle have fully justified what I then wrote, and the judgment I then formed. Our restoring of Cape-Breton, and leaving

ing the French in possession not only of all their settlements but of all their pretensions too, encouraged them to extend the latter so far as to render the present war absolutely necessary ; and to shew, that our very being, as an independent nation, depends upon our success in America, I shall, to the many arguments I then made use of, add some very judicious observations made by the author of a book lately published, intitled, *The Contest in America, &c.*

The author of this book, in his preface, states several false notions which this nation seems to have entertained concerning its colonies, among which the 4th and the 5th are as follows :

" 4. But the false and groundless notion that seems to influence many people's opinions and conduct with regard to the colonies, is, the fear of their rebelling, and throwing off their dependance on Britain. The little foundation there is for such an opinion, and the impracticability of the thing, has been very well exposed already, by Mr. Gee in his excellent discourse on trade. But there is no argument like experience and matter of fact, of which we have the plainest instance now before our eyes. We see, that all our colonies in North-America are not able to resist a handful of French, but are likely to be over-run by a few ragamuffians in Canada ; and how will they ever be able to withstand the whole force and naval power of Britain, that commands the navigation of the seas, without which our colonies could not subsist for a twelvemonth ? This then is a notion of the most dangerous consequence, if it influences any of our measures relating to the colonies, and especially to let the French have a power nigh them to keep them in awe. It was never known surely, that any state, jealous of two others, ever thought it to be its interest to allow them to have a power nigh one another, that may at any time be united against it. They who are of this opinion must suppose, that France is to become an auxiliary to Britain, to preserve its colonies, trade and commerce ! But we should rather believe the very contrary, that France endeavours to deprive

Britain of all those three sources of her power and prosperity, as much as is in her power ; and that if our colonies were inclinable to rebel, France would both encourage them to do it, and support them in it ; which she may easily do by having an influence over them. We see no great harm indeed, in their remaining in Canada, providing they are confined to their just and lawful bounds in it ; which it will be no easy matter to do, without a constant guard, and a sufficient force over them. But if they are allowed to go any farther, we may see the fatal effects of it from what has already happened entirely from that cause.

But however remote this consideration is at present, as it undoubtedly is, it ought without doubt to be the care of Britain, to establish her colonies on such a footing, as to secure their dependance hereafter, when it may be in danger perhaps. And this, it is imagined, she may do by promoting both their welfare and her own, instead of checking their growth, or laying them under any other inconvenience. The thing that breeds a jealousy between Britain and her colonies is not power, but manufactures, in which they interfere with one another. And as the people increase, their manufactures, and the necessity for them, must increase likewise ; which will be the first cause of a rupture between Britain and her colonies, if ever any such thing happens. Now the only way to prevent this, if the people grow numerous in the colonies, is, to put some other employments in their hands, that may serve them instead of manufactures, and may make them depend upon Britain for the very means of their support. Of such employments there are numbers, which both they and the whole nation have the greatest occasion for ; as the making of hemp, flax, silk, wine, oil, raisins, currants, almonds, indigo, madder, salt-petre, pot-ash, iron, pitch and tar, with timber, and all other naval stores ; all which might be easily made in some one or other of our plantations in North-America, and they are the very things that this nation chiefly wants \*. It appears from

\* *The reason why those things have not yet been made in our colonies is, that the way of making them, especially to any advantage, so as to turn to account, is not understood by our people there, and seems to be as little known in England. These are foreign employments and manufactures, if we may call them so, that are unknown to Englishmen, both at home and abroad ; which is the only reason why they have not yet been attempted with success in our plantations in America, as I can assure the publick from a due attention to them for many years, both here and there.*

*Of this we have the most convincing proof in pot-ash ; that has been often attempted in our colonies, but could never be made to turn to account. The reason is, they do not so much*

from an estimate that has been made of them, that Britain does not lay out less perhaps than three millions a year upon those commodities, and that chiefly in money; which drains it of its substance, and keeps up a balance of trade against the nation, while it might be supplied with them from the colonies for manufactures. This would be the way both to secure the dependance of the colonies, and to reap the benefit of them; and at the same time to promote their growth and prosperity likewise. If the colonies depended upon making those commodities, they must depend upon Britain to vend them, and could not subsist without her; as we may see by the tobacco and sugar-colonies, who depend entirely upon making such commodities for a British market. At the same time Britain would then have some dependance on the colonies for those necessary products, which would make their interest and dependance mutual, and more closely connected together. And it would certainly be more profitable to the colonies themselves to make those commodities, than to make manufactures. They are the produce of lands, that are both cheap and in plenty in our colonies; whereas manufactures are the produce of labour, that is both scarce and dear in them, and require many hands and improvements to carry on to any advantage; all which they are without, and thereby spend their time upon manufactures to little or no purpose, as we may see by daily experience.

5. But there is an obstruction to all these improvements in our colonies, especially in the northern colonies on the continent, where they are most wanted, that is insurmountable, and makes it impossible for them ever to attempt them, in any general manner at least, so as to turn to any

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as *know what pot-ash is, but take it to be only a common salt of ashes made by lixiviation, and that both in Britain and the plantations. This appears from the government having lately given a reward of 3000l. sterling, for making such a common lixivial salt that is made by every chemist's apprentice, and even by the common country people in England, both for the chemists, and for those that make it into pearl-ash by calcining it again. But the commodity that is wanted by the name of pot-ash in Britain, is made with much less labour and expence than any of these lixivial salts, and at the same time contains the whole substance of the ashes, instead of nothing but the little salt that is in them, while it bears a greater price in Britain; by which means there is not less perhaps than a thousand per cent. difference in the profits of making right pot-ash, and this salt of ashes that the government has purchased the art of making for the benefit of the colonies!*

By these means the making of that commodity in our colonies must rather be prevented than encouraged. And we may say the same of all the other commodities here mentioned, of which I have known many like instances, which I could not but take notice of on that account. It is only for such reasons as these, that a notion prevails among many unskillful people, that those commodities cannot be made in America, where there are all the conveniences for making them that could be desired, if it was rightly set about. I have known trials made of them all, that would convince any intelligent person of the possibility of making them in our colonies to the best advantage.

considerable account to this nation, so long as those colonies remain in the situation they are in at present, that is, by being surrounded on all sides by the French. This, indeed, I perceive is not understood, and will hardly be believed by the generality of the nation, who appear to be entirely unacquainted with the way in which these, and all other commodities are, and ought to be made for a British market in the colonies; but it is so evident to me, from a due attention and reflection upon those things for many years, that this consideration alone has chiefly induced me to be at all the pains I have been to make the nation sensible of the real inconveniences it suffers by the French encroachments, which are so great, that they must at least deprive this nation of the benefits and advantages of its colonies on the continent of America, in a great measure, if not of those colonies themselves.

The reason of this is, that those colonies, however large and extensive some may think them, have not lands to spare for making these commodities and improvements for Britain, so long as they are surrounded and hemmed in by the French, in the manner they now are. This is a matter of fact that must appear to all that are well acquainted with the way of making these or any commodities for Britain in our colonies, which I am sorry to see that so few people are, or ever have applied themselves to consider. None of these, or any other commodities are, or can be made in North-America for Britain, but where good lands are so cheap as to be worth nothing in a manner. Their labour is so dear, that if they have to pay a price for lands with it, it will never turn to account to make any of these gross and cheap commodities upon them, and afterwards to be

T e

at

at the charge of sending them to Britain. They can hardly afford to make them for their own use in the plantations, and far less for Britain.

This is a matter of fact that must be obvious to all who have duly attended to such things in our colonies themselves ; A which I am sorry I cannot make others so sensible of, as the importance of the subject really requires. But they may easily perceive this by attending to the state of our northern colonies on the continent, where they neither do nor can in their present situation make any commodity for Britain ; and by comparing it with our southern colonies, where they make the greatest plenty of one of the grossest and cheapest commodities perhaps that is made any where, I mean tobacco. In the last of these there are but few people extended all over a wide and spacious country, nigh 250 miles between the sea and mountains, abounding with great plenty of fruitful lands, fit to produce this or any other commodity for a British market ; but in the northern colonies, there are great numbers of people hemmed in within a hundred miles between the sea and mountains ; D by which their good lands (that are scarce, as their lands in general are but mean) are too valuable to make any of these or other gross and cheap commodities upon them for Britain. Lands fit to produce such commodities are already worth from 40 shillings to five pounds an acre in most of E our northern colonies, as they are more or less convenient ; whereas the lands that have produced tobacco, or any commodity for Britain, have been sold generally for five pounds 100 acres, or at most 10l. The only proper lands almost we hear of in New-York, in particular, for making F hemp and flax, are on the Mohawks river, where we are told that some lands are worth 40l. an acre, and upwards. This is as dear as lands are in England, where those commodities are not made on that account even to be consumed here ; and how can they ever be expected to be made, G so long as this is the case in America, and hear the charges of transporting such gross and bulky commodities from thence to Britain. This is owing to the French having seized the vast tracks of fertile lands in that province, on the lakes Champlain, Ontario, and Erie, &c. by which the rest H are so dear.

Where lands are dear and scarce, and the people numerous, that is, where they are hemmed in and confined from extending themselves, their good lands are, and must be taken up entirely in producing corn and the necessaries of life, and the

people become farmers as they are in Britain, instead of being planters to make any commodity that is wanted in Britain, as we see they are in our northern colonies ; whereas in the southern colonies, or any others where they make such commodities for Britain, their whole labour is, and must be chiefly bestowed upon them alone, and they must get the necessaries of life with little or no labour, from what the earth produces in a manner of itself, or at least with little labour and culture, otherwise they could not live by making those gross and cheap commodities for Britain. For this reason, wherever they make such commodities, they must have the greatest plenty of land, and a large range, as they call it, for their stock of creatures, which in a manner must maintain themselves, instead of being maintained by the labour of men, where such labour is bestowed upon making these commodities. A tobacco planter in Virginia and Maryland, for example, where the lands in general are much better than in any part of North-America, reckons he should have 50 acres of land for every D worker, as they generally run. Where they are confined to less, they either leave off making tobacco, as all our white people have done in a great measure in the lower parts of those countries, to make the necessaries of life, corn, provisions, and cloathing ; or are obliged to remove to and beyond the Apalachean mountains, where they may have plenty of good and fresh lands ; as a great part of the poor people in the tobacco colonies have been obliged to do of late. If they are confined then within the Apalachean mountains, as they must be by the French encroachments upon the Ohio, they will soon be forced to leave off making such plenty of tobacco as they have done, or any other such cheap commodity for Britain ; and will not be able to make them there, and send them to Britain, so cheap as they are made in other parts of Europe, while they have no security for the trade but to make them cheaper. As it is, there are none hardly in all our colonies that make tobacco or other commodities for Britain, but slaves, whose maintenance is made to cost so little : The white people cannot get necessaries by such employments, but are obliged to make them themselves, unless they have great plenty of good and fresh wood lands fit for the purpose ; which wood lands are to a planter in North-America what a dunghill is to a farmer in Britain, that they cannot do without, at least unless they have large Flocks,

stocks, which our planters there seldom or never have.

The engrossers and forestallers of lands then in our colonies, whether it is by large patents, proprietary or charter grants, or French encroachments, if they enhance and raise the price of lands, as they generally do, deprive Britain of most of the benefits and advantages of its colonies, and must do it in a manner entirely at last. This is the way by which the northern colonies never have and never will make any commodity for Britain, in their present situation. The country indeed is more improved in them, in farming, trades, manufactures, and towns, but these improvements turn to no account to Britain, but on the contrary interfere with it. The only commodities made in these northern colonies for Britain, are fish, some iron, and ships, which are not the produce of lands; their lands are neither in sufficient plenty, nor cheap enough for those purposes.

The chief staple of those northern colonies, if ever they are put in a situation to make any commodity for Britain, must be hemp and flax, which cost this nation nigh half a million sterling a year, and that chiefly in money, whilst they might save that sum yearly by making these two commodities only in the plantations. But to put our colonies in a situation to make these and other commodities to any advantage, the people that are already in them should be extended all over Sagadahoc, lake Champlain, lake Ontario, and the greatest part of lake Erie, with the river Ohio; otherwise they are too confined to be real planters of commodities that are wanted in Britain, and must become nothing but a set of farmers and manufacturers, as the people in Britain are. This they already are in the northern colonies, by being confined to towns and villages, or in forts and garrisons, to defend themselves against the French and Indians that surround them on all sides. To make a commodity for Britain, the people must extend themselves up and down the woods, where there are good and convenient lands for that purpose, as they are in the tobacco and rice colonies; which they can never do, if they are hemmed in and surrounded on all sides by an enemy.

By this we may perceive a very false notion that every one almost seems to entertain of our colonies, to wit, that we have colonies and land enough already, if not too much. This is so far from being true, that, to make our colonies turn to the account they might and would be of

to Britain, the people that are already in them should be extended over twice as much land as they now occupy; unless you would make a *lex agraria* in them, and take many people's lands and properties from them for the publick use, and divide them among the people in general, when they do not cultivate them, as is but too much the case in all our colonies.

But if our colonies want room to make commodities for Britain at present, how much more will they do it hereafter! The number of people in them is observed to be doubled every age, or 30 odd years, and when that happens, they must become artists instead of planters, and manufacturers of British commodities, as cloathing and other necessaries, otherwise they can never be supplied with them, unless they have great room to produce commodities enough to purchase them. These colonies will then be a constant charge and expence to Britain, especially if the French surround them, as they now do, while they will be little or no advantage to it, but rather a loss perhaps, by interfering with Britain in its staple commodities. Even at present all the returns of our colonies on the continent of America to Britain does not amount to above ten or twelve shillings a head perhaps, for all the people in them taken together, which is not sufficient to cloath them, besides the many other necessaries and superfluities they want and get from Britain.

If all these things are rightly considered, the French encroachments and possessions in America must appear in a very different light, and prove of much worse consequence to Britain, than any among us seem to apprehend. They may perhaps be an improvement to the colonies in arts, trades, manufactures, and towns, but that will deprive Britain of all the advantages of them. The colony of Canada alone, insignificant as some may reckon it, and as it has hitherto been indeed, has deprived Britain of the labour of nigh one half of the people it has in North-America, by confining them to towns and townships for their security and defence, by which they are obliged to bestow their labour on manufactures, instead of cultivating their lands for Britain.—If this is rightly considered, there is not such an objection against our taking Quebec, or any other place in Canada, as most people seem to imagine.—That indeed is a considerable enterprize, which, like all others of that kind, is not to be undertaken without due deliberation."

As these observations are not only judicious



ous but new, I hope you will give them a place in your next Magazine, by which, I think, you will do a singular piece of service to your country, and consequently oblige every one of your true English readers, especially,  
 London, June 27, S I R,  
 1757. Your most humble servant, &c.

*Extracts from the REGULATIONS for the Prussian Cavalry, continued from p. 269.*

## REGULATIONS for the DRAGOONS.

### PART I. CHAP. I.

**A** Regiment of dragoons, consisting of \* five squadrons, contains the following numbers of officers, non-commissioned officers, and private men.

Principal staff-officers, one general, or colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major.—Inferior staff-officers, two adjutants, one quarter-master, one chaplain, one solicitor, one surgeon, five mates, one riding-master, one kettle-drummer, four hautboys, one sadler, five farriers, one provost.—Commissioned officers, four captains, including two captain-lieutenants, 20 lieutenants, including the two adjutants, who rank as such, five cornets.—Non-commissioned officers, and drummers, 12 non-commissioned officers per squadron, three drummers per squadron.—132 dragoons per squadron, 12 supernumeraries per squadron.—Total of effectives, officers included, 851.

The eldest adjutant, the kettle-drummer, the four hautboys, and all belonging to the inferior staff, are appointed to the colonel's squadron; the youngest adjutant to the major's squadron.

The twelve supernumeraries per squadron, being only designed to keep the regiment compleat, are never to march under arms, but when any of the men fall sick, in which case they must supply their places.

### *Regulations for the Cavalry in general.*

### PART V. CHAP. XIX.

#### *Orders relating to Action.*

**Article 1.** **T**HE army, in an engagement, must be always drawn up in two lines, and when the first advances against the enemy, the second is to remain at such a distance, as to be out of danger from the fire.

**Art. 2.** All squadrons, when they are to attack the enemy, are to advance with their swords drawn, standards flying, and the † trumpets sounding a march; nor shall any officer commanding a squadron,

as his honour and reputation are at stake, presume to fire, but shall fall upon the enemy sword in hand, for which the generals of brigades shall be responsible.

**Art. 3.** The officers must always aspire to attack first, and not suffer themselves to be attacked; and are to encourage their men to keep a good countenance, and persuade them that the enemy are much inferior: They must also charge them, in the strictest terms, to shew no mercy, but to destroy as many as they possibly can; and, after the enemy is routed, not to pursue too rashly, but, at the call, immediately join their squadrons, because singly they will be able to do but little execution, but when formed in squadrons, a great deal.

**N. B.** During the engagement the men are not to talk, or to make the least noise, but must be very attentive to the word of command from their officers; and are absolutely not to fire their carbines till the enemy is entirely put to flight.

**Art. 4.** The manner of charging the enemy is to be the same as directed in the Evolutions, in the preceding part of these Regulations; namely, to advance first on a brisk trot, and then to fall into a full gallop, taking care at the same time to keep their ranks and files well closed: If the squadrons, when they make a charge, will strictly comply with these instructions, the king himself will be answerable for it, that the enemy must always give ground.

**N. B.** If any man is deficient in his duty, or attempts to run away, the nearest officer, or non-commissioned officer, must put him to death.

**Art. 5.** When the first line of the enemy gives way, the commanding officer of squadrons are to sound the call, in order to compleat them again as quick as possible; and afterwards to fall, without loss of time, upon the second line.

**Art. 6.** The second line must be drawn up opposite to the intervals of the first, that in case any squadron in it should be repulsed, the squadron nearest may move briskly up to its support, and by dint of fresh vigour and intrepidity drive back the enemy: Moreover, when the first line has suffered much, the second must be ordered up with all possible expedition to reinforce it.

**N. B.** No man shall be permitted, under any pretence whatsoever, to quit his squadron, for which the officers respectively shall be responsible.

**Art. 7.** All officers in the cavalry must assure themselves that there are only two methods of defeating an enemy; the first

\* A regiment of ten squadrons contains double the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, and private men, which are specified in the following detail.  
 † — Drummers beating, &c. Drag. Regul.

of which is, by attacking them with the utmost force and impetuosity; and the second, by out-flanking them.—It must be a standing maxim, and upon all occasions the principal object of every officer's care, to gain a power, if possible, to attack the enemy in flank, because with such an advantage, he will be much sooner able, at all times, to defeat them.

Art. 8. If the colonel of a regiment is killed, the lieutenant-colonel must supply his place; if the lieutenant-colonel is killed, the major is to succeed to his; if the major, the eldest captain. In like manner, when a captain, who commands a squadron, is either killed, or so severely wounded, as to be carried into the rear, the captain next in seniority must take the command of it, and after him, in case he should also share a similar fate, the eldest lieutenant.

Art. 9. Any private man, who takes a colour, standard, or kettle-drum from the enemy, shall be always handsomely rewarded for his bravery; but any officer, or non-commissioned officer, signaling himself in so conspicuous a manner, will recommend himself highly to his majesty, and infallibly obtain preferment.

Art. 10. After the action is over, every regiment must immediately collect their wounded men, and have them conveyed to some certain place, there to be dressed and taken all proper care of: But during the action, no wounded shall be carried off, unless it be officers, by their own servants; nor any be removed, but such as have strength to go themselves to the surgeons, without any other assistance.

Art. 11. The trumpeters and drummers shall remain upon the flanks of their respective squadrons, the kettle-drummers excepted, who are to be sent, together with a small guard, into the rear of the regiment.

N. B. The chaplains and surgeons are to remain with the baggage during the engagement, on purpose to attend, and take the best care of the wounded.

Art. 12. When there is to be an action, all the baggage, excepting the bat-horses, must be left behind.

Art. 13. An officer who is guilty of cowardice in an engagement must be put under arrest by his colonel, after which he shall be turned out of the army with infamy, and his sword broken in pieces: A captain so offending, shall, besides the ignominy, lose the value of his commission, and his majesty will present it to some other officer who has better deserved it.

The regulation for divine service is the same with that for the foot, except as to the words of command. And for preventing immoralities, whores are to be treated as before directed for the foot; as also for preventing duelling, the same regulations are made for the cavalry as before for the infantry.

A TABLE of the specific Gravity of many Sorts of dense Bodies, made by the celebrated Dr. MEYER, after many accurate and repeated Trials, and lately published by M. Henckel in his Pyritologia.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| B | 1 Transparent amber.  |
|   | 2 Colophony.  |
|   | 30 Brown pitch.   |
|   | 43 Black pitch.   |
|   | 111 Asphaltum.  |
|   | 244 Pumice-stone, full of water.                              |
|   | 274 Stone-coals.  |
| C | 296 Gum-arabick.  |
|   | 418 Amphronitrum.   |
|   | 430 Hard gypsum, full of water.                               |
|   | 438 Red tartar, full of water.                                |
|   | 533 Crude sulphur.  |
|   | 545 Purified sulphur.   |
|   | 546 Fossile opal.   |
| D | 556 Sulphur, once melted over.                                |
|   | 556 Fossile sulphur.  |
|   | 559 Stone-marrow, or lac lunæ, full of water.                 |
|   | 559 Crabs-eyes, full of water.                                |
|   | 568 Brown glimmer.  |
|   | 601 White Indian porcelain.                                   |
| E | 611 Factitious black-lead.                                    |
|   | 616 Sweet vitriol-earth, out of the Minera martis Hassiaca.   |
|   | 618 Cat-silver.   |
|   | 624 Lapis specularis.   |
|   | 630 Bricks, full of water.                                    |
|   | 630 White Misnian porcelain.                                  |
| F | 635 Red Japan porcelain, full of water.                       |
|   | 639 Crystal-glass, of burnt flint and saltpetre, equal parts. |
|   | 642 Stone from the Prudel, at the Carlsbad.                   |
|   | 648 Chalk, full of water.                                     |
|   | 658 White Bohemian glass.                                     |
|   | 661 Variegated glitter-glass.                                 |
|   | 668 Red coral.  |
|   | 669 Common blue glass.  |
|   | 674 Red bole, full of water.                                  |
|   | 676 Green glass, with one eighth verd-grease.                 |
|   | 677 Amianthus, from the Serpentine quarry near Zoblit.        |
|   | 678 Alabaster.  |
|   | 679 Dresden crystal-glass.                                    |
|   | 680 Oblong belemnites, full of water.                         |
|   | 680 Horn-stone.   |

- 681 Ophites, or serpent-stone.  
 681 Coral-stone.  
 684 Lapis lyncis.  
 685 Stone from the vineyard, from Malaga.  
 685 Cornu ammonis.  
 687 Hungarian marbled diamonds.  
 689 Drusiform mountain-crystal.  
 690 Ruby glass.  
 691 Chalcedon, near Zwickau.  
 692 White marble.  
 693 Martialized oak-wood.  
 695 Agat.  
 695 Quartz.  
 696 Elbe flint-stone.  
 697 Cologne chalk.  
 698 Red jasper.  
 699 Pietra di Venturino.  
 699 Mother of pearl.  
 705 Shiver-stone.  
 705 Sulphur slags.  
 707 Black soft grind-stone.  
 709 Red marble.  
 709 Blue iron-slugs.  
 713 Lime-stone.  
 716 Ætites.  
 718 Quartz, near Rudelstadt, in which there is native gold.  
 722 Soft ruddle, full of water.  
 726 Violet-stone.  
 727 Alumen plumosum.  
 738 Granate-ore, near Pirna.  
 759 Razor-hone, soft and white.  
 771 Red arsenic, or sandarach.  
 781 Fossile verdegrease, or chrysolocola.  
 784 Highly red sandarach.  
 785 Dinky sandarach.  
 796 Cadmia fornacum, for brass.  
 807 Orpiment.  
 813 Iron-scales.  
 821 Smelted luna cornua.  
 827 Fossile black-lead.  
 828 Lapis de tribus.  
 833 Yellow arsenic.  
 834 Magnet, full of water.  
 837 Small granates.  
 838 White arsenic.  
 841 Pyrites, from the Croner.  
 843 Yellow pyrites, from Lorentz.  
 844 Ordinary, or poor cadmia fornacum.  
 848 Blend, or mock-lead.  
 849 Copper-ore, from Temeswaer.  
 854 Cerusa, full of water.  
 858 Hungarian copper-ore.  
 858 Common antimony.  
 861 Copper-ore, near Rudelstadt.  
 863 Yellow pyrites, from Neustadt.  
 863 Large granates.  
 863 Ore of antimony.  
 864 Close black iron-stone, from Kuhnheyde.  
 865 Yellow pyrites, from the Hartz.  
 870 Blendy, or mock-lead cadmia fornacum.  
 871 Tinny black-lead.  
 873 Pyrites-balls, from the Andreasberg.  
 883 White spath, from the Seegen-Gottes.  
 A 884 Toplitz pyrites.  
 891 Pyrites from the Geyer.  
 892 Pyrites from Temeswaer, full of water.  
 895 Snail-cobald, from Schneeburg.  
 897 Bohemian granite-ore.  
 900 Blood-stone, or glass-head.  
 B 905 Pretzschendorff pyrites.  
 906 Factitious fly-stone, full of water.  
 907 Yellowish pyrites, from Johanne-Georgenstadt.  
 907 Yellowish pyrites, from the Hallesbrücke.  
 908 Yellow pyrites, from Sweden.  
 C 912 Minera martis Hassiac.  
 914 Yellowish pyrites, from Sweden.  
 915 Glass of antimony, made *per se*.  
 916 Yellowish pyrites, from the Ehrens-  
schlange.  
 917 Yellowish pyrites, from the Zug.  
 919 Close, or firm pyrites, from Temes-  
waer.  
 D 924 Hungarian quicksilver-ore, full of  
water.  
 940 White pyrites, from the Himmels-  
fath, and Gunther.  
 945 Glass of lead.  
 955 Cinnabar, fixed with silver-slings.  
 E 956 Testaceous-cobald, or fossile fly-stone.  
 959 Small-cobald, from the Seegen-  
Gottes.  
 962 White pyrites, from the Kufschacht.  
 966 Transparent red-goldish ore.  
 968 Smalt-cobald, from Schneeburg.  
 975 Glassy-ore.  
 F 976 Bismuth-ore, dove-necked.  
 978 Regulus antimonii stellatus.  
 980 Repeatedly purified regulus of an-  
timony, with twice the quantity  
of iron.  
 989 Tin-stone.  
 990 Clear lead-glitter, or galena.  
 G 991 Cobald, near Rudelstadt.  
 993 Zink.  
 993 Regulus of antimony, with twice  
the quantity of copper.  
 993 Snail-cobald.  
 997 Coarse lead-glitter.  
 997 Fine tin.  
 H 999 Coarse mineral cinnabar.  
 1001 Common, or alloyed tin.  
 1002 Kupfer-nickel.  
 1003 Mineral cinnabar in grains.  
 1003 Speise from lead-work.  
 1004 Drusiform lead-glitter.

- 1005 Diced lead-glitter.  
 1006 Fastitious cinnabar.  
 1007 Iron.  
 1009 Silver-litharge.  
 1013 Speife, of four parts zink, and one part copper.  
 1022 Brafs.  
 1022 Malleable prince's metal, of copper and cadmia fornacum.  
 1026 Silver alloyed, fix parts.  
 1028 Copper.  
 1029 Bismuth.  
 1046 Silver.  
 1058 Villach lead.  
 1073 Quicksilver.  
 1098 Gold.

**A** TABLE of the specifick Gravity of several Sorts of Fluids, from the same Book.

- 300 **R** Ectified spirit of wine.  
 332 Pontack.  
 333 The Weiseritz-water.  
 333 The Wolckenstein bath-water.  
 333 Rhenish wine.  
 334 The Radeberg bath-water.  
 334 New Misnian wine.  
 335 The Fries-water, near Graupen.  
 336 The cold Caroline Prudel-water.  
 357 The cold Caroline Muhl bath-water.  
 339 The Zedlusch bitter water.  
 341 The sound urine of sanguine constitutions.  
 343 Cow's milk.  
 343 Dresten beer-wort.  
 344 Dresten double beer.  
 348 Ass's milk.  
 361 Red Misnian must.  
 374 Common spirit of salt.  
 378 Common small aqua fortis.  
 391 Common good aqua fortis.  
 516 Oil of tartar, per deliquium.  
 606 Common oil of vitriol.  
 4500 Quicksilver.

**Mr. BLACKLOCK's** Essay on Universal Etymology. Continued from p. 289.

OF PARTICIPLES.

**F**ROM verbs descending, but in lower sphere,  
 As to their subjects looser they adhere,  
 In order next are *participles* view'd;  
 Which actions, passions, states, with time, include. [*past*,  
 Of these two kinds, the *present* and the  
 Can, in most modern tongues, alone be trac'd.

*Notes, Verse 33 to 39.* It may sometimes be necessary to mention the action, passion, or state of any verb, without affirming it immediately of any subject. Whatever word, therefore, participates the form and signification of any verb, inclusive of time, is

called a *participial adjective*, or *participle*. "The sun *shining* or *standing*," includes time; but affirms not so directly, as, "The sun shines, stands," &c. These, in most modern languages, are only of two kinds; such as include either the time present or past. Such as signify time present in English, end in *ing*; in French, in *ant*; as, "carrying, portant." Such as signify time past in English, end, for the most part, in *n, d, t, or g*; as, *written, loved, brought, sung*; in French generally in *t, s, or z*; as, *porté, puni, venud, joint*.

OF ADVERBS.

**B** But as to do, to suffer, or to be, implies some state, some manner, or degree, *Adverbs* these manners, states, degrees, declare;  
 And chiefly time, place, quantity, infer.

*Verse 39—43.* If existence, action, or suffering, be asserted of any thing, it must exist, act, or suffer, in some particular manner; as, "He acted *wisely*;"—"He suffered *patiently*;"—"He scarcely exists." If they possess any equality, they must possess it in a certain degree; as, "Riches are *very* conducive to pleasure;"—"Honour is *more* eligible than riches;"—"Virtue is the *most* amiable of all things." It is impossible to be at all, without being in some particular state. "He lives *indifferently* frugally;"—"He was *here yesterday*;"—"He will be *here to-morrow*." These manners, states, degrees, &c. are signified by *adverbs*; which are so called, because they are generally added to verbs or participles. In English they generally end in *ly*; in French, in *ment*. But this in both languages admits of many exceptions. They chiefly regard time, place, and quantity.

OF PRONOUNS.

*Pronouns*, of names and qualities, contain The powers, and make their repetition vain.  
**F** These, as they things or qualities import, With names or attributes we may assort. They speak, the subject form, or are addressed \*;  
 Hence by names personal they are Right they assert; by questions they explore †;  
**G** They join two periods, tho' disjoint'd be: Presence or distance faintly they assign §;  
 Lessen, increase, collect, divide, define ||.  
*Verse 43—53.* Almost in every sentence, it is necessary to refer to things and qualities so often, that a representation of the word, by which they are signified, would be ungraceful. *Pronouns* are therefore assumed particularly to prevent this trouble; and are therefore to be ranked with names or attributes, as the words, whose powers they contain, signify things or qualities. They serve to express the person who speaks; as, "To thee I call:" Who is addressed; as, "O thou who with surpassing glory crown'd:"  
 Or

\* *Pronouns Personal.* † *Possessive and Interrogative.*  
 § *Relative.* || *Numeral and Demonstrative.*

Or who is the subject of discourse ; as, "*Him* the Almighty power hurl'd headlong, &c." Hence they are said to be of the first, second, or third persons ; and are called *personal names*. They signify property ; as, *mine, thine*. They obscurely hint presence or distance ; as, "*this* man, *that* man." They either signify things which are divisible, collectively, or separated into their particular parts ; as, *all, some, others, any, many, few, none*, &c. They refer us to some one thing of a kind ; as, "*a* man, *the* man ;" and are thus said to define. They likewise join two periods together, which would be otherwise independent ; as, "Time is a *B* current *which* flows with great swiftness."

#### OF PREPOSITIONS.

By actions, passions, quality, or state, Or by relations, things with things unite : When words with words relation hath ally'd,

By *prepositions* this is still imply'd.

These, nearness, distance, property respect ; The cause efficient, or produc'd effect ; The whole containing, or the parts contain'd ; [plain'd.

Rest, progress, motion, are by them express'd, not from character, but situation, Of *prepositions* gain the appellation.

*Verse 53—63.* In order to direct us either in reasoning or action, it is necessary things be considered as united by some general sources of connection ; which are chiefly relations, actions, qualities, or states. When things are connected by relation, the words which signify it are called *prepositions* ; which therefore only join substantives to substantives. The most general view that can be given of relation, is, that by it we mean the point whence any thing commences, towards which it tends, or in which it terminates. Hence prepositions generally signify production ; as, "The Iliad of Homer ;" Property, acquisition ; as, "Patroclus was friend *of* or *to* Achilles ;" Addition, or privation ; as, "Pope's Homer *with* or *without* notes ;" Concomitancy ; as, "Horace lived in the same age *with* Virgil ;" Efficiency, instrumentally ; as, "Archimedes was killed *by* a common soldier *with* a sword ;" Progress towards a place ; as, "She went *towards* the church ;" Motion or rest in a place ; as, "He roves *through* the city while I sit *in* my chamber."

#### OF CONJUNCTIONS.

*Conjunctions* further still their pow'r extend ; [depend ;

Whole periods, each on each, by them For if with substance, substance we compare ; [share ;

When actions, states, or qualities they Or if of things a long ambiguous train, In some we these deny, in others ascertain ;

Or when th' inquiring mind is forc'd to pause,

And introduce at last some distant cause ; This to *conjunctions* no confusion brings, Connecting periods, tho' disjoining things.

*Verse 63—73.* Conjunctions compare things with things, by their mutual participation of some action, state, or quality ; as, "Sophocles and Euripides were great poets." They oppose things to things, by affirming the participation of some, and denying it of others ; as, "Neither the Goths *nor* domestick enemies, *but* luxury, destroyed Rome." They separate things from things, by leaving us uncertain to which of them that participation is to be ascribed or denied ; as, "Either the world, or some other being, is eternal." They insinuate doubt and hesitation, whether things thus participate or not ; as, "Whether Plato or Aristotle was the greatest philosopher, is uncertain." They hint some condition, by the interposition of which things may or may not participate ; as, "If the soul were separated from the body, we should think and perceive with greater facility." When any thing participates a quality more than another, they mark that excess ; as, "Health is better *than* fortune." Lastly, They assign reasons why things really participate or not ; as, "It is impossible for a bad man to be happy, *because* happiness is the result of conscious virtue." Thus these essential characters is still preserved ; for tho' they may disjoin things, still they connect periods. This kind of words is so complex, and their signification so various, that it will require great attention to distinguish them. Nor are even grammarians and lexicographers to be implicitly followed.

#### OF INTERJECTIONS.

The *interjection*, Nature's genuine voice, Discovers when we suffer, when rejoice.

Here all the feelings of the soul were found First mark'd by inarticulated sound. Yet sounds articulate, which mean the same, Their rank with *interjections* justly claim.

*Verse 73—79.* Interjections consist, for the most part, of those vowels, or mere inarticulate sounds, which we either utter when immediately affected with pleasure and pain, or by the passions which rise from these primary perceptions. But articulate sounds, as, *alas ! ab me !* may likewise be admitted in this class, when they express these passions and perceptions only.

#### The Advantages of GRAMMAR.

As when, subjected still to Discord's sway, All Nature dark, deform'd, and blended lay ; Till twins of Heav'n, fair Light and Order came ; [same : And that illum'd, and this adorn'd the Thus from these atoms, to our wond'ring eyes, [rise. Discourse, a fair-proportion'd pile, shall Hence

Hence Charity, with all her tender train,  
Flies to the quick relief of want and pain;  
From soul to soul hence joy reflected glows;  
Hence the soft tear that mourns another's  
woes ; [impart,  
Hence love and friendship all their force  
And breathe the fullness of the melting  
heart ; [kind,  
Hence Science lifts her voice to all man-  
And to divinity exalts the mind ;  
God, angels, men, by intercourse, hence  
known, [is one.

Form one great whole, whose happiness

Such are the elements of which all discourse is compounded : And however detached they may seem, from these arises the regular and proportioned structure of language in every kind of writing. And tho' we have here given a short and imperfect sketch of the principles of grammar, not as peculiar to any one language, but universal, and applicable to all ; yet, by a thorough knowledge of these, the mind may easily apply them to particular tongues ; and as they become general, they limit and correct the vague and uncertain authority of custom and popular prejudice. Without understanding these elements, there is no applying them to any particular tongue. Without a strict attention to them, and to the order of our ideas, there is no possibility of arranging them properly, or tracing their dependence on each other ; which grammarians call *syntax*, or *construction*. Without this, we can neither ascertain nor enlarge our ideas ; neither communicate our own sentiments, nor understand those of others. Thus we see, with how little reason the study of grammar is despised ; since it contributes so much to our intercourse as social, and to our improvement as rational beings.

[To be concluded in our next.]

#### A curious Dissertation upon HEMLOCK.

THE learned Dr. Schwencke, physician and professor of botany, at the Hague, has lately published a very ingenious dissertation, in the Dutch language, upon Hemlock, in which he gives an exact description of that dangerous vegetable, with an account of its fatal effects upon the human body, and the proper remedies for preventing those effects. This dissertation was occasioned by a melancholy accident which happened, last year, at the village of Sestienhoven, between Rotterdam and Delft, as follows.

On the first of May, a poor man of that village and his wife having gone out to labour, left their four children at home under the care of the eldest, a boy about fourteen ; whilst the parents were thus absent, the children, being hungry, went out to see what they could find in the July, 1757.

fields, and unluckily met with some hemlock, which is too plentiful in that district. As the roots of it look very like parsnips or long turnips, they pulled up several of them and eat them, the consequence of which was, that two of them died that very day in horrible convulsions : The third met with the same fate next morning ; and the fourth only escaped with life, probably because it had eat but very little, as it was a girl of no more than two years old.

This account Dr. Schwenke had from Dr. Box, a famous physician at Delft, who was ordered by the magistrates to examine the dead bodies, for which purpose he had two of them opened, and thereby found, that this poison, by its strong acrimonious quality, acts directly upon the nervous membrane of the stomach, the fibres of which it contracts with such violence as to produce convulsions, by which the brain and the heart must be cruelly affected, and this causes spasms over the whole body, which makes the blood gush out at the nose, ears, and eyes ; whereupon an epilepsy ensues, and the patient expires, generally before help can be got, or any remedy applied.

For this reason the doctor tells us, that a vomit must be given as soon as possible, and made to operate plentifully by drinking large quantities of warm water ; and he observes, that the best antidote against this poison, is milk and oil, or butter mixed with honey, or the squillish oxymel by itself alone. These remedies, he says, will assist and ease the vomiting, and will soften the acrimony of the poison that may remain in the stomach. After which a clyster, one or more, may be applied, lest any of the poison may have got into the bowels ; and to compleat the cure by fortifying the stomach, treacle, orvietan, diascordium castoreum, juice of rue, salt of hartshorn, and other alexepharmics and cordials, may be made use of.

The doctor gives an account of three sorts of hemlock ; two of which came originally from Virginia, and the third is common in every country of Europe ; and he gives an exact description of each, accompanied with four copper-plates, one of the root of the Virginia hemlock, and another of its stalk with the leaves and flowers ; a third of the root of the common hemlock, and a fourth of its stalk with the leaves and flowers. But as his description can not be well understood without the copper plates, we shall only observe, that the root changes its form according

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cording to the seasons, and is outwardly of a yellowish white, except at the top where it is greenish, but within it is perfectly white and plump; and that the leaves very much resemble those of parsley or charvil, especially the leaves of the smallest sort of hemlock, whose poisonous quality is the most violent. As to the smell, the doctor tells us, that it is pretty much like that of a parsnip, but stronger and more loathsome; and as to the taste, it is sweetish without any sourness or bitterness, or any thing that is disagreeable to the palate.

And the doctor concludes with observing, that if cows should eat the leaves of hemlock, it is as fatal to them as it is to mankind, but horses and goats may eat them without prejudice; and that, according to Galen, the seeds of hemlock are so proper for stallings that it makes them grow fat. But with respect to mankind, as it acts so fatally and so suddenly upon the stomach, before having had time to enter the mass of blood, he thinks it imprudent ever to administer it internally in any distemper, tho' externally the application of it may perhaps be good in scirrous, cancerous, or such like cases.

*A Dissertation on Pontius Pilate's Letter to TIBERIUS relating to JESUS CHRIST.*

**W**HILST we in this island mind nothing but political, or satirical books and pamphlets, we find, that many ingenious, learned, and instructive books, are not only published abroad, but generally read and considered by our neighbours upon the continent. Among the rest there has been lately published an historical and critical dissertation upon the letter said to have been wrote by Pontius Pilate to the emperor Tiberius, giving a relation of the miracles, death, and resurrection of our Saviour, by George Altmann, professor of Ethics and Greek, at Bern, in Switzerland.

This learned author begins with admitting, that the pretended copy we have of the famous letter in question, is a forgery, and that therefore the only question he is to examine is, whether there was ever any such letter wrote by Pontius Pilate to Tiberius, and of this, he says, there seems to be no doubt, because many of the most eminent fathers of the christian church have spoke of it as a thing commonly known, and as an account so full and extraordinary, that Tiberius was thereby induced to propose to the senate of Rome, their decreeing divine honours to Jesus Christ. Justin Martyr, in

his first Apology, which is supposed to have been wrote in the year 140 of the Christian Æra, speaks expressly of the records of Pontius Pilate, to which he refers his readers for a confirmation of what he says; and his testimony is of the greater weight, as he dedicated this apology to the Roman emperors, consequently it is not to be presumed that he would have dared to appeal to those records, if no such had ever existed, or if from them he could have been easily convicted of telling an impudent falsehood\*. Tertullian, another writer of the second century, after having given a short recital of the life, death, resurrection, and ascension of Jesus Christ, says, that Pilate made a report of all these things to Tiberius, and that, thereupon, the emperor endeavoured to prevail with the senate to have our Saviour enrolled among the other Roman deities. And Eusebius, St. Epiphanius, St. Chrysostom, Paulus Orosius, and many other fathers, are likewise all unanimous upon this subject.

Our author then shews, that, in these latter ages, we have began to call this piece of history in question, and that there are several eminent writers, among whom are chiefly Tannequi le Fevre, Louis du Pin, Samuel Basnage de Flottemanville, and John le Clerc, who have treated it as fabulous; but that there are other learned men, of no less note, who have appeared in its defense; and among these, indeed, Mr. Altmann himself appears with great success. He first proves, that it was the custom of all Roman governors, to make up records of all the judgments they gave, and of every thing remarkable that happened within their respective provinces, and to transmit a copy of this record to the emperor; but, says he, if this was ever practiced, it was certainly practiced with regard to an account of Jesus Christ, and of what happened to him. The miracles he had wrought, and the current report of his resurrection, were so extraordinary, that it is impossible to suppose that Pilate would neglect to inform his master thereof, especially if we consider, as Mr. Altmann particularly observes, that this governor was not ignorant how much he was hated by the Jews, and was in his conscience convinced, that he had caused an innocent man to be sacrificed; and as he saw how much the number of the disciples of Jesus Christ increased, he must naturally have become apprehensive, lest that affair should be reported to the emperor in a manner no way favourable for him, consequently his own safety could not

\* See Lond. Mag. 1754, p. 562. col. 1.

not fail to induce him to prepossess Tiberius in his favour, by informing him of all that had passed, and that, in order to pacify the Jews, he was forced to condemn a man, whom he looked upon as innocent, and in whom he even thought he had discovered something that was extraordinary ; A for we must here observe, that according to our author, it seems highly probable, that Pilate inclined to believe Jesus Christ to be something more than a mere man, and even that he was convinced of his resurrection ; for both which he gives very strong reasons. This high opinion, which B Pilate had of our Lord and Saviour, Mr. Altmann thinks, he, without doubt, communicated to Tiberius, who was from thence persuaded, that Jesus Christ deserved deification, and this induced him to propose to the senate, to raise him to the same rank with that of the heroes, or deities of the second order.

Our author then examines the reasons why the senate should refuse to consent to what was thus proposed by the emperor, and he mentions a great many reasons, but the best seems to be that given by Paulus Orosius, because the emperor himself D had refused these divine honours. This seems to be the reason, especially as in all appearance it is the reason hinted at by Tertullian, in his history of Pilate's letter, and the proposal made by Tiberius. His words, as in most of the editions, are as follow : *Tiberius, annuncia sibi E ex Syria Palaestina, quæ illic veritatem ipsius divini revelaverant, delulit ad senatum cum prerogativa suffragii sui ; senatus, quia non ipse probaverat, respuit.* Now the words, according to this reading, are, in every sense in which they can be taken, nonsensical ; for to suppose their meaning to be, that the senate rejected what the emperor proposed, because he himself did not approve of what he had actually proposed, is surely nonsense ; and to suppose their meaning to be, that the senate rejected the emperor's motion, because they did not approve of it, is really what is called a woman's reason ; they disapproved, because they disapproved, a reason which the senate of Rome would not at that time give to their sovereign. Therefore, with Pamelius, and all the modern critics, we ought to read the words thus : *Regia G non improba verat.* That is to say, the senate refused conferring these divine honours upon Jesus Christ, because the emperor himself had refused them when offered to him. And it is certain, that the emperor had not only refused the honour of

deification, when offered to him during his life, but had likewise refused it when offered for his mother after her death, therefore the senate might, by way of compliment to the emperor himself, and from their pretended great regard for the honour of his house, refuse to confer those honours upon a stranger, which he had thought too high either for himself or his mother.

Mr. Altmann, after having thus established his own opinion, proceeds to answer all the objections made by Bafnage, le Clerc, &c. and does it in such a masterly manner, that he leaves no room to doubt of the truth of that piece of history which he has undertaken to support. But these objections and answers would take up more room than we have to spare.

### To the CITIZEN.

THE French language, it is said, and the French fashions will, in time, pave the way to their universal monarchy. I do believe this ; for, every French schoolmaster and usher, at the very time he is by his profession teaching miss or master the language of that country, is, at the same time, syringing their ears with the glory, the brilliancy, the independency, the *Je ne sçai quoi*, in short, of that flourishing kingdom.

William the Conqueror, to keep up his views in France, which seemed more extensive at his first landing, than his views here by the addition of England, insisted that all the laws of this country should be distributed in French. This had its proper influence in his politicks. Oliver Cromwell, who certainly loved his country, insisted, that even treaties abroad F should be in Latin, and he was universally obeyed. What an opinion must foreign kingdoms have of us ? We fulminated our orders, they were obsequiously obeyed. The French, at this day, pique themselves, that, in all treaties and congresses, their language is the chosen one. What an overbearing advantage is this ? The teachers of half the schools about London, who are monks and jesuits in disguise, are perpetually moulding the inhabitants of England into an opinion of their country in preference to ours.

It is amazingly odd, that even in this independent city, Mr. Citizen, should an English master, fraught with the language of a Dr. Middleton, backed with the utterance of a Barry, offer himself to teach the English language, his terms would be either rejected, or brought so low,



low, that he could not get bread, and yet, let the French refugee propose his terms, and they are immediately obeyed, if not augmented. — Thus, should the French ever invade, and carry this divided and distracted country, which all wise and discerning people think they will, misf and master will naturally say, “Why, it is impossible the French can be such bears as they are represented, or such cruel creatures. — I’m sure, my master is a very pretty gentleman, and my papa says, their wine is the best in the world.”

Thus do they make us conquer ourselves! A much softer and surer way of carrying their point, than by swords drawn, drums beating, and bayonets fix’d. — By this never failing stratagem, they are, as it were, invited over, and their business is half done before it is begun.

Do, Mr. Citizen, steep your rod in urine a little, that it may make them feel when touched! — for they seem to laugh at you as much as at charity sermons: Let them know, which indeed is too fatal a truth, that almost all the French preceptors in London, and the provinces of England, are monks, jesuits, or at least common priests of France, who, after ten years good living, and good usage here, would sacrifice all to give France a handle to the blade which was to stab outright or hack our carcasses.\*

What a pass are we come to? This is French lavender, says a beau or fine lady! This *eau de luce* of France! This cap was made by a French milliner! — Nay, it has been known, that English hair-cutters have gone over to Paris, travelling from Calais on foot, and returned in a month bearing French names, and got bread, which, as Englishmen, they could not have done before.

A French milliner in the Hay-market shall write upon her sign, “That she is lately arrived from Paris,” and be admired, well visited: At the same time that an English tradesman, or tradeswoman, would scarce be spoke to but in anger. What can all this tend to? Why, to absolute destruction, Mr. Citizen; and therefore I wish one expedient was made use of; which is, that, if instead of adorning the outside of their heads, the gentlemen and ladies of England in general would study to adorn the inside, or, as the common phrase is, have their upper room furnished, there would then be no occasion for French milliners, French staymakers, French hair-cutters, and hair-dressers; and the men would in such event think of

finding wives, and not mistresses, which at present seems all the mode; and, indeed, are by their gay ornaments decked, like the beasts of old, for sacrifice rather than use.

#### A Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 283.

EVERY man must be now sensible how dangerous it was for this nation to allow the French to establish themselves at the mouth of, or on this side of the river Mississippi. We had a right to oppose

B it, because we were the first who had discovered the mouth of that river, because the country at, or very near its mouth, was included in our grant to the proprietors of Carolina; and because a grant of a great part of that country had actually been made by king Charles II. to Dr.

C Daniel Cox, long before the French knew that there was such a river; for the first knowledge they ever had of it was in 1673; and they never seriously thought of making a settlement there, till the year 1717. In the year 1712 indeed, Lewis XIV. had made a grant of this country to Mons.

D Crozat, who, without attempting to make a settlement, resigned his grant back to the regent in 1717; but the preamble to his grant, which was publick, should have given the alarm to our ministers, for therein it was expressly declared, that the design of making a settlement upon the river Mississippi, was in order to establish

F an easy and safe inland communication, by means of the great lakes, between the mouth of that river, and the mouth of the river St. Laurence, a design which, if carried into execution, must be of infinite prejudice to all our plantations upon the continent of America, as every man of common sense must then have foreseen; and since we did not oppose it at the beginning, we ought to have taken the first opportunity for defeating it, which this submission of the Cherokee nation might have furnished us with, had we made a

G proper use of it, by sending this gentleman back to cultivate and improve the influence he had gained over them, which would have enabled us to attack the French settlement upon the Mississippi with a superior force by land as well as by sea.

H In the month of August, 1730, the people of Carolina were greatly alarmed by the discovery of a conspiracy among their negro-slaves, to have murdered, in one night, every white man in the province, to have taken such of the white women as they liked for the satisfaction of their brutal lust, and to have murdered or made slaves

slaves of all the rest. This plot had, for some time, been in agitation among them, and two methods had been proposed for carrying it into execution : One was, that upon a certain night, and at a certain hour of the night, the negroes in each family should murder all the white men of the family they belonged to, and of every family in the neighbourhood, wherein there was no negro. If this method had been adopted, and not discovered, it might have succeeded, at least so far as to have been fatal to many families in the province, as there were almost in every family a much greater number of negroes than of white persons, and at that time no considerable fortress in the province ; but luckily, the negroes of almost every family distrusted the conduct and resolution of the negroes of every other, therefore they resolved not to trust the execution of their plot to the negroes of each distinct family or plantation, but to embrace the other method proposed, which was to assemble all together at a time to be appointed, and, at a certain place in the neighbourhood of Charles-Town, under pretence of a solemn dancing-bout, from whence they were to rush all at once into the town, and make themselves masters of all the arms and ammunition therein, after which they were immediately to massacre all the white men in the town, and then to spread the destruction thro' all the plantations in the country. Notwithstanding the great number of negroes to whom this plot was, and necessarily must have been communicated, yet it was never discovered until it was so near the time of execution, that a great number of the town negroes were assembled at the place appointed. Immediately upon the discovery the townsfolk, by private orders, and without noise, flew to arms, and rendezvoused upon the parade, from whence they instantly marched, and surrounded the place where the negroes were assembled, by which means they were all, without opposition, made prisoners, and many of the ring-leaders executed, after confessing the conspiracy, and each of them declaring whose wife, daughter, or sister he had fixed on for his future bedfellow ; which, one would think, should make the ladies, in all our colonies and plantations, prevail with their husbands, not to employ negroes in any domestic employment, or in any business that can possibly be carried on by white servants.

Soon after the beginning of the next year Robert Johnson, Esq; the first go-

vernor appointed by the crown, arrived in Carolina, and having carried over with him the Cherokee Indians beforementioned, the treaty made at London with that nation was renewed and confirmed in Carolina. And, as a further security for the tranquillity of the upper settlements of this province, a treaty of friendship and commerce was, on the 14th of June, 1732, concluded with all the nations of the upper and lower creeks, whose country lies to the south of the Cherokees, and all along to the west of the Spanish settlements in Florida ; after which governor Johnson, attended by several gentlemen of Carolina, took a journey up the country in August, to meet the chiefs of the Chikeseaw and Nauchee Indians, whose country lies also to the south of the Cherokees, and extends quite to the Mississippi, with whom he likewise concluded a treaty of friendship and commerce ; by all which treaties the whole western and southern frontiers of Carolina were rendered secure, and their trade with the Indians, was very much enlarged.

In this year, 1732, a new division was made of the country called Carolina ; for as no settlements had ever been made to the southward of the river Savannah, and as the British dominion extended a great way beyond that river, his majesty, by a charter, dated in June, 1732, granted the whole country southward of the river Savannah, to 23 noblemen and gentlemen, as trustees for planting and settling that country, by the name of Georgia, under such form of government as they, with the approbation of the crown, should establish, and consequently to be distinct from the government of South-Carolina ; so that the southernmost settlement in South-Carolina is now the town of Puryburg, which was built by Capt. Purrey, a gentleman of Switzerland, at the head of a number of his own countrymen, who went over with him, soon after that country became a royal government. But before we give any further account of this new province, we shall conclude the history of the rest of Carolina, where nothing very remarkable happened till after the war broke out between Spain and us, in the year 1739 ; and as our new province of Georgia had the principal concern in that war, we shall suspend giving an account of the share South-Carolina had in it, until we come to give the history of Georgia, and now add only some few remarkable events that afterwards happened in South-Carolina not relating to the war.

[To be continued in our next.]

*An Account of all the publick Debts at the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, standing out at January 5, 1757, with the annual Interest, or other Charges payable for the same.*

## EXCHEQUER.

**A**nnuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South-Sea company  
 Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed  
 Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths  
 Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills  
*Note.* The land taxes and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on pensions, &c. nor the sum of 700,000l. charged on the supply, 1757.

## EAST-INDIA company.

By 2 acts of parliament 9 Will. III. and 2 other acts 6 and 9 Annæ at 3l. per cent. per ann.  
 Ann. at 3l. per cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, spirits, and strong waters

## BANK of ENGLAND.

On their original fund at 3l. per cent. from August 1, 1743  
 For cancelling Exchequer bills, 3 Geo. I.  
 Purchased of the South-Sea company  
 Ann. at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady Day 1719  
 Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714  
 Ditto 1716, charged on duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors, since Lady-Day 1746  
 Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the sinking fund, by the act 25 Geo. II. and subsequent acts of 28 and 29  
 Ditto at 3l. per cent. and 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the said fund, by the said act, viz.  
 At 3l. 10s. per cent. 14984455l. 18s. 4d.  
 At 3l. per cent. 2716867l. 18s.  
 Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the said fund by the said act 29 Geo. II.

*Memorandum.* The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life at 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 20,214l. 10s. And the subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45,000l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 40,439l. which annuities are an encumbrance of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

## SOUTH-SEA company.

On their capital stock and annuities, 9 Geo. I. viz.  
 At 4l. per cent. 3662784l. 8s. 6d. ½  
 At 3l. 10s. per cent. 15335720l. 5s.  
 At 3l. per cent. 6026805l. 5d.  
 Annuities at 3l. per cent. 1751, charged on the sinking fund

## Principal Debt.

£.	s.	d.	q.	Annual Interest, or other Charges paid for the same.	£.	s.	d.	q.
1836275	17	10	½	336453	12	8		
108100				7567				
83055	14	10	½	10047	12			
2200								
3200000				97285	14	4		
1000000				30401	15	8		
3200000				300000				
500000				17500				
4000000				141898	3	5	½	
1750000				61250				
1250000				43750				
986800				34538				
10537821	5	1	½	320585	2	9		
17701323	16	4		615846				
1500000				52500				
				60703	10			
15025309	13	11	½	878632	12			
2100000				64181	5			
74780886	8	2	½	2673140	7	11		

*Memorandum.* The accounts of the Exchequer continuing to be made to the old quarter days, is the reason that this is made to January 5, 1757 (Old Christmas-day) and not to Christmas-day last, as directed by the order of this Hon. House.

## From the GAZETTEER.

**T**he reasons assigned, by the court of Vienna, for ordering count Colloredo to withdraw from the British court, without taking leave, are so weak, and at the same time so expressive of injustice and ingratitude, that I cannot forbear sending you a few remarks on them.

Those reasons are (according to what

I can collect from the foreign gazettes) "That the king of Great-Britain has not succoured the empress-queen, though bound by defensive treaties to do it, but has lent assistance to the king of Prussia." This is the whole sum of the charge of breach of treaties, so confidently brought against his majesty, and so worthy of count Kaunitz's knack at tergiversation.

All the world knows, that towards the end of the year 1755, when the French were making some preparations in their north-easter provinces, that indicated a design to make reprisals on Hanover for the capture of their merchantmen, his majesty called upon the house of Austria to perform the conditions of her defensive treaties with him; and being answered, that the empress-queen would not be concerned in any quarrel between England and France, about American affairs, his majesty then only desired, that, if any French troops offered to march into Germany, the emperor would be pleased to give directions to the frontier circles of the empire for opposing their passage, or, at least, not supplying them with necessaries. But even this small favour could not be obtained, tho', as head of the empire, he was bound to grant his protection to Hanover against any foreign invader, as that electorate was not at all concerned in the quarrel with France, nor had any way provoked her. Here then is the breach of treaties plainly proved, by dates and facts, on the court of Vienna: And yet they blush not to charge our sovereign with it, as if they thought the world could already have forgot such recent circumstances.

Matters standing thus, the king naturally turned his eyes towards his nephew; and in January, 1756, a convention was concluded between them, whereby his Prussian majesty engaged to maintain peace in the empire, and to keep all foreign troops out of Germany.

France seeing her project against Hanover defeated by this convention, became sensible that she must either go on with a ruinous sea-war, or else stir up an enemy against Prussia; and Austria met her more than half way, allured by the prospect of recovering Silesia, and putting the house of Saxony in possession of some other parts of the Prussian dominions; and so the famous unnatural treaty of Versailles was signed May 1, 1756, which gave a new turn to the affairs of Europe.

Had there been but a grain of honour, justice, or gratitude, at Vienna, they would have rejoiced at the convention between the kings of Great-Britain and Prussia, as it freed them from the danger and expences attending a quarrel with France on England's or Hanover's account. Had the French attempted to break into his majesty's dominions, with a view to force Britain to make concessions in America, Prussia would have been an overmatch for them, and all the rest of Germany might

have remained unconcerned spectators of the war. But the lust of domination, stimulated by a base, envious spirit, soon frustrated the good intentions of the Prussian monarch: Within a few weeks after the treaty of Versailles was signed, the Austrian forces began to rendezvous in Bohemia, without any provocation, but merely to get in readiness to put their long laid schemes in execution: And when it was high time for the king of Prussia to demand a categorical answer to his question concerning the motives to the Austrian armaments, the chancellor Kaunitz, with his usual candour, advised his sovereign to elude the question, as appears by a letter from count Fleming to count Bruhl, part of which I must trouble you with, since they have had the assurance to accuse our sovereign of breach of faith.

In that letter, which is dated from Vienna, July 28, 1756, count Fleming acquaints the Saxon prime minister, "That the chancellor having set out immediately for Schoenbrun (in consequence of the audience demanded by M. Klinggraff, the Prussian minister) he had reflected by the way on the answer he should advise his sovereign to give M. Klinggraff; and having thought he perceived that the king of Prussia had two objects in view, which this court was desirous equally to avoid, viz. to come to conferences and ecclesiastical measures, that might at first cause a suspension of the measures which they judged necessary to be continued vigorously; and secondly, to lead matters further on, to other propositions and more essential engagements; he had therefore judged, that the answer ought to be of such a nature as might entirely elude the king of Prussia's question; and that, in leaving no more room for further explanations, it should at the same time be resolute and polite, without being susceptible of any interpretation either sinister or favourable. That pursuant to this notion, it appeared to him sufficient, that the empress should content herself with simply answering, that, in the violent general crisis Europe was now in, her duty and the dignity of her crown required her to take sufficient measures for her own security, as well as for the safety of her friends and allies.

That the empress-queen had approved of this answer; and to shew that the king of Prussia's step and demand did not occasion the least embarrassment here, her majesty immediately ordered the hour of M. Klinggraff's audience to be fixed for the next day, which was the 26th instant; and

and, after hearing that minister's proposition, just as he had imparted it the preceding day to count Kaunitz, he had answered him precisely in the terms above-mentioned, and then suddenly broke off the audience with a nod, without entering into any further detail. It is certain, that all Vienna, being then assembled in the empress-queen's drawing-room, as it was a day of galla, saw M. Klinggraff enter, and depart in a very few minutes, with an embarrassed countenance. I have all these particulars from the mouth of count Kaunitz, who, on this occasion, has talked to me with more openness and confidence than he had hitherto done, and even charged me to make use of them in my dispatches to your excellency, but still with the greatest secrecy."

Of the GROWTH of T E A, from Mr. C  
H\*\*\*\*\*'s Journey. (See p. 216.)

"**B**OHEA tea, which the Chinese call Boui, or Tcha Bou, i. e. tea bohea, grows in Fo-kien, and other provinces, mostly in the latitude of 24 to 28. The shrub which produces this leaf thrives most on rising ground, in which they make furrows to carry off the water. The distinction of the tastes of tea arises, in some measure, from the seasons, and also from the soil in which it grows, just as we find hay or hops of different years, and different places of growth, vary extremely.

Bohea tea is gathered at different times, viz. the first in April, the leaf being yet young and green : This is what the Chinese call Souchoon, of which no great quantity, of the true sort, is obtainable, tho' the grocer may give you the second sort of tea under this denomination. Souchoon is the most grateful to the taste, and of the finest flavour : If any tea is wholesome, this is the most so, and in China it is in the highest esteem.

The second sort, which the Chinese call Congou, is gathered in June ; but here also they make many divisions or assortments, all essentially different in quality, according to the soil and the seasons in which it is gathered.

The third, or common sort, goes under the general denomination of Tcha Bou, or Boui. This is what is sold so extremely cheap at several European markets. But in this are also many different qualities or degrees of goodness, or badness, which you please.

If the first shoots of tea were picked leaf by leaf, as was formerly done in Chi-

na, and not mixed, as is now practiced, we should find a greater difference in the flavour of such tea, compared even with what we yet call fine tea, than there is between the delicacy and taste of young pease, and those which are full grown.

**A** The general name, which the Chinese give to green tea, is Songlo. It grows in a little higher latitude, chiefly in the province of Kiang-nan, and generally in a lower ground than the bohea : The same care is necessary to drain off the water. The shrub and leaf of green tea are so much like those of bohea, that it requires the skill of a botanist to distinguish them.

**B** Hyson, or Hysoon, so called by the Chinese, as well as by us, probably from the place of its growth, is either a different shrub from the green tea, or the leaves are picked in their bud more early : It is also distinguished by being higher dried, and as it is rendered more crisp it keeps longest : However, this yields at present to fine green tea, which excels in colour and flavour.

The finest sort of the green tea, which the Chinese call Byng, and we denominate Imperial, its leaf is considerably larger than Hyson. Byng is dear in China, and very little of it is brought into Europe.

The inferior sort of green is gathered in August, of which there are various qualities, according to the soils and different times of gathering, as already mentioned of bohea.

**E** The manner of curing these leaves is by putting them into a vessel like a stew-pan, about a foot deep, and four or five feet diameter, which we call torches, probably an English name for these vessels, well known also in India under the same denomination. Shaking the leaves over the fire, not only dries, but curls them up in the manner you see them : It is remarkable that if, by any accident, tea becomes moist, so as to make a second drying necessary, it cannot be so well packed, but it may be distinguished from other chests or tubs. Tea picked in wet weather can hardly be ever well cured.

**F** Green tea is not cured exactly after the same manner as bohea, for in order to preserve its colour, after being partly cured by fire, it is completely finished in the sun, which at certain times is intensely hot in China.

**H** You will please to observe, that besides tutanague, a metal well known, in some respects resembling tin, and which abounds in China, they have a white copper, resembling silver, which is very dear. The torches

torches just mentioned are however of common copper, which is yet of a superior quality to ours. These vessels are made very thin and light, as our Dutch tea-kettles: The Hollanders, of whom we learnt this manner of working copper, were taught it in China or Japan."

"It must be observed, says this author, that the greatest part of the common people in China drink water. It is with them as with most other nations, particularly in the East, pure water is their common beverage; but when this happens to be unwholesome, the people infuse a coarse kind of bohea tea. The water of the river of Canton is very muddy and requires filtering, and the quality of the water of the springs in this city are in general not esteemed. Their method is to prepare a large vessel of the infusion of bohea tea every morning, to which they occasionally add warm water, and without sugar, or any other mixture, the servants, and the family in general, draw it off for common use, the water being only just coloured with the tea. It is well known that the boiling of water will alter the qualities of it, and the infusion of tea, in the opinion of the Chinese, renders it more potable. When the higher ranks of the people use tea, either as a common drink or at an entertainment, they infuse a small quantity in every cup, contenting themselves with the flavour and taste of the subtler parts, without drawing it down with water, as we generally practice. They drink very little or no green tea, alledging, that it rather disturbs than promotes digestion, particularly new green tea, which, they say, occasions fevers. It must be observed, that tea, being good of its kind, and kept from the air inclosed in lead, will keep 15 or 20 years, or longer. As to green tea, formerly it was for the most part consumed by the Tartars in and about China, also in several parts of India: Till within these 30 or 40 years, a much less quantity of this kind was cultivated in China; but since there has been so prodigious a demand for Europe, hardly any quantity of tea, in general, which the Chinese can supply, is sufficient. It is true some of the European markets have been occasionally glutted for a short time; but, notwithstanding China exceeds us so greatly in number of inhabitants, it is questioned if the Chinese consume so much tea as we and the Hollanders. The Chinese also differ from us in this, that they frequently use acids with their tea instead of sweets."

July, 1757.

After endeavouring to display the bad qualities and effects of tea, our author gives an account of such herbs of our own growth as may be drank in lieu of tea, and, as what he says may be of some service to our good housewives, we shall insert it.

"With regard to the manner of preparing herbs for the use of the whole year, you must gather them in their most perfect state, observing some of the rules which the Chinese practice with their tea: They should be cut when the flowers are budding, and immediately after the morning dew is dried away: If herbs have any great degree of moisture in them, not proper to their nature, they will not dry kindly; and if the sun acts upon them intensely, their subtler virtues will be lost. As to drying of herbs, authors differ about the method; some are for the sun, others for the shade. But I think, if they are parched they will lose their flavour, and crumble into dust; they are not tough like hay, and will not bear an intense heat. We are told that tea is cured by fire; but this leaf is greatly inferior in virtue and subtil qualities to many of our own herbs. Some of the learned pretend, that if betony is gathered when just going to flower, it has the taste of tea, and all the good qualities of it, without the bad ones; moreover, that it cures inveterate head-achs. Ground-ivy, the infusion of it, is agreeable, especially if you add to it a drop or two of lemon juice. They say, that the habitual use of this herb will cure the most obstinate consumption: It certainly is a good pectoral, and when green is fragrant: If mixed with a few flowers of lavender it makes a most agreeable liquor for summer's use, and if gathered at a proper time, has an agreeable taste to many, but wholesome to all, even when dry. Balm, and lemon balm, alone, or with sage, is much recommended; with a few flowers of lavender it has also a delicious flavour and taste, tho' it is most agreeable whilst it is green. I know some who drink lavender infused, and commend it highly, provided it be not made too strong. It may be agreeable and wholesome, and answer better to some constitutions than the use of wine. The infusion of the fresh tops of thyme, particularly the wild thyme, is reputed good in asthmas, disorders of the lungs, and nervous complaints: I apprehend it might, with some advantageous mixture, be rendered agreeable to the palate, which depends very much on habit. Mint, of

X x

which

which there are several kinds, and of which stomachic distillations are made, one would imagine might be also improved into an agreeable infusion, tho' not without the assistance of some mixture. The flowery tops of rosemary are very choice: A very small quantity gives a flavour; it is as dear as fine tea, but it goes three times as far: The infusion of it is agreeable, and it is said to cure head-aches and nervous disorders. From this Hungary water is distilled. But these tops, mixed with lavender, is one of the most pleasing infusions imaginable. The infusion of common rosemary warms and cheers the spirits; it is reckoned the principal aromatick of this climate. Penny-royal and lavender make a pleasant infusion, and, I apprehend, is wholesome. Horehound is not agreeable to the taste, but it is recommended by many, as a most admirable infusion for low spiritedness, and all the disorders attending it. The flower of trefoil is also in esteem with some people. It is grateful; and, if we may judge from its effects on animals, it is very nourishing and wholesome. If sorrel can be dried, and communicate its acid by infusion, I imagine it might be used very advantageously for health, and with no less delight to the palate. The fragrant angelica is as delicious in taste, as sonorous in name: It is esteemed a counter poison: One would imagine a mixture of it, properly prepared, was it only in the ordinary manner of being candied, might administer to the composition of a most agreeable infusion, as incomparably beyond the odours of tea, as a peach is preferable to a mellow apple. I am told the leaves of the peach-tree make an infusion of an admirable flavour, and that it is wholesome. Upon the same principle the leaves of some kind of apple-trees might be tried; and I make no doubt that we should excel China in many other leaves of trees, or shrubs, if they were properly cultivated, and their virtues made known. As to sage there are several sorts, viz. the red sage, the wood sage, and sage of virtue. It has been, if it is not still, in high reputation even in China. Sage was held in such esteem among the antients, that they have left us a Latin verse, which signifies, "Why should a man die, whilst he has sage in his garden?" It is reckoned admirable as a cordial, and to sweeten and cleanse the blood: It is good in nervous cases, and is given in fevers with a view to promote perspiration. With the addition of a lit-

tle lemon juice, it is also very grateful and cooling. Some chuse to take it dry, alledging, that the surface of the leaves of green sage abound with animalcules, which are very visible thro' a microscope, and so they are in many things of our common food; but we may be assured, in this case, that the hot water destroys them. Sage, in general, is recommended; some think that sage of virtue is inferior to another kind of sage, called balsamic sage, which is said to be most sovereign in many cases, and grateful to the palate. A sprig of this last, nourished with virgin earth, (without dung, which should never be used for fine herbs) will soon produce abundance. Whether it was this, or sage of virtue, or any other kind, which the antients held in such high esteem, I am not acquainted. But this is clear, that sage in general, balm, ground-ivy, rosemary-flowers, and many others, may be rendered grateful, and are to be preferred to tea on every account. In short, every one might search for that which is most pleasing to themselves, observing, at the same time that they consult the palate, to do no harm to their health; but on the contrary, use that which is proper for their respective complaints, or different constitutions, a circumstance which it is impossible ever can be observed by the general use of tea. Various are the herbs taken as pectorals, or to warm or cool the body, simple or compounded: It is indubitable that we have many which make very wholesome liquors, such as the physician is not able to dispute their good qualities; and amidst such variety of infusions, we might be allowed to drink some for pleasure, as far as nature allows of such pleasure, and for health also. This would destroy all temptation to adhere to tea with such an absurd, and vicious constancy, as I fear will ruin us in the issue."

#### *An Account of the MILITIA BILL.*

FROM May 1, 1757, the lieutenants of counties are to arm and array proper persons, and the lieutenants are to appoint their deputy-lieutenants, and give commissions to lieutenant colonels, majors, and other officers, whose names shall, within a month, be certified to the king. The lieutenant of every county shall have the chief command of the militia of that county.

In each county shall be appointed twenty or more deputy-lieutenants, if so many can be found qualified, otherwise as many

as can be found. Each of whom shall possess four hundred pounds a year, or shall be heir apparent of a possession of eight hundred a year. A lieutenant-colonel or major shall be possessed of three hundred a year, or be heir apparent to six hundred. A captain shall possess two hundred a year, or be heir to four, or be the son of one who possesses, or at his death did possess six hundred a year. A lieutenant shall possess one hundred a year, or be the son of one who possesses, or at his death did possess two hundred. An ensign shall possess fifty pounds, or be the son of one who possesses, or at his death did possess one hundred. One moiety of the estate, in all these cases, lying in the county.

An ensign or lieutenant may be promoted to be a captain; and a captain or major may be promoted to be a lieutenant-colonel, on extraordinary occasions, on account of merit.

The king may displace any deputy lieutenant or officer, and the lieutenants shall appoint others in their stead.

Every deputy or officer shall give in his qualification to the clerk of the peace, and take the oaths to the government, within six months after he shall begin to act, on penalty of 200*l.* on deputy lieutenants, and all above the degree of captain; and 100*l.* on captains and those under.

Peers are exempted from serving by themselves or substitutes; but they, and heirs apparent to peers, may be appointed deputy lieutenants, or commission officers, and their qualifications need not be left with the clerk of the peace; but on taking the oaths, &c. they may act without being otherwise qualified.

A commission in the militia shall not vacate a seat in parliament.

At the end of every four years a number of officers shall be discharged equal to the number of those who, duly qualified, shall solicit for admission.

To each regiment an adjutant shall be appointed, who has served in the regular forces, in which he shall still retain his rank; and to every company of the militia shall be appointed two or more serjeants (in the proportion of one serjeant to twenty private men) out of the regular forces, who shall be entitled to the hospital of Chelsea. And serjeants appointed from that hospital shall be re-admitted on producing certificates of good behaviour.

No persons selling liquors by retail shall be capable of being a serjeant of the militia.

The number of private men serving in

the militia shall be, for Bedfordshire 400. — Berkshire 560. — Bucks 560. — Cambridgeshire 480. — Chester and Chester county 560. — Cornwall 640. — Cumberland 320. — Derbyshire 560. — Devon and Exon county 1600. — Dorsetshire and Poole 640. — Durham 400. — Essex 960. — Gloucester, Glo. city and Bristol 960. — Hereford 480. — Hertford 560. — Huntingdon 320. — Kent and Canterbury 960. — Lancashire 800. — Leicestershire 560. — Lincoln county and city 1200. — Tower Hamlets 1160. — Middlesex, rest of, 1600. — Monmouthshire 240. — Norfolk and Norwich 960. — Northamptonshire 640. — Northumberland, Newcastle upon Tyne and Berwick 560. — Nottingham county and town 480. — Oxfordshire 560. — Rutlandshire 120. — Salop 640. — Somersetshire 320. — Southampton county and town 960. — Staffordshire and Litchfield 560. — Suffolk 960. — Surrey 800. — Sussex 800. — Warwick county and Coventry 640. — Westmoreland 240. — Worcester county and city 560. — Wilts 800. — York city and West-Riding 1240. — Ditto North-Riding 720. — Ditto East-Riding and Hull 400. — Anglesea 80. — Brecknock 160. — Cardigan 120. — Carmarthen county and town 200. — Carnarvan 80. — Denbigh 280. — Flintshire 120. — Glamorganshire 360. — Merionethshire 80. — Montgomery 240. — Pembrokehire and Haverford-West 160. — Radnorshire 120.

There shall be no more than one captain, one lieutenant, and one ensign, to eighty private men.

The lieutenant of each county, with two deputy-lieutenants, or three or more deputy-lieutenants in the absence of the lieutenant, shall meet on July 12, 1757, and on the first Tuesday in June, in every subsequent year, and require the head constables to deliver in a list of all the men between the age of 18 and 50, in their several districts, except peers, officers of the militia, officers of the regular forces or garrisons, members of either university, clergymen, teachers of separate meetings, peace and parish-officers, articulated clerks, and apprentices, and seamen, noting in the list the men labouring under any bodily infirmity.

Every deputy constable, or other petty officer, is to transmit to the head constable the list of his division, having first affixed it to the door of the church or chapel for one Sunday.

On the day appointed for receiving these lists, the lieutenants and deputy-lieutenants are to settle the numbers to be taken from



from each hundred, or division of the county. They shall then subdivide themselves, and three or more deputies or two deputies with one justice of the peace; or one deputy with two justices, shall meet, within a month, in every subdivision, to hear the complaint of those that think themselves entitled to exemption; and upon any just cause shall correct their lists. They are to settle the number to be raised in each parish, and chuse the individuals by lot; and within three weeks afterwards the person so chosen shall take the oaths, and enter into the militia for three years, or bring one to serve as his substitute, or forfeit 10l. and be liable, at the end of three years, to serve again.

[To be concluded in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I AM a constant reader of your Magazine, and if you please to insert this in your next, I shall esteem it as a singular obligation conferred on,

Your humble Servant,

July 9, 1757.

S. D

THE church has sustained a very great loss in the demise of our most excellent metropolitan Dr. Thomas Herring. Adorned with the most valuable of all moral and intellectual accomplishments; he lived in the esteem of the wise and good, and great, and died sincerely lamented by every friend to learning, truth, and virtue. My lord of Peterborough must ever occur to the memory, where mention is made of his late grace of Canterbury: There is no tracing the one, without tracing out the chief lines that characterize the other; and ought we not to express the warmest sentiments of gratitude to his majesty, on occasion of this fresh instance of the royal prerogative being so wisely exerted, in the translation of my lord of Peterborough to the see of Sarum, of whom, in the following account, I have endeavoured to exhibit to the world a true and just portraiture, tho' faintly drawn. Those that treat of the eloquence of the pulpit, and the qualifications that are requisite to make an eminent preacher, insist more especially upon this, that, both in natural and acquired abilities, he be sufficient to instruct the reason, and move the passions of his audience: Of the truth of this assertion we have a striking instance in the Rt. Rev. Dr. John Thomas, whose happy talent of speaking in publick, any

one, that has ever had the pleasure of hearing him, will readily acknowledge. His voice is not strong, but there is something so sweet in his pronunciation; something so insinuating in his address, as gain him the possession of an audience whenever he begins to speak. In 1731, his first promotion in the church was to the rectory of St. Bennet's Paul's-Wharf, and, at the same time, he was unanimously chosen lecturer of St. Anne's Soho, where, for the course of many years, how much they admired the orator, the clearness and connection of his reasoning, the strength and purity of his stile, how much they improved under the instructions of this celebrated preacher, and were enamoured with the example set by him? Should I be silent, the gentlemen of Doctors-Commons will give ample testimony. They speak not of him, but in terms of the highest respect and esteem. Soon after this, he was made canon residentiary of St. Paul's, and in 1747, succeeded Dr. Clavering in the see of Peterborough: The ten years this worthy prelate lived in his diocese, being in truth very little from them, he was universally beloved, respected, and revered on account of those singular virtues, that equally procured him the affection of the clergy, and the respect and honour of the most distinguished part of the laity. Thus accomplished, the see of Sarum, I must be allowed to say, will be extremely happy in his lordship, as his conversation with all persons, is full of humanity and candour, but, with regard to his clergy, so easy of access, so affable and courteous, as to be entirely beloved by them; for he has a wonderful facility of unbending himself to them in private, without prejudice to that distance, which it is necessary to observe in publick. More, I dare not say of this great and good man, as I would not offend modesty, nor incur the imputation of flattery.

The Monitor has lately published An Account of the Facts which appeared on the late Enquiry into the Loss of MINORCA, from authentick Papers.

THIS account he begins with the resolutions agreed to, last session, by a great majority in the house of commons, as follows:

"Mr. P—t—t (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole house, to whom it was referred, to consider of the several papers and accounts, presented to the house in this session of parliament, relating to intelligence concerning

erning the motions or designs of the French; to preparations made, and orders given, for the equipment or sailing of any of his majesty's ships of war, or for the defence of any of his majesty's dominions in the Mediterranean, and to the state and condition of his majesty's navy, and of the island of Minorca, during the years 1755 and 1756; the resolutions, which the committee had directed him to report to the house, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table, where the same were read, and are as followeth, viz.

Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that his majesty, from the 27th of August, 1755, to the 20th of April, 1756, received such repeated and concurrent intelligence, as gave just reason to believe, that the French king intended to invade his majesty's dominions of Great-Britain or Ireland.

Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that his majesty received repeated and concurrent intelligence, from the month of August, 1755, to the month of April, 1756, that, with intent to invade his majesty's dominions, great numbers of troops were marched from the interior parts of France, to the coasts of Picardy, Normandy, and Britany, great quantities of provisions, artillery, and warlike stores, were collected, and numbers of vessels for the transportation of soldiers assembled, in the ports of France, opposite to the coasts of this kingdom.

Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that in the months of September, October, November, and December, 1755, his majesty received various repeated and concurrent advices of the actual equipping of a squadron of twelve ships of the line, besides frigates, at Toulon, and that the said armament would at latest be ready to sail very early in the spring, 1756.

Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that on the 4th of February, 1756, in a letter from Mr. consul Birtles, dated Genoa, 17 January, 1756, his majesty received advice of an intention to surprize the island of Minorca, which was confirmed by many subsequent advices of the actual destination of the said armament against the said island, received in the month of February, 1756.

Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that his majesty received repeated and concurrent intelligence, that the Toulon squadron, which sailed to Minorca, consisting of twelve ships of the line, was ill provided with men and guns.

Resolved, That it appears to this com-

mittee, that his majesty, between the 30th of January, 1756, and the 6th of March, 1756, received intelligence, that there was fitted, and sitting for the sea, at Brest and Rochfort, a squadron of seventeen ships of the line, which, by intelligence received the 7th of March, 1756, was to be augmented to twenty-two ships of the line, some of which were to be fitted out for transporting troops; and by further intelligence received of the 31st of March, 1756, was increased to twenty-three ships of the line, exclusive of three ships of the B line, said to be destined for America.

Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that Sir Edward Hawke received orders to sail on the 27th of February, 1756, and actually sailed on the 12th of March following, on a cruise to the westward, with a squadron of fourteen ships of the line, which squadron, under the command of Sir Edward Hawke, was, on the 1st of April, 1756, ordered to be reinforced with five ships of the line, under rear-admiral Holbourne.

Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that on the 8th of March, 1756, orders were given by the commissioners of the Admiralty, to get ready ten ships of the line, for the Mediterranean, and on the 11th of March, 1756, orders were given by the commissioners of the Admiralty to admiral Byng, to take the said ten ships of the line under his command, and fit them for sea, as soon as possible, and on the 27th of March, 1756, the commissioners of the Admiralty were ordered to send ten ships of the line to the island of Minorca, which ships sailed on the 6th of April following, which ten ships at their sailing were fully manned, (including the royal regiment of fuzileers, sent on board to serve as part of their complement, and which was ordered to be landed at Minorca, in case the governor, or commander in chief of that island, should think it necessary for its defence) and, as appears by a letter from the said G admiral to the said commissioners, were in every respect ready for sailing.

Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that on the 1st of April, 1756, there were twenty-seven of his majesty's ships of the line, cruising on the following services; that is to say, fourteen ships of the line cruising between Brest and Rochfort, under the command of Sir Edward Hawke; five more of the line ordered, under the command of admiral Holbourne, to join Sir Edward Hawke; one between Cape Clear and Scilly, one between

between Scilly and Ushant, two off the isle of Bafs, one off Cape Barfleur, two in the Downs, under the command of admiral Smith, and one at Cork; and twenty-eight ships of the line in commission at home; that is to say, seventeen fitted for sea, ten fitting, and one in harbour service, all which were, exclusive of the squadron under the command of admiral Byng, then under orders to sail immediately for the Mediterranean, and that the complement of the said twenty-eight ships of the line at home, amounted to 14,640 men, and that there were borne upon the said ships books 9891 men, and 7249 mustered.

Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that on the 1st of April, 1756, there were forty-five frigates, sloops, and armed ships, cruising on the following stations; that is to say, three under Sir Edward Hawke, one off Brest, two off the isle of Bafs, four off Cape Barfleur, fourteen under admiral Smith, two at Dublin, one at Greneck, one at Whitehaven, two at Liverpool, two in Kingroad, one at Biddesford, one at Falmouth, one at Exmouth, one at Yarmouth, one at Lynn, one in the Humber, one at Newcastle, one at Leith, one at Sheerness going to Leith, three convoy to Stadth, one convoy from Ostend, and then ordered to the Downs; and there were at home seventeen frigates, sloops, and yachts, fitted and fitting for the sea, the complements of which seventeen amounted to 2405 men, of which 1508 were borne, and 1320 mustered.

Resolved, That it appears by the last returns from Minorca, before the siege, bearing date the 31st of July, 1755, that the garrison of Fort St. Philip consisted of 2860 men (officers included) and that on the 1st of February, 1756, there were thirty-five military officers absent from their duty, including the governor and commander in chief of the island, the governor of Fort St. Philip, and the colonels of the four regiments in garrison there, the governor of the island being otherwise employed in his majesty's service, the governor of Fort St. Philip disabled by age and infirmities, nineteen second lieutenants and ensigns appointed between the 1st of October, 1755, and the 4th of January, 1756, and nine officers employed in the recruiting service in Great-Britain.

Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that major-general Stuart did, in the month of November, 1755, receive orders from his majesty, to repair to Minorca, in order to be assistant to lieutenant-

general Blakeney, then commanding his majesty's forces in that island, and that on the 3d of February following the colonels of the several regiments then in Minorca, received an order from his majesty, to send all the absent officers of their respective regiments to their duty there, except such as it should be necessary to keep in Great-Britain on the recruiting service.

Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that on the 28th of March, 1756, a detachment, with proper officers, equal to a battalion, was ordered to be sent from Gibraltar, to be landed for the relief of Minorca.

Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that on the 30th of March, 1756, orders were given for raising a company of miners, consisting of 200 men, and on the 7th of May, 1756, directions were given for sending three more battalions for the reinforcement of the garrison of Fort St. Philip.

Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that the squadron of his majesty's ships in the Mediterranean, in the month of December, 1755, consisted of one ship of 60 guns, two of 50 guns, four frigates, and one sloop; and that the garrison of Fort St. Philip, in the said month of December, according to the last returns, made the 31st of July, 1755, consisted of 2860 men (officers included) and that it doth appear, that no greater number of ships of war could be sent into the Mediterranean, than were sent on the 6th of April, 1756, nor any greater reinforcement than the regiment which was sent, and the detachment equal to a battalion, which was ordered to the relief of Fort St. Philip, consistently with the state of the navy, and the various services essential to the safety of his majesty's dominions, and the interest of his subjects."

After this he gives us an abstract of the most material letters and accounts which were last session laid before the house of commons; and he concludes as follows:

"Might not therefore the impartial reader of the foregoing intelligence and accounts, instead of adhering to the resolutions recited at the beginning of this pamphlet, discover, with greater certainty,

That, so early as the 14th of April, 1755, 10 ships of the line were ordered to be equipped at Toulon, and that from the 25th of August, 1755, they went on equipping a fleet without intermission, till the siege of Minorca was over, which fleet, by undoubted advices to the admiralty in September, 1755, would consist of 12 ships of

of the line, ready to put to sea in two months, and seven more of the line would be ready in the spring, and none of the subsequent accounts ever made the Toulon fleet less than 12 ships of the line, but most of the intelligence made them more against the spring.

That, so early as the 17th of August, 1755, consul Banks of Carthage, advised Sir Thomas Robinson of the arrival of 180 battalions in Roussillon designed against Minorca, which advice, added to all reports and suspicions, founded upon a variety of circumstances, was confirmed by letters from consul Birtles of Genoa, dated the 17th and 26th of January, and received by Mr. Fox on the 4th and 11th of February, and by all the following advices from all parts relative to the destination of the armaments in the southern provinces of France.

That, notwithstanding these advices after hostilities had commenced even in Europe; there being but four incomplete regiments and one company of the artillery in Minorca, 42 officers of which were absent; there being but two men of war of the line and five frigates, under Mr. Edgecombe, in the Mediterranean, and the garrison short of provisions for a siege; neither stores, ammunition, provisions, officers belonging to the garrison, recruits for the four regiments ready raised, or miners, or any additional troops were sent to the island, nor our squadron in the Mediterranean augmented, until admiral Byng sailed, on the 6th of April, 1756, with no more ships of the line, than, by the most early and authentick intelligence, the government were sure would sail from Toulon, even if Mr. Edgecombe's squadron joined Mr. Byng's; which was quite uncertain; and without any more troops than what belonged to the four regiments of the garrison, except one regiment, who were to serve as marines in the fleet, and an order for a battalion to be taken on board at Gibraltar, which could not be understood by a council of war there, and was not obeyed. (See Byng's trial and defence.)

That, admiral Osborne with 13 ships of the line and one frigate, who sailed to convoy a fleet of merchantmen the 30th of January, and returned the 16th of February, 1756, might and ought to have gone to Minorca, considering the exposed situation it was in, and the forwardness of the enemy's preparations at Toulon, and that Great-Britain, in sparing these ships for this service, could not be insulted

nor injured by the 16 ships then sitting out at Brest or Rochfort (part of which, by the intelligence the government had, could not be ready till May) because, exclusive of Mr. Osborne's fleet, there were ready to put to sea eight ships of the line, and 23 frigates, and 32 of the line, and five frigates sitting, and very near ready; nor should we in the least degree have provoked an invasion, by sending of this fleet to the Mediterranean, as the enemy had not at that time made any preparations to execute such a scheme; except marching troops to the sea-coast; and by all the intelligence received to this time, the French court had rejected every plan for that purpose as impracticable, and meant only to alarm and distress England, by ordering troops to the sea-coasts.

That, before admiral Hawke sailed for the Bay the 27th of February, with 14 ships of the line and one frigate, the government had advice that d'Aubigny sailed the 30th of January, with one ship of the line and two frigates for Martinico, and that the six men of war they sent Hawke after, sailed the 19th of February for Domingo; consequently no prospect of Mr. Hawke's intercepting them, by cruising in the Bay so long after their departure. And by the departure of those two squadrons, there remained but 11 ships of the line at Brest and Rochfort, in distress for cannon, as Du Guay's squadron was obliged to be laid up, in order to furnish the nine ships, sailed as above, with part of the cannon they wanted: The attention to which eleven ships in port, by this fleet of Mr. Hawke's, when by the intelligence they could not be ready till May, and Minorca was in the utmost danger, is most absurd; especially as they were not designed to cover an embarkation against Great-Britain, but by repeated accounts, received before Mr. Hawke sailed, were bound to Canada with 6000 troops: Intercepting of which was by no means an object of any consequence in comparison with the preservation of Minorca. And if it had been, or this squadron was to have covered the landing of troops in this kingdom, we had by this time so many ships, besides Mr. Hawke's fleet, ready, that his whole fleet might have been spared with safety to his country for the security of Minorca, and another sufficient sent into the Bay before the fleet for Canada would have sailed. But how amazing is it, that notwithstanding this situation of affairs, instead of yet sending any succours or protection to Minorca, they, on the

8th of March, sent two ships of the line and three frigates off Cape Barfleur, to intercept a coasting convoy only ; on the 11th of March, two of the line to the West-Indies, and on the 19th two of the line to North-America, where they were insufficient either to protect or acquire any material object : On the 23d of March two of the line and three frigates off Cherbourg to intercept the above coasting convoy also, and on the first of April five of the line (three of which returned from watching the coasting convoy) under Holbourne to reinforce Hawke in the Bay, when he was already much too strong for the fleet bound to Canada, some of them being only *armes en suite*, and not expected out till May. All which ships might have been added to Mr. Byng's squadron without endangering Great-Britain, according to the government's own apprehensions of an invasion at that time ; for if these ships could be spared abroad for the above services, they certainly might for Minorca ; and then Mr. Byng's squadron would have been 20 of the line and six frigates. But instead of adding the above ships to Mr. Byng's squadron, they sent him with only ten of the line, and even denied him a frigate that he petitioned for to repeat his signals, (see his letter to the admiralty) notwithstanding there was in port then, exclusive of his fleet, 17 of the line and 13 frigates ready for sea, and 11 of the line and 19 frigates sitting ; great part of which might also have been sent with him ; for there was no armament at that time at Brest or Rochfort, but that designed for Canada ; nor was there any necessity to keep one fourth of them at home to oppose any armament in the French ports upon the Channel ; for there was not one man of war in them, and, by authentic accounts, no more ships or boats of all nations at Dunkirk, Grave-line, Calais and Boulogne, than could possibly transport more than 6000 men, nor at Havre and Dieppe no more than common ; nor was there at any one time during the alarm of an invasion any more shipping, or any preparations for an embarkation, except measuring the vessels to know how many men they would carry. So that the danger of an invasion cannot excuse the long neglect of Minorca, nor the sending of so insufficient a force at last.

That, it appears, that the squadron of his majesty's ships in the Mediterranean, in the beginning of December, 1755, consisted of one ship of 60 guns, two of 50, four frigates and one sloop, and no more,

and that the garrison of Fort St. Philip, in the said month of December, according to the last returns made on the 31st of July, 1755, consisted of 2860 men, officers included, and no more, and that after that time no ship or ships of war whatever were sent to reinforce the said squadron, nor any recruits, nor reinforcements whatever to the said garrison, till the sailing of the squadron under admiral Byng, on the 6th of April, 1756. That it appears that a greater number of ships of war could have been sent into the Mediterranean, than those sent on the 6th of April, 1756.

That, on the 30th of March, 1756, and not before, orders were given for raising a company of miners, and on the 7th of May, in a letter from Mr. Fox, being after the commencement of the siege of Fort St. Philip's, directions were given for sending three more battalions, for the reinforcement of that garrison.

That, it appears, that the repeated advices received by the government, of the beginning, progress, and destination of the fleet equipping at Toulon, in the years 1755 and 1756, and that the not sending an earlier and stronger naval force to the Mediterranean, than that which sailed under admiral Byng (notwithstanding as above) were some of the principal causes of the loss of Minorca.

That, it appears, that the delaying to send any reinforcements of troops to the island of Minorca, till the departure of admiral Byng, on the 6th of April, 1756, the suffering the officers belonging to the garrison to continue absent from their posts, and the not giving any orders for raising miners for the defence of Fort St. Philip, till the 30th of March, 1756, were some of the principal causes of the loss of Minorca."

To which we shall add, that, if his abstract be genuine and impartial, no one can refuse joining with him in his conclusions ; therefore we must suppose that if his abstract be partial and unfair, an answer will be published to his book ; but at the same time we must observe, that the best way for having had this important affair fully and authentically laid before the people, would have been, to have appointed, by ballot, a select and secret committee to have made this enquiry, and to have ordered their report, with the appendix, to be printed ; for as this nation does, and always ought to allow a very large sum of money for secret service, especially in time of war, we must suppose that our ministers, had several secret agents, or spies, at every

every one of the chief ports of France, as well as in the departments of the French admiralty and war office; and consequently that they had better and more authentick intelligence than any we find mentioned in this book.

*Account of the CASA SANTA, or HOLY HOUSE at Loretto, in which the Virgin MARY is said to have lived at Nazareth. From KEYSER's Travels.*

**I**T is pretended to have been carried in the month of May, 1291, thro' the air, from Gallilee to Tersato in Dalmatia by angels; and four years and a half afterwards to have been carried to Italy, where, about midnight, on the 10th of December, 1294, it was set down in a wood in the district of Recanati, about a thousand paces from the sea. If Turfessini may be credited, on the alighting of this sacred house from its aerial journey, all the trees and shrubs in the wood bowed with the greatest reverence, and continued in that posture till at last they withered and decayed. It seems the remains of this pious wood, by the brutal irreverence of the peasants, were dug up in the year 1575, in order to improve the land. A rich and pious lady, whose name was Laureta, being at that time lady of the manor, the holy house was, from her name, called the house of Laureta. The road leading to this sacred house becoming dangerous by the cruelties of robbers, which deterred the pilgrims from resorting thither to perform their devotions, at the end of a few months the angels took it up again, and removed it to a hill about a thousand paces nearer to Recanati. The place where it was then situated belonged to two brothers, who at first received the present with becoming joy and gratitude: But it was not long before the vast profits accruing from the resort of pilgrims to the holy house, and the rich offerings they made, kindled such feuds betwixt them, as terminated in a duel, in which both the brothers lost their lives. To prevent any farther misfortunes, and as a punishment to the unworthy possessors of such a treasure, it is pretended, the holy Virgin again directed the angels to remove the house a bow-shot further up the country, to an eminence about two thousand geometrical paces from the sea; and this is the place where it now stands. This happened a few months after it had been placed on the estate of those bloody-minded brothers; and it is received as a matter of fact, that the Casa Santa within July, 1757.

a year after its first arrival in Italy from Dalmatia, shifted its place three times in the district of Recanati. As to the dimensions of the Casa Santa it is about forty feet in length, not quite twenty in breadth, and about twenty-five in height, according to Turfessini; but this author is even here very inaccurate: The house being properly forty-three Roman palmi, wanting two inches, in length within the edifice, eighteen palmi four inches broad, and twenty-six palmi in height. Hence it appears, that the length is thirty-one feet and three quarters, the breadth thirteen feet and near three inches, and the height eighteen feet and three quarters English measure, reckoning a palmi and a half equal to thirteen inches. In the centre of the roof it is five palmi higher than on the sides. Formerly this house had only a timber ceiling; but, lest by a great number of lights continually burning here it should happen to take fire, Clement VII. caused a vaulted roof to be made. For that end, and to strengthen the foundation, as well as to prevent any damage by making this alteration, it was strongly compacted with rafters, boards, and ropes, and supported by machines till the new foundation was carried up, so as to be joined with the old walls of the house. At the same time also the door was altered; for there being only one entrance towards the north, which was in the front; to remedy this inconvenience, on account of the vast concourse of people coming in and going out, it was thought advisable to wall this up, and make three other doors; two for the people, and a third opening into the holiest part of the chapel for the clergy. These breaches for the doors, by order of the pope, were not entered upon till after a proper course of fasting, &c. For it is pretended, that Nerucio, the architect, going about it without the proper preparations, as if it had been a common work, was seized with a sudden illness, which was very near proving fatal to him. The west window, opposite to the image of the Virgin, was also enlarged, and secured with a gilt iron work. The rafters, boards, tiles, and other materials that were taken away when these alterations were made, are deposited under the floor of the Casa Santa, that they might not be set up as reliques in other places, which might prove prejudicial to Loretto. With this view also the people are made to believe, and numberless instances are alledged, that those who presume clandestinely

stinely to carry away so much as a bit of stone or mortar belonging to this sacred house, are punished with diseases and other misfortunes, and become extremely wretched, having no peace of mind till they bring back what they have pilfered. This is farther confirmed, by shewing a stone, fastened with two iron braces in the wall, which John Soarius, bishop of Conimbria, in the year 1562, sent back from Trent, that his health, which had been impaired for taking away that stone, might be restored, tho' he had Pope Pius the fourth's permission for so doing; and the stone was intended to be preserved as a relique in a new-built church in Portugal. The people therefore must be satisfied, and even account it no small favour, to be permitted to kiss or lick the walls of the Casa Santa. This celebrated edifice is manifestly built of bricks of unequal sizes, tho' the popish writers labour hard to prove it a kind of stone, at present no where to be found. These bricks, indeed, are not placed in the most regular order: However, should curiosity or devotion prompt a person to carry off the least fragment, he would find it difficult to avoid discovery; the cement, as is observed in all old buildings, being very hard to break off. On the ceiling is painted the assumption of the virgin Mary; but at present it is almost obscured by the smoke of the great number of lamps continually burning in this house. On the top of the Casa Santa is a little tower, which the Roman Catholicicks cannot deny to have been the work of Christians; since it is contrary to all probability to imagine, that the virgin Mary had such a tower erected upon her mean habitation. In violent tempests of thunder and lightning, they ring two little bells, which are hung in the tower, not doubting but that their sound will disperse any tempest, and prevent any ill effects from it. Among an almost innumerable heap of ornaments about the Casa Santa, is an angel of cast gold, profusely enriched with diamonds and other gems, with one knee inclined, offering a golden heart embellished with large diamonds, and terminating in a flame of rubies and pearls, with a lamp burning continually over it. This piece, which is said to have cost 50,000 ducats, was offered by Maria Beatrix Eleanora, of the house of Este, queen of king James II. of England, that, by the intercession of the virgin Mary, she might conceive a son. Accordingly, soon after, as it is said, she had a son; who has since made so much noise in Europe, under the name of the pretender to the British crown. The num-

ber of pilgrims who visit this place in a year has formerly amounted to two hundred thousand; but the reformation has given a severe blow to the sale of indulgences; and even among those who still adhere to the Romish church, the zeal for a tiresome pilgrimages has cooled, or run into other channels; so that at present the number of pilgrims repairing hither annually, for devotion, seldom exceeds forty or fifty thousand. The greatest concourse is seen here in May, June, and part of July, as likewise in September; for it seems Paulus à Sylva was informed in a vision, that the virgin Mary was born on the 8th day of that month."

The following legend we give, from the same author, as a specimen of the miracles said to be performed at the holy house. "There is still to be seen near the Casa Santa the picture of a priest offering his entrails to the virgin Mary. The occasion of putting up this picture, according to the inscription under it, was as follows: This priest, by birth a Dalmatian, lived at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and had always entertained the highest veneration for the Madonna di Loretto; being taken prisoner by the Turks, and strongly solicited to abjure the Christian religion, he not only withstood their menaces and promises, but, to vex the infidels, never ceased calling upon the name of Christ and the virgin Mary, till he was asked the reason of such loud and continual invocations. His answer was, that those names being engraven in the inmost recesses of his heart, he could not forbear it. And when they threatened to tear his heart and entrails out of his body, if he did not immediately renounce Christ and Mary, he replied, that the first was in their power, but that it was impossible to take away Christ and Mary from him. Upon this the Turks immediately put their threatenings in execution. The Dalmatian priest, in the midst of his torture, still persisted in calling upon Mary with a loud voice, and promising a pilgrimage to Loretto. As he lay expiring, they put his heart and entrails, which they had torn out of him, into his hands, sarcastically telling him, that he might now go and perform his promise, and carry that offering to Loretto. They had no sooner spoke, but the martyr immediately set out with his heart and entrails in his hand, and at length arrived at Loretto; where having shewed his empty thorax, and offered his entrails, &c. and after relating the whole affair, and receiving the sacrament, he died in an ecstasy of joy!"

LIST of SHIPS taken from the French,  
continued from p. 240.

Le Roy Davide, }  
 St. Jaques, } from Martinico,  
 M. Belleisle, } for France, all  
 La Janette, } by privateers.  
 Elizabeth, }  
 M. de Tournay, }  
 A snow, }  
 L'Amiable Susanne, }  
 Lillie, } from St. Domin-  
 Nancy, with 19 nine } go, for ditto,  
 pounders, &c. } by ditto.  
 Le Guede Boux }  
 L'Amiable Martha, from Rochelle, for }  
 Mississippi. }  
 A large snow, from Newfoundland, for }  
 Marseilles. }  
 L'Immaculate Conception, from St. John }  
 D'Acre, for Marseilles. }  
 Esperance, from Salonica, for ditto, both }  
 by capt. Fortunatus Wright. }  
 L'Amiable, from Bourdeaux, for Rotter- }  
 dam. }  
 A galliot, from Bayonne, for Nantz. }  
 A brig, from Lisbon, for Havre. }  
 Grand Jewdeon, of 6 }  
 six - pounders, and } privateers, by the  
 195 men, } men of war.  
 Le Gloire, of 8 guns, }  
 and 100 men, }  
 Another privateer drove on shore at the }  
 Bahamas. }

[To be continued.]

LIST of SHIPS taken by the French,  
continued from p. 241.

The Susanna, Waugh, from Antigua, }  
 for London. }  
 Triton, Messurier, } from Virginia.  
 Whiting, Finch, }  
 Concord, Mudie, from Glasgow, for Vir- }  
 ginia. }  
 Scipio, Daws, }  
 Good Intent, Moon, }  
 Lucretia, Davis, }  
 Endeavour, Gray, }  
 Duke of Cumberland, } from Newfound-  
 Russel, } land, by pri-  
 Esther, John, } vateers.  
 Friendship, Bully, }  
 Signe, of Jersey, }  
 Possilion, a snow, }  
 John, Cheefeman, }  
 Adventure, Dodd, } from Philadelph.  
 Lark, Callender, } for London.  
 Expedition, — }  
 Lydia, Riddall, from London, for Phila- }  
 delphia. }  
 A vessel cut out of Gibraltar-bay, by two }  
 privateers. }  
 Dolly, Cole, from Lipari, for London. }

Greyhound, Morris, from Leghorn, for }  
 Algiers. }N. S. de Bon Fem, } from London, for  
 Nuestra Concio } Oporto.Hibernia, Anson, taken under the guns }  
 of Leghorn. }A Briton, Carter, with pilchards for the }  
 Streights. }A light vessel, } for Alicant.  
 Weymouth, Cox, }Adventure, Maley, from Gibraltar, for }  
 London. }Parker, Harrison, from London, for Car- }  
 thagen. }Torze, de Sylva, from Lisbon, for Cork. }  
 Nancy, Todd, from Gottenburgh, for }  
 Leith. }Industry, Hammond, from Hamburgh, }  
 for New-York. }

[To be continued.]

**T**HE act for granting to his majesty several rates and duties upon indentures, leases, bonds, and other deeds, and upon news-papers, advertisements and almanacks, &c. &c. &c. Provides, That after July 5, 1757, there shall be paid the following additional duties, viz. Upon indentures, leases, -bonds, and other deeds 1s. upon every news-paper one halfpenny; upon every advertisement in the news-papers 1s. upon any advertisement in pamphlets or periodical works 1s. on sheet almanacks 1d. for other almanacks 2d. upon almanacks made to serve several years, the said several additional duties for every such year. Upon licences for retailing wine, where no other licence is taken out, 5l. upon such licences where only a beer licence is taken out 4l. upon such licences where a licence for spirituous liquors is taken out 40s. A penalty of 100l. is to be levied on retailing wine unlicensed, one moiety to be forfeited to the king, and the other to the informer. The commissioners of the stamp duties are to grant wine licences; nevertheless the licences granted by former commissioners are to be in force for the time they were granted. These licences to be taken out yearly, 10 days before the expiration of the former licence, and the duty to be paid at the same time. The commission for granting wine licences, by act of 12 Car. II. is to cease on the commencement of the present act. The privileges of the two universities and of the Vintners company are hereby preserved; but the privilege of the company is not to extend to such persons as purchase their freedom of the said company after the commencement of the act. The privilege of the

borough.

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borough of St. Albans, to grant licences to three taverns in that borough is also preferred. Proportional duties are appointed to be paid in Scotland.—A duty of 4s. per chaldron, Newcastle measure, is, by the said act, to be levied upon all coals exported to foreign parts. For the other provisions of this act, relating to the application of the said duties, their management, &c. we must refer to the act itself.

By the act for allowing a further bounty on vessels employed in the white herring fishery, &c. the former bounty of 30s. per ton is to cease, and in lieu thereof a bounty of 50s. per ton is allowed on vessels employed in that fishery: They have liberty given them to use such nets as are best adapted to the fisheries, so as the like quantity, in the whole, be carried on board each bunt as the former act directs: Liberty is likewise given to the society to employ their vessels, in the intervals of the fisheries, in any other business, and several other provisions are made for the benefit of the said fishery.

The act to prevent the misbehaviour of the drivers of carts in the streets of London and Westminster, and the limits of the weekly bills of mortality, &c. provides, That one moiety of the penalty of 40s. by act 18 Geo. II. in default of entering, marking and numbering carts, cars, or drays, to be levied on the owners, shall be paid to the informer, and the other moiety to the poor of the parish in which the offence shall be committed. Upon non payment of the said penalty within 24 hours, the same shall be raised by the sale of the cart, car or dray which shall be seized, rendering the offender the overplus, after deducting all charges. On changing the property of such carriages, the new owner's name shall within seven days be affixed thereto, and entered with the commissioners for licensing hackney coaches, &c. and in default of such marking and entering, the offender is to pay a penalty of 40s. and the cart and horse, or, &c. may be sold for the payment thereof and the incidental charges. Justices of peace of London are to assess, annually, the rates and prices of carriage of goods, to make rules and orders for regulating carts and drivers, and for payment of their fare, and to annex penalties for breach of orders, which they may alter and amend, or make new orders. Persons that wilfully obstruct the passage of the streets, &c. with empty carts, carts, or drays, &c. except while plying for hire on their proper stands, or taking up, setting down a fare, shall forfeit any

sum not exceeding 10s. or less than 5s. or be committed to hard labour for any time not exceeding one month. No hackney coaches or carts to ply for hire in Bridge-street, Parliament-street, Great George-street, St. Margaret's-street, or A Abingdon-street, Westminster, on the same penalties as above. The driver of any carriage, by negligence or misbehaviour obstructing the ways and passages, within the bills of mortality, forfeits a sum not exceeding 20s. or is to be committed. Twenty shillings penalty is to be levied also upon all drivers of waggons, obstructing the passage of the highways, except while loading or unloading: Also 20s. penalty to be paid by any driver riding on his waggon or cart, or by negligence or misbehaviour causing any damage, &c. or, when empty, not giving way for coaches, or loaded carriages. All these penalties to be levied by distress, and sale of goods, and for want thereof the offender to be committed to hard labour. One half of the forfeitures for offences committed on the highways is to go to the informer, and the other to the repair of the highways where the offences are committed. Any person may, without warrant, apprehend the offenders against this act, and the inhabitants of the places where such offences shall be committed are deemed legal witnesses against them.

A LIST of SHIPS taken, belonging to Liverpool, since the Declaration of War.

YORK, Foulks.—Llandoverly, Johnson.—Penelope, Chubbard.—Dolly and Nancy, Winn.—George, Cooke.—Lady Strange, Harrison.—Gampus, Corbett.—Two Brothers, Chaffers.—Prince of Orange, Jackson.—Wilson, Hunter.—Nancy, Gill.—Good Intent, Riccards.—Happy Return, —.—Behn, Sherwin.—Annabelle, Settle.—Fanny, Henderwell.—, Fisher.—Rebecca, Benfield.—Hougwart, Martin.—Elizabeth and Mary, Carruthers.—Annabelle, Anyon.—Mercury, Harfnap.—Anson privateer, Cuthbert.

A List of Prizes taken by Liverpool Vessels.

H OPE, Arreau.—Alexander, Ronque.—Renarde, —.—Gloire, Sybillo.—Juke, Connete.—Legere, Du Cassé.—Favoury, Fougasse.—Victoire, —.—Junon, privateer, 12 guns, —.—Liverpool, —.—Marie Esther, Bourdon.—A French pollacco, a stern-red settee, a brigantine, and two Neapolitans.—Le grand Marquis de Tournoy, Dalmar, and three Dutch ships.

[On account of an unavoidable accident, the Song, set to music, is deferred to our next.]

## A NEW MINUET.



## Poetical ESSAYS in JULY, 1757.

## EPISTOLA JONANUS HACKETT.

**J**AM tu, suadet enim Paupertas ferres,  
docto

Pollice sollicitas non sponte sonantia stila,  
Venalesque modos, et mercenarius urges  
Javim Musam, aut per ædia longa viarum  
Emptorem petis, ea contemptum ferre Try-  
phonis, [quentas

Incertasque moras patiens; lætuque fre-  
Patricii templum, tibi quem Fortuna benignum  
Porrexit, sævique nives hyemesque Decembris  
Contemnis plenus Cereris, plenusque Lymi;  
Scilicet ut musas, sanctissima munera divum  
Prostitutas, vitæque canas miserumque Pa-  
tronum;

Non hoc pollicitus, cum tecum prima Sodalis  
Signa tali, Tyroque animosus nobile bellum  
Indixi, facileque vocavi in carmina Musas.  
Degeneras te talis habet; nos exitus alter  
Nobiliorque manet, qui fors si vota secundet,  
Te tibi restituet fors animumque reducet  
Exemplo.

• • • Nondum numerarum tertia lustra;  
Luxurians lusi, tenerique cupidinis arma  
Tradavi tener, et cantis congressibus imper;  
Sed postquam vires dederat maturior ætas  
Conjuxi regnum Bacchi sociale Cytheræ;—  
Tu socius Nugator eras; his moribus arcem  
Prodigus exhausti, et primum tunc visa læcesse  
Paupertas, durasque exercet turbida vires,  
Spes tamen imprudens fovi, confusus amicia.  
Sollicito; fugiunt; nec erat qui vellet amicus  
Vei dare, vel saltem voces audire fedalis.  
Non potuit miseris mater succurrere rebus;  
Non ultra facilis ridet patientiæ patris.  
Quod facerem, feci; qui me sperare, sodales  
Sperno; convertoque oculos in pectus, at illic  
Pro libitu infanti regnum tenere furores:  
Quos primus labor est, quos prima expellere  
cura.

Mollior ex illo, neque enim subvertere amorem  
Permisset natura, sed et sincerior ardor  
Occupat. Accingor; longoque edoctus abusu,

Moribus aggredior claram, facieque puellam,  
Illa modesta fuit. sed nullis retibus usa est,  
Quos gravis exercet siccò Prædaria vultu;  
Et festiva fuit, sed nullas noverit artes,  
Surripit imperium quæis vana Coquetrix va-  
num.

Satis erat, talemque peto, confusus amorem.  
Duxi; non patruam vel amicos consulit illa;  
Non ego; consulimus venerem puerumque  
jocosum.

Tum breve post spatium insincera relinquimus  
Gaudia, et unanimes *Norumbria* dura gelato  
Exceptit gremio; hic labentia tempora fallo  
Immemor urbanæ vitæ, noctemque diemque  
Distribuo liberos inter dulcemque maritum.  
Cum tellus astricta gelu riget, et violentæ  
Descendere nives, atque *Euro* turbidus imber  
Incumbit tecto, lætâ cum conjugæ lætas  
Fabellas refero, quas sumxi forsitan ipse,  
Aut jucundus *Arabi*, aut quæis dat *Perse* nomen.  
Ardorem interea geniale præbet amicus  
Ignis; vix sentitur hyems; sic pace quietâ  
Mens fruitur, sed si forsitan siet invida cura,  
Et vitæ tentet cursum interrompere dulcem,  
Ridens contemno cum sanâ mente pique.

C. C.

## ANSWER to the foregoing.

**A**LAS! poor Charles! poor Charles, alas!  
And so thou'rt fix'd for life;  
And yet, good faith, as matters pass,  
You're right, but then—*that wife!*  
All this is absolutely true!  
You are, Lord bless us, marry'd?  
Ma'm'selle has brought a youngster too!  
—But how hast thou miscarry'd?  
And so you read the *Persian Tales*  
Of ev'nings to delight her?  
And kiss and toy when small talk fails;  
—Farewell all hopes of mitre.  
Hast thou turn'd all the ancients o'er,  
And con'd their sage sentences,  
To do what they ne'er did before,  
A thing wherein no sense is?

One poor old fool there was indeed,  
 Who took a wife unto him;  
 And oft she made his soft pate bleed;  
 And forely did it rue him.  
 Did Horace wed? Did *Virgil* play  
 The fool in this damn'd manner?  
 I'd sooner let my skin *per* day,  
 To *Michael Pelt* the tanner.  
 Now lay thy much-lov'd *Spenser* by,  
 Nor more touch *English* poet;  
 Tho' thou art so demolisht, why,  
 The world need never know it.  
 But you're so happy!—*Lack-a-day*!  
 Mayst thou be happy still!  
 Bad symptom that tho' doctors say,  
 He feels not that he's ill.  
 There may howe'er—but you know best—  
 There may be some such thing,  
 As love, joy, quiet, and the rest,  
 Within a wedding-ring.  
 Yet granting you enjoy it all,  
 Tho' *Patty* brews good liquor,  
 Yourself below'd by great and small,  
 The 'squire and humble vicar:  
 I'm free from care, and free from wife;  
 Ne'er drooping, tho' half undone;  
 You by hard fates fast bound for life,  
 Two hundred miles from *London*.

## SALLINDA, 1757.

SALLINDA's fav'rite necklace gone,  
 The nymph knew not which way;  
 Occasion'd heavy grief and moan,  
 All that unlucky day.  
 Next day, a ribband took its place,  
 And equally it shone;  
 All ornaments become a face,  
 Which owes its charms to none.  
 Venus the glitt'ring toy had seiz'd,  
 In hopes to mend her fate;  
 For why? Sallinda's charms had pleas'd  
 Beyond her own of late.  
 This toy must sure some force possess,  
 Beyond my zone she said;  
 That all to her their vows address,  
 And leave me for the maid.  
 Mistaken Venus! be at ease;  
 Fix not amiss the blame;  
 Her trappings have their pow'r to please  
 From her, not from the them.

## To a LADY. By Mr. HACKETT.

THREE days and eke three nights beside,  
 For you we've sigh'd and pin'd;  
 And, Madam, now at length have try'd,  
 In rhyme to speak our mind.  
 Grief can't in numbers be so fierce;  
 He tames, that fetters it in verse.  
 Deserting tennis and champagne,  
 Charles grunts and groans all day;  
 Myself would fain, in better strain,  
 Drive care and thought away  
 I toast you twenty times a night,  
 But still I cannot drown love quite.

\* Of W—r—n, in Shropshire.  
 in an epistle to Mr. Cornhillbach, of Chester, lately published, has favoured the chiming sons of  
 Parnassus with a defence of rhyme.

My heart, you say (Lord knows how true!)  
 E'en now belongs to twenty;  
 'Fore heav'n, I'm only fond of you;  
 Sweet girl, let this content ye.  
 If ever beauty I did see  
 Before 'twas but a dream of thee.  
 On one of us, O, pity take,  
 For sure you would be loth,  
 (Altho' you make our poor hearts ache)  
 To be the death of both.  
 If I kill Charles, or Charles kill me,  
 Full sure the conq'r'or hang'd will be.  
 Or, since your wit and sense alone,  
 Set Charles's heart on fire;  
 And since those lips and eyes, I own,  
 And so forth, I admire:  
 You may to both of us be kind,  
 Give me the body, him the mind.

A RIDDLE. Humbly inscribed to the very sa-  
 gacious, as well as agreeable Miss N—  
 J—NES \*.

MADAM,

WITH your good leave, I'll now rehearse  
 Some solecisms quaint, in homely  
 verse, [high]  
 Which a neat Shropshire lass (Miss H—w—t  
 Produc'd in prettier prose the other night.  
 But, tho' the rhymes be rough, and lame  
 the feet are,

Pardon, I beg, my well intended metre;  
 And, with the candid *Byrom*†, pray, excuse  
 The coarse, mean jingle, of a country muse.  
 Well then—in spite of ignominious stigma,  
 Suppose, we modulate the said enigmas.  
 The lines—(all farther preface to neckle)  
 Speak to the following wonderful effect.

I am (you'll think) a paradox, or worse,  
 "A friend and foe—a blessing and a curse,  
 Beauteous, deform'd—save life, the same  
 destroy, [straight am I;  
 Long, short—round, square—crooked and  
 Hot, cold—uneven, smooth—and hard and  
 soft,

And, where in greatest plenty, wanted oft:  
 When I'm most useful, then I'm least re-  
 garded,

And, tho' I suit all tastes, by some discarded;  
 Sav'ry, insipid—sweet, and of bad smell,  
 Both strong and weak—vast burdens carry  
 well

Sometimes—at others tho' (if not a hair)  
 A pin's too pond'rous quite for me to bear.  
 Me tho' at home they have, yet for my sake,  
 And to procure me, men long journeys make.  
 I'm so capricious, that (alack-a-day!)  
 At one time company I drive away,  
 And of reflection am prodigious full,  
 Yet at another none at all are dull,  
 I so assiduously assemblies strive  
 To entertain, and keep 'em all alive.  
 The nuptial noose I can dissolve with ease,  
 And have the art to please, and to displease;

So

† The ingenious Dr. Byrom, of Manchester; who,  
 in an epistle to Mr. Cornhillbach, of Chester, lately published, has favoured the chiming sons of

So that my presence, and my absence too,  
Are both desir'd, and that by not a few.  
I'm much admir'd by housewives, and by  
cooks,

And oft by farmers curst with crabbed looks.  
I'm us'd by merchants, to increase their  
wealth," [*Health* \*.

And am the sweetest thought, when got by  
"Famine and plenty too I cause ('tis plain)  
And am an antidote, as well as bane:

Man, beast, and fish, and fowl (it is well  
known) [own.

Earth, air, and sea, my wond'rous influence  
The fairest ladies lips (what harm in this,  
Since by their leave ?) I oft presume to kiss ;  
Assist in dressing 'em, both night and morn,  
And their dear persons charmingly adorn.

A sov'reign remedy I oft am found  
For lovers, that with dire despair abound,  
And (as experience happily has taught 'em)  
Tho' ne'er so distant, have together brought  
'em [wonder]

And made 'em meet again (to each one's  
Tho' once, a thousand miles or more, asunder.  
I'm overbearing, and subservient both,"

(*Tho' to submit, sometimes, I seem so loth* †)

"Useful, destructive—death, of health the  
fountain,

A fluid, solid—valley, and a mountain.  
My Offspring's large ; yet (let fond mothers  
know)

To children I've been found a deadly foe.  
In me, of miracles the subject's seen,  
Of armies too the overthrow I've been.  
And of philosophers the plague ('tis said)  
The poet's theme, and the musician's aid."

*Me, as a thing unfixable, some traduce* ‡,  
Ter, "in fortification I'm of use.

I've caus'd, in short—(to end this tedious  
lecture)

In all the world the finest architecture."

#### POSTSCRIPT.

DEAR Mifs!—if I may be so bold,  
To add, to what above is told,  
(For, tho'—I humbly hope—not vicious,  
My muse, I doubt, is too officious)

Pray, tell her I—d—th—p at *H—k—s—us*,  
Who into life wou'd well nigh wake stone,  
That the fore-mention'd wond'rous fluid,  
Communicated by Mifs *H—w—t*,

When, by young, charming virgin ladies,  
By distillation pure, it made is,  
Has ever been accounted precious,  
If not miraculous—(Lord bless us !)

By strange, uncharitable elves,  
Who judge of others by 'emselves.  
But, when old, wither'd maids discharge it,  
(For oft it wants to be enlarged)

Out of one vessel int' another—  
(And women make a woeful scudder,

\* This line (it is confessed) is an interpolation of the poet's.  
original prose.

† Another insertion, for the sake of the rhyme, and so keep up, as it were, a  
kind of antithesis.

‡ *Quem tu, Melpomene, semel, &c.,  
Illum non labor Isthmiae  
Clarabit pugilum.*

When in the operation caught)

'Tis look'd upon as good for nought ;  
In fine—no worse some people think,  
That which runs down a common sink.

I cou'd proceed—like any *Tony* ;  
But, for this time, adieu ! dear *Jenny* !  
The liv'ry-boy, that brought your letter,  
(What bearer cou'd e'er bring a better ?)

Now forely wants to get away ;  
And thou'd indeed no longer stay.

I'll swear—'tis three o'clock !—a most ;  
And, as he is not to ride post,

'Tis somewhat hard, for the poor lad,  
To travel, now the roads are bad,

Full fifteen miles upon a thaw :  
O !—how impatience swells his crew !

Methinks, his countenance grows gruff,  
And lours—along of all this stuff :

He looks (I see) and looks again,  
And d—mns (I doubt) my plaguy pen—

Reddens, with secret wrath oppress'd,  
And walks about—and cannot rest,

Thinking I never shall ha' done,  
And wishing I had ne'er begun.

All this I justly may suppose ;  
And therefore shall at once inclose

These hasty rhymes, with quick dispatch,  
(Lest *Tom* his head again shou'd scratch,

Or wildly stare, look up, and wriddle)  
In a presumptuous prose epistle,

That I to you had wrote, dear Mifs !  
Before I fell a scratting this.

In serious sadness, to give o'er,  
And now to trouble you no more—

With candour, Mifs, the faults excuse,  
Of your most faithful

Nov. 11, 1755.

† PHILOMUSE.

#### A C R O S T I C K.

M ost beauteous opens the dawning morn,  
I f fleecy clouds the skies adorn ;  
S erene the heavens around display,  
S ure signs of Sol's diffusive ray.  
E nrich'd with charms, enrob'd with truth,  
L ucinda thus in early youth,  
S hines and bespeaks perfection near ;  
D efend, ye gods ! this beauteous fair,  
A nd when love's chain her peace despoils,  
L et some blest youth devoid of wiles,  
E njoy the sunshine of her smiles.

A M I C U S.

HORACE, ODE III. BOOK IV. imitated.  
From Mr. DUNCOMBE.

WHOE'ER to studious leisure train'd,  
Has || once a fellowship obtain'd,  
In Granta's learn'd retreat ;  
No more with § syllogistick cares  
Perplex'd, at dinner and at prayers  
Assumes a loftier feat.

No

† Another addition to the  
original prose.

‡ Another insertion, for the sake of the rhyme, and so keep up, as it were, a  
kind of antithesis.

‡ *Quem tu, Melpomene, semel, &c.,  
Illum non labor Isthmiae  
Clarabit pugilum.*

No more \* he echoes in the hall,  
 With loud declamatory brail,  
 The fame of Rome and Greece;  
 And † crowns with a triumphal car  
 Returning heroes, great in war,  
 And amiable in peace.  
 Now with his brethren view him roll,  
 With many a shrug, the winding bowl,  
 Along the level green;  
 Now, unrestrain'd, behold him rove  
 On I Cam's fair borders, thro' the grove  
 Where ‡ scholars ne'er are seen.  
 When seven long years are now complete,  
 He in the senate takes his seat  
 Each congregation day;  
 And § envies no applauded wits,  
 While there on ¶ equal terms he sits,  
 By Maſon, Hurd, and Gray.  
 By thy bleſt aid, O powerful \*\* grace!  
 The ſons of lords obtain a place,  
 Among the ſons of art;  
 Thou paint'ſt a ready way to fame,  
 And e'en to †† dukes the ſacred name,  
 Of doct'ors can'ſt impart!  
 From thee our votes and voices flow,  
 To thee the ſilken hoods we owe,  
 That float adown our ſhoulders;  
 By thee, on feſtal days, the gown  
 Of ſcarlet charms the gaping town,  
 And dazzles all beholders.  
 Tho' thou haſt oft beſtow'd rewards  
 On ſtateſmen, ſages, peers, and ‡‡ bards,  
 And crown'd their high deſerts;  
 Yet wond'ring ſtrangers ‖ ſtare to ſee  
 Full many a blockhead made by thee,  
*A Maſter of the Arts.*

• ——— non

*Ornatum foliis ducentem  
 Offendet Capitolio.*

† ——— nec

*Carrum ducet Achaïcis  
 Viſitorem.*

‡ *Quæ Tiber aquæ fertile perfluunt  
 Et ſpiſſæ ſenioris comæ.*

§ *The junior part of the college are called ſcholars.  
 ¶ ——— jam dente minus mordeor invade.*

¶ *Romæ, principis urbium,  
 Dignatur ſoboles inter amabiles  
 Vatum ponere me choros.*

•• *A grace is an act of the ſenate, conſerring  
 degrees.*

†† ——— mutis piſcibus

*Donatura cycniſonum.*

‡‡ *Romana fidicen lyre.*

‖ *Totum muneriſ hoc tuieſt,  
 Quid monſtror digito prætereuntium.*

EPITAPH on ROBERT PURSGLOVE, Biſhop  
 of Hull, who died May 2, 1579.

*At Tiddeſwall, Derbyſhire.*

UNDER this ſtone as here doth ly, a  
 corps ſometimes of fame,  
 In Tiddeſwall bred and born truly Robert  
 Purſglove by name.

And there brought up by parents care at  
 ſchools and learning trad, [was had;  
 Till afterwards by uncle dear to London he

Who William Bradſhaw hight by name in  
 Paul's which did him place,  
 And there at ſchools did him maintaine full  
 thrice 3 whole year's ſpace: [wis,  
 And then into the Abbaye was placed as I  
 In Southwark call'd, where it doth ly, Saine  
 Mary Overis: [college right,  
 To Oxford then, who did him ſend into that  
 And there 14 years did him ſind which  
 Corpus Chriſti hight:  
 From thence at length he went, a clerke of  
 learning great, [plac'd in Prior's ſeat;  
 To Giſburn Abbey ſtreight was ſent and  
 Biſhop of Hull he was alſo, archdeacon of  
 Nottingham, [each ſuffragan;  
 Provoſt of Rotherham college too, of York  
 Two grammar ſchools he did ordain with land  
 for to endure, [and poor.  
 One hoſpittall ſer to maintain 12 impotent  
 O Giſburn, throw with Tiddeſwall town,  
 lement and mourn you may,  
 For this ſaid clerk of great renown lyeth  
 here compact in clay:  
 Though cruel death hath now down brought  
 this body which here doth ly,  
 Yet trump of Fame ſtay can he ſought to  
 ſound his praye on high.

*2gi legis hunc verſum crebro reliquum memoreris  
 Vile cadaver ſum tuque cadaver oris.*

*Round the Verge of the Stone.*

Chriſt is to me as life on earth,  
 And death to me is gaine,  
 Becauſe I truſt thro' him alone  
 Salvation to obtaine.  
 So brittle is the ſtate of man,  
 So ſoon it doth decay,  
 So all the glorie of this world  
 Muſt paſs and fade away.

On bearing of the Pondicherry being purchaſed  
 for the capital Ship of the private Ships of  
 War, called the Britiſh Ladies Reſolution.

WHEN beauty takes its country's part,  
 And fans the flame of war,  
 Redoubled courage fires the heart,  
 Of ev'ry Britiſh tar.  
 Swift ſpread the wings, ye patriot fair!  
 For glorious execution:  
 Succeſs is ſure; for who ſhall dare,  
 To check your Reſolution? **BOYCE.**

*On Echar'd's and Biſhop Burnet's Hiſtoris.*


GIL's hiſtory appears to me  
 Political anatomy;  
 A caſe of ſkeletons well done,  
 And malefactors every one.  
 His ſharp and ſtrong incision pen,  
 Hiſtorically cuts up men,  
 And does, with lucid ſkill, impart,  
 Their inward ails of head and heart.  
 Laurence proceeds another way,  
 And well dreſſ'd figures does diſplay:  
 His characters are all in ſheſh,  
 Their hands are fair, their faces freſh;  
 And from his ſweet'ning art derive  
 A better ſcent, than when alive;  
 He wax-work made to pleaſe the ſons,  
 Whoſe fathers were Gil's ſkeletons.

**MATTHEW GREEN.**

**T H E**

# Monthly Chronologer.

THURSDAY, June 30.

 R. Henshaw was elected bailiff of the borough of Southwark, in the room of Mr. Stewart, deceased.

SATURDAY, July 2.

Thomas Wotton, Esq; was chosen master, Jacob Tonson, Esq; and Mr. deputy John Clarke, wardens, of the worshipsful company of Stationers, for the year ensuing.

MONDAY, 4.

His majesty went, with the usual state, to the house of peers, and made a most gracious speech from the throne, which see p. 320. After which the parliament was prorogued to August 11 ensuing.

TUESDAY, 5.

Count Colloredo, ambassador from the emperor, set out, from his house in May-fair, on his return to Vienna.

THURSDAY, 14.

Was tried by a special jury at Guildhall, before the Right Hon. lord Mansfield, by a direction out of the court of Chancery, the long contested cause between Sir Crisp Gascoyne, Knt. plaintiff, and Mr. Benjamin Cleeve, defendant, upon a policy of insurance on the life of one Blackburne Poulton, deceased; and after a trial of about ten hours, the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant Mr. Cleeve.

SATURDAY, 16.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when William Hadley and Stephen Harding, for housebreaking; James Wales, for bestiality with a mare; John Pritchard, for returning from transportation; and Eleanor Eddowes, for forgery, received sentence of death: One to be transported for 14 years; 19 for seven years; one to be branded, and one whipped.

SUNDAY, 17.

Admiral Townshend arrived at Spithead from Jamaica, in his majesty's ship the Roebuck, capt. Holwell.

MONDAY, 18.

The powder-mills at Ewell, in Surry, blew up, and one man was killed by the accident.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

At night, was a very hot prefs for seamen, on the river Thames, and many hundred men were taken for his majesty's service.

SATURDAY, 23.

Whitehall. By letters from vice-admiral Watson, dated the 31st of January, off Calcutta, in the river Hughley, there is an account, that having sailed the 16th of October last, with all the Squadron, and the Walpole and Marlborough Indiamen, from Madras for Bengal, he anchored, after a July, 1757.

tedious passage, on the 5th of December, in Ballafore road; and having crossed the braces on the 8th, proceeded up the river, and arrived at Fulta on the 15th, where he found governor Drake, and the gentlemen of the council, on board such ships and vessels as had escaped falling into the hands of the Moors. As the pilots would not take charge of the ships till the springs were over, the admiral could not proceed higher till the 28th, when he sailed with the Kent, Tyger, Salisbury, Bridgewater, and King's Fisher sloop. The next afternoon col. Clive was landed, in order to march and attack Busbudgia fort by land, at the same time that the Squadron appeared before the place, which anchored, and began to cannonade about eight o'clock in the morning on the 30th; and, at half past eight, the king's troops were landed to support col. Clive. The ships soon silenced the enemy's fire; and, at seven in the evening, 100 seamen were landed under the command of capt. King. At half past eight the body of the fort was on fire, and immediately after, news was received that the place was taken, but the few people in it had all escaped. One of the company's captains was killed, and four soldiers wounded. This fort was extremely well situated for defence, having a wet ditch round it, but badly provided with cannon, only eighteen guns, from 24 pounders and downwards, and about forty barrels of powder, with ball in proportion, being found in it. On the 31st of January the Kent and Tyger anchored between Tanna fort, and a battery opposite to it, both which the enemy abandoned as the ships approached. About forty guns, some 24 pounders, and all mounted on good carriages, with some powder and ball, were found in this fort and battery; and the admiral left the Salisbury as a guard-ship to prevent the enemy from regaining them. In the night the admiral sent the boats, manned and armed, up the river, to burn a ship and some vessels said to be filled with combustibles, which was executed without opposition. The next morning early, the company's troops were landed, and immediately began their march to Calcutta. The Kent and Tyger soon after proceeded up the river, together with the 20 gun ship and sloop. At 40 minutes after nine, the enemy began to fire upon the Tyger, from their batteries below Calcutta, which they abandoned as the ships approached. At 20 minutes past ten, the Tyger and Kent made a very warm fire, inasmuch that the enemy were soon drove from their guns, and presently after ran out of the fort, which capt. Coote with the king's troops, and an officer from

the Kent, entered a little before eleven. Four mortars, 91 guns of different sizes, and a considerable quantity of all kinds of ammunition, were found in this fort. The ships have suffered very little in their masts, yards, and rigging, and have only lost nine seamen and three soldiers killed, and twenty-six seamen and five soldiers wounded. An expedition was then proposed against Hughley, to be executed by the 20 gun ship and sloop, the boats of the Squadron manned and armed, assisted by all the king's troops, amounting to 170, the company's grenadiers, and 200 Seapoys, which were to be landed under the command of major Kilpatrick; and every thing being prepared, they sailed the 5th of January, under the command of capt. Smith, of the Bridgewater; and, on the 11th, the admiral received an account of the taking that place, in which was found 20 guns, from 24 pounders downwards, with a quantity of ammunition. The city of Hughley has since been burnt and destroyed, together with the granaries and storehouses of salt, situated on the banks of each side the river, which will be of great prejudice to the Nabob, as they contained a store for the subsistence of his army, while in that part of the country. (See p. 296.)

MONDAY, 25.

Was the greatest quantity of wheat at the corn market in Mark-lane that has been seen for 12 months past, which reduced the price seven shillings per quarter.

Francis Gossine, Esq; alderman of London, William Caillon, of Hackney, Esq; and Charles Ackers, of St. John's-street, Esq; are appointed justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

The fleet from the Streights is arrived, under the convoy of the Jersey, Sir William Burnaby, and is esteemed worth 3,000,000 sterling. By this happy event the poor weavers, &c. in Spittlefields, who were starving, will be soon relieved from their distress. The Jersey has taken prizes to the value of 50,000l. since her being in those seas.

Ninety-two sail of ships from the Leeward Islands are arrived under convoy of the Anson, Surprise, and the Trial sloop: Thirty-eight sail more belonging to Ireland and Bristol, were seen in safety to their respective ports.

Great quantities of grain of all sorts have been imported from foreign parts, as well as the plantations, which has reduced the price of corn in most parts of the kingdom. To this may be added, we tell it with great satisfaction, that there is a fine prospect of plentiful crops the ensuing harvest, as well in Ireland as the united kingdoms. (See p. 306.)

Camps are formed on Barham Downs, at Clitham, near Dorchester and Salisbury, in Buckinghamshire; and at Clapham, to which places trains of artillery have been sent.

The following gentlemen are chose the committee for managing the African affairs for the year ensuing, viz. For London, William Bowden, Ronjat Lehook, and Robert Scott, Esqrs.—For Bristol, Joseph Champion, Samuel Smith, and Vincent Biscoe, Esqrs.—For Liverpool, Samuel Touchet, Richard Gildart, and Nathaniel Bafnet, Esqrs.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge have, since our last (see p. 306.) returned letters of thanks to the corporation of Great Yarmouth, by Mr. alderman Nelson, to that of Tewkesbury, by the Hon. Robert Harley, their recorder, to New Sarum, and to Sterling: The corporation of Brewers and Maltsters of Dublin have likewise voted them the freedom of their society.

A great number of rich prizes have been taken by the cruizers and privateers this month, particularly from St. Domingo and the Prince of Conti East-Indiaman. The Grandville of 36 guns, and 370 men, blew up in an engagement with the Britannia, Fowler, and all the hands, but four, perished. (See p. 306.)

On the 5th, at seven in the morning, a shock of an earthquake was felt at Falmouth, but did no damage, and soon after another in Cornwall.

The bounties to seamen and landmen are continued to the 13th of August. (See p. 306.)

The Marine Society have received 1781. the remainder of a subscription entered into a year ago, by the gentlemen of the East-Riding of Yorkshire, to encourage seamen and landmen to enter into his majesty's service. (See p. 305.)

At Oxford affizes one received sentence of death, but was reprieved: At Northampton one, but reprieved: At Abingdon five, but all reprieved: At Winchester four.

The Suffolk, capt. Wilson, the Houghton, capt. Walpole, and the Godolphin, capt. Hutchinson, three East-India ships, who arrived on June 24, at Leith, in their passage home, about 100 leagues to the eastward of the Cape, had a smart engagement with two French men of war, one of 64, the other of 26 guns, whom they fought three hours, and then they ran away. They had no one wounded but a mate, who had the misfortune to have his leg shot off. The company have given a gratuity of 2000l. to the brave crews of the three ships, for their fidelity and courage.

The commandant of Ostend, general Pifa, sent his adjutant to the English vice-consul on the 17th instant, at six of the clock in the morning, to tell him, that by orders from his court all communication with England was broke off; and desired the vice-consul to intimate to the packet boats and British shipping at Ostend, Bruges, and Newport, to depart in twenty-four hours, and not to return into any of the ports of the empress-queen, till farther dispositions be made, which was accordingly done.

Two

Two flags of truce have failed to France with French prisoners, and others are making ready to sail.

The New-York packet arrived in 27 days from New-York, and, on the 25th of June, saw the lord Loudon steering for Halifax, who was within 36 hours fail of the place, with a fair wind.

The assembly of Virginia have voted \$5,000. for his majesty's service.

Fourteen persons have been massacred in Northampton county, in Virginia, two at the back of New-Jersey, four near fort Cumberland, and two near lake George, by the enemies Indians.

*Part of a Letter from Bombay, dated Dec. 13, 1756.*

"Our seasons and heats have been very moderate; the rains very heavy. The greatest heat did not exceed ninety-two degrees: The depth of water fallen, from May to the beginning of October, was ninety-three inches; which I do not know whether it will gain credit with many in England, tho' it be absolutely true, according to the nicest calculation, even to six grains."

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

June 30. JOHN Mayor, of Knightsbridge, Esq; was married to Miss Nettlesfold, with a fortune of 15,000l.

Right Hon. the earl of Haddington, to Miss Mackworth, daughter of Herbert Mackworth, Esq; member for Cardiffe.

William Green, of Finden, in Sussex, Esq; to Miss Emma Molineux, daughter of Sir More Molineux, Bart.

Mr. Walter Quin, to Miss Bull, of Peterborough, with 7000l. fortune.

July 1. Right Hon. the earl of Harborough, to Miss Noel, daughter of the Hon. Mr. justice Noel.

3. John Leman, of Northaw, in Hertfordshire, Esq; to Miss Worth.

James Lee, Esq; to Miss Sally Sloper, with a fortune of 6000l.

6. Edward Vincent, Esq; to Miss Thomlinson.

7. Samuel Whitbread, Esq; an eminent brewer, to Miss Harriot Hayton, daughter of William Hayton, of Ivinghoe, in Bucks, Esq;

Joseph Spray, of Bromyard, in Worcestershire, Esq; to Miss Higgins, with a fortune of 7000l.

8. John Cockshutt, of Colchester, in Essex, Esq; to Miss Bishop, of Hanover-square, with a fortune of 8000l.

15. Geo. Daintry, Esq; to Miss Marriotte.

16. George Venables Vernon, Esq; to lady Mansell, niece to the earl of Jersey.

Adam Martin, of the Inner Temple, Esq; to Miss Mansfield.

19. Mr. Robert Coleman, of Bristol, to Miss Betty Fuller, of the Devises, with a fortune of 8000l.

22. Thomas Bower, of Kensington, Esq; to Miss Lutkinds, of Charterhouse-square, with a fortune of 5000l.

24. Theobald Forrester, of Mitcham, Esq; to Miss Harriot Smithson.

Sir Thomas Frederick, Bart. to the Hon. Miss Bathurst, daughter of lady Selina Bathurst.

July 3. Right Hon. lady Ludlow, was delivered of a daughter.

17. Lady of Edward Gardiner, of Pishoberry, Hertfordshire, Esq; of a daughter.

#### DEATHS.

June 26. JOHN Earle, of Chute-Forest, in Wilts, Esq;

Richard Crowle, Esq; member for Hull, in Yorkshire.

27. Lady Susanna Hay, eldest daughter of the marquis of Tweedale.

29. Right Hon. Heneage Finch, earl of Aylesford, succeeded in titles and estate by his son lord Guernsey.

July 2. Right Hon. Elizabeth countess dowager of Sandwich, grandmother to the present earl, and daughter of John Wilmot, the witty earl of Rochester, at Paris.

Mr. William Dew, master of the George Inn, in West-Smithfield.

4. Mr. Francis Fletcher, master of the Devil Tavern, Temple-Bar, and a common-council man.

Seignior Pucei, minister from Tuscany, aged 80, who had resided 40 years at this court.

6. Major general O'Farrel, colonel of the 22d regiment of foot.

Caleb Garbrand, Esq; a Jamaica planter.

7. Jacob Gomez Serra, of St. Mary Axe, Esq;

12. Thomas Corbett, of Hackney, Esq; who has several times been put up for sheriff of London, &c.

John York, of Richmond, in Yorkshire, Esq; member for Richmond 47 years.

14. Master Hoare, only son of Mr. Hoare, banker, in Fleet street.

Theodore Bosman, Esq; formerly high sheriff of Sussex, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

15. Right Hon. John Robartes, earl of Radnor, aged 71, who dying a bachelor, the title is extinct.

Hon. Henry Finch.

16. Rev. Dr. Derham, president of St. John's college, Oxford.

19. Richard Lloyd, Esq; sometime a land-waiter in the port of London.

20. Mr. William Hitchcock, an eminent callico printer, near Mitcham, in Surrey.

21. Philip Fuller, of Stanmore, Esq;

22. Robert Venables, of Mere, in Cheshire, Esq;

23. Mr. Hayward, a dissenting minister.

24. John Lander, Esq; an eminent solicitor.

Thomas Thornberry, Esq; Windsor herald at arms.

Mr. Thomas Beynon, an eminent silk-dyer, at Ilkington.

26. Lady of Edward Gardiner, Esq; in childbirth, of a mortification.



On the 15th of June, the Rev. John Land, M. A. (sometime fellow of Balliol college, Oxford) rector of Marsh-Gibbon, in Buckinghamshire, and vicar of Bampton, in Oxfordshire.

The queen dowager of Prussia, on June 28, at her palace of Monthlignon, aged 71. Her majesty was sister to our sovereign.

Thomas Gray, Esq; a member of the assembly at St. Kitts.

Hon. Spencer Phips, Esq; lieutenant-governor of New-England.

Joseph Murray, Esq; one of the council at New-York.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**W**hitehall, July 2. The king has been pleased to present Henry Matthew Schutz, M. A. to the rectory of Marsh-Gibbon, in Buckinghamshire, void by the death of the Rev. John Land.

*From the rest of the PAPERS.*

Mr. John Parry was presented to the rectory of Eaton-Bishop, in Herefordshire.—Mr. Thomas Russel, to the living of Woolhope, and donative of Breinton, in Herefordshire.—Cornelius Willies, M. A. to the prebend of Henstbridge, in the cathedral of Wells.—Samuel Tonson, B. A. to the rectory of South-Caldicot, in Hampshire.—Mr. William Trevors, to the vicarage of Sutton on the Moors, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Hilton, to the vicarage of St. Thomas, in Yorkshire.—Mr. Wakeling, to the vicarage of Allerton, in Herefordshire.—Joshua Allen, M. A. to the rectory of Norberth, with the chapel of Robertson, in Pembrokeshire.—Mr. Merrick was elected lecturer of St. Anne's, Soho.—Rev. Mr. Gidding, fellow of New college, elected warden of Winchester college, and net Dr. Purnell, as said, thro' mistake, in our last.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable Erasmus Saunders, D. D. to hold the consolidated rectories of Mapsoombe and King's Down, in Kent, with the vicarage of St. Martin's in the Fields, in Middlesex.—To enable Nicholas Payting, M. A. to hold the rectory of St. Martin Outwich, in London, with the rectory of Hackwell, in Essex.—To enable Nicholas Tanner, M. A. to hold the vicarage of North-Petherton, with the rectory of Thurst-Champflower, both in Somersetshire.—To enable Nicholas Fawcett, D. D. to hold the rectory of Jagestry, with the rectory of Church-Eaton, in Staffordshire.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**K**ensington, June 29. The king was pleased to redeliver the seals to the Right Hon. William Pitt, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of State.

—, June 30. His majesty was pleased to deliver the custody of the great

seal to Sir Robert Henley, Knt. who was thereupon sworn of his majesty's most Hon. privy council, and lord keeper of the great seal of Great-Britain.

His majesty delivered the custody of the privy seal to Richard earl Temple.

His majesty appointed the Right Hon. George earl of Orford, to be lord-lieutenant of the county of Norfolk, and of the city of Norwich, and county of the same: And the Right Hon. Francis Seymour Conway earl of Hertford, to be lord lieutenant of the county of Warwick.

Whitehall, July 2. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint his grace Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle, Henry Bilson Legge, Robert Nugent, Esqrs. William Ponsonby, Esq; commonly called lord visc. Duncannon, and James Grenville, Esq; to be commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his majesty's Exchequer.

To grant unto the Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, the office of chancellor of his majesty's Exchequer, in the room of the Right Hon. William lord Mansfield.

To constitute and appoint the Right Hon. George lord Anson, Edward Boscawen, and Temple West, Esqrs. George Hay, doctor of laws, Thomas Orby Hunter, Gilbert Elliot, and John Forbes, Esqrs. to be commissioners for executing the office of high-admiral.

To grant unto the Right Hon. Granville Leveson earl Gower, the office of master of the horse, in the room of his grace Lionel, duke of Dorset.

—, July 5. The king has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Henry Fox, receiver and paymaster general of all his majesty's guards, garrisons, and land forces.

To grant unto his grace Lionel Cranfield, duke of Dorset, the office of constable of Dover castle, and warden of the cinque ports, for the term of his natural life.

To grant unto the Right Hon. John visc. Bateman, of the kingdom of Ireland, the office and place of master of his majesty's buckhounds.

Kensington, July 8. The Right Hon. the earl of Thomson, treasurer of his majesty's household, was sworn one of his majesty's most Hon. privy council.

Whitehall, July 19. The king has been pleased to appoint Edward Hay, Esq; to be his majesty's envoy extraordinary to the king of Portugal.

*From the rest of the PAPERS.*

Capt. Hotham appointed deputy adjutant general of the forces, and to take rank as lieutenant. col. of foot.—Benjamin Carpenter, Esq; first lieutenant and lieutenant. col. Francis Desmarette, Esq; second lieutenant and lieutenant. col. Lewis Charles Mentolieu, Esq; cornet and major; Robert Slaughter, Esq; guidon and major; Oliver Stephens, Esq; exempt and captain;

captain; Robert Hinde, Esq; brigadier and Neut. George Waley, Esq; sub-brigadier and cornet, in the second troop of horse-guards. — Sir Henry Frankland, Bart. conful general at Lisbon.—Henry Willmot, Esq; principal secretary to the great seal; Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; secretary of the commission of bankruptcy; and Edward Woodcock, Esq; secretary of the presentations in shancery. — Dr. Demainbray, inspector of unrated East-India goods in the port of London. — Thomas Jones, jun. Esq; comptroller of the treasury chamber, in the room of his father, who has resigned.

#### Alterations in the List of PARLIAMENT.

**A** Mr. Sir Henry Erskine, re-elected on promotion.  
Aylebury. John Wilkes, Esq; in the room of Thomas Potter, Esq; promoted.  
Bath. Right Hon. William Pitt, — Sir Robert Henley, promoted.  
Calne. Dr. Hay, — Thos. Duckett, Esq; promoted.  
Cockermouth. Earl of Thernond, re-elected on promotion.  
Downton. Thomas Potter, Esq; in the room of James Hayes, Esq;  
Hall. Sir George Montgomery Metham, — Mr. Crowle, deceased.  
Oakhampton. Charles Pratt, Esq; — Mr. Pitt promoted.  
Orford. Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, and John Osley, Esq; re-elected on promotion.  
Winchelsea. Thomas Orby Hunter, Esq; ditto.  
Windfor. Right Hon. Henry Fox, ditto.  
Woodstock. Lord Bateman, ditto.

#### B—K—T—S.

**G** **E**ORGE Walker, of London, merchant.  
Jacob Applebee, of St. court, Broad-street, merchant.  
John Hart, of Chard, in Somersetshire, clothier.  
Charles Visher, of Cook-street, parake maker.  
William Cockran, of Battell, Sussex, linen-draper.  
George Freeman, of Fen-Stanton, shopkeeper.  
John Denmead, of Bath, tavern keeper.  
John Beech, of Wateredge, Hertfordshire, tanner.  
John Kendrick, of Wigan, apothecary.  
Christopher Lilly, of Bristol, merchant.  
Thomas Billington, of Stepney, cabinet-maker.  
Benjamin Wilding, of St. Mary Abchurch, vintner.  
Thomas Chapman, of Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, hofier.  
John Blood, of Tamworth, in Warwickshire, clothier.  
Philip Pilgrims, of Stepney, cooper.  
Joseph Banbury, of Warwick, dealer.  
Simeon Atkinson, of Darlington, in Durham, tanner.  
Edward Brook, and Henry Horne, of Bishopgate-street, grocers.  
Richard Hughes, of Westminster, baker.  
John Atkinson, of King-street, Soho, taylor.  
David Coupland, of St. Martin's in the Fields, scrivener.  
Richard Young and George Silverade, of Holborn, carpenters and partners.  
John Swainson, of Skipton, in Yorkshire, draper and mercer.  
Richard Brouncher, of Cary-street, apothecary.  
James Richardson, of York, grocer.  
John Debonaire, of St. Martin's at Stepney, Jeweller.  
John Read, of Hull, shipwright.  
Robert Short, of Nag's Head Court, Gracechurch-street, merchant.  
Edward Fiddle, of Newgate-street, cheesemonger.  
Peter Becket, of Rudheath, Cheshire, canvas merchant.

**BILLS** of Mortality, from June 14, to July 12.

Christened	{ Males 542 }	1035
	{ Females 493 }	
Buried	{ Males 704 }	1412
	{ Females 708 }	

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years of Age	445
Between 2 and 5	213
5 and 10	76
10 and 20	67
20 and 30	119
30 and 40	114
40 and 50	120
50 and 60	94
60 and 70	92
70 and 80	44
80 and 90	24
90 and 100	4

Buried	{ Within the Walls — — }	1412
	{ Without the Walls — — }	103
	{ In Mid. and Surry — — }	375
	{ City and Sub. Westminster — — }	632

Weekly, June 11	—	402
28	—	350
July 5	—	318
12	—	342

Decreased in the Burials this Month 67.  
Wheaten Peck Loaf 3s. 1d.

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1757.

**T**HE blockade and bombardment of Prague by the Prussians continued, without any extraordinary event, until the 18 ult. when another battle happened between a part of the Prussian army, commanded by the king in person, and the Austrian army which was marching to the relief of Prague, under the command of marshal count Daun, the other part of the Prussian army having been left to continue the blockade of Prague, under the command of marshal Keith. As the Austrian accounts of this battle are ridiculously extravagant, we shall only give that account which was published by authority at Berlin, which was as follows: The king on the 13th left the camp before Prague, and, escorted by a few battalions and squadrons, went to join the prince of Bevera, who marched from his camp to Neuhoff, and came to meet his majesty at Kaurzim. After this junction the king advanced, on the 18th, towards marshal Daun, who had caused all the heavy artillery to be brought from Olmutz, and being reinforced by all the troops that remained in Moravia and Austria, was come to encamp at Mallefchau near Kottitz. The

The enemy was drawn up in three lines on every high mountain, fortified with a great number of battering-pieces, at the foot of which were several defiles. Notwithstanding this advantageous position, his majesty began the attack at two in the afternoon, and made himself master of two batteries and two villages defended with infantry; but could not force the third post, the fire of the enemy was so violent; yet they were again twice repulsed on the right: However, the king thought proper to desist, and retired in good order towards the Elbe to Nimbourg, without being molested or followed by the enemy; nor did their infantry so much as come half way down the mountain, which makes us judge their loss is considerable. Ours cannot be determined, tho' we have lost neither baggage nor cannon, unless a few that could not be brought off, the carriages being broke.

To this we shall add, that the Prussian army engaged in this battle, was reckoned not to exceed 32,000, men, whereas the Austrians were said to be 45,000; and tho' the king of Prussia had been on horseback the whole day, and present at every attack, yet as soon as he had seen his army make good their retreat, he took fresh horses, and, escorted by only 12 or 14 Hussars, set out for Prague, where he arrived next morning, and gave orders for sending off all his artillery, ammunition, and baggage, which were all safely carried off, and the troops had begun their retreat, before the Austrian army in that city heard of the battle; but when they saw the Prussians retreating, a large body of them sallied out on the 20th, under the command of prince Charles of Lorraine, marshal Brown having before died of the wounds he received in the battle of May 6, and came up with the rear of the Prussians, but found it was so well covered that they could do but very little execution. But both sides have been since recruiting and reinforcing their army, so that nothing remarkable has happened; but as the Austrian army have by the last accounts advanced as far as Melnik, and the Prussian army is encamped on both sides of the Elbe at Letomeritz, it is thought, another battle will soon happen in Bohemia. And as a very large detachment of the Russian army has now, it is said, entered Russia, under the command of general Lieven, and the Prussian army under marshal Lehwald, has begun its march towards the Russians; a battle is also soon expected on that side.

Then with regard to the war on the other side of Germany, the duke of Cumberland having retired to the other side of the Weser, the French sent a detachment to reduce the county of East-Friesland, belonging to the king of Prussia, of which we had an account as follows.

Emden, July 4. The marquis d'Auvel, commander of the French troops, sent into

West-Friesland, after having taken possession of Lier, marched on the right of the Ems to this city, which at first seemed determined to make a defence, but the inhabitants were not agreed upon the methods to be taken for that purpose. During this time the gates being shut, the marquis d'Auvel caused some cannon to be brought to beat them down. And the garrison, composed of 400 Prussians, not being strong enough to defend the town, the soldiers mutinied against their officers, whereupon a capitulation was agreed on, and yesterday the gates were opened to the marquis d'Auvel, who made his troops enter with a great deal of order. He assured the magistrates that care should be taken to make them observe a good discipline, and caused two ordinances to be published, the one for the security of the religion and commerce of the city, and the other for prohibiting the exportation of corn and forage out of this principality.

And, by the last mail, we had the following account of the French army's having begun to pass the Weser. Paderborn, July 12. While marshal d'Etrees, by feigned marches, concealed from the duke of Cumberland the real dispositions that were made for passing the Weser, the marquis d'Armentieres, who had laid his bridges between Hoxter and Blanckenow, in the district of the abbey of Corby, passed that river with 10 battalions, 12 squadrons, and 10 pieces of cannon. The duke of Cumberland could not oppose it, as he lay with his army below Hamelen, extending towards the Lower Weser, and the duke de Broglie and M. de Chevert, each with a body of troops, drew his attention towards Minden and Rintelen. The last mentioned town was defended by a fort, in which were 300 Hessians, who surrendered prisoners of war. The French have abandoned that fort, after taking out of it 12 iron cannon, two culverins, two mortars, and what stores they found in it.

The duke of Orleans also crossed the Weser yesterday with his division, and marshal d'Etrees goes over that river this day with the rest of the army; the whole of which it is reckoned will be reassembled to-morrow between Furstenberg and Neuhaus.

The electorate of Hanover is laid under contribution, which is exacted in money, provisions, and forage.

Hanover, July 15. The marquis d'Armentieres has summoned the city of Göttingen to get ready for him, within a limited time, upon pain of military execution, 4000lb. of white bread, 2000 bushels of oats (which is more than is to be found in the whole country) 200 loads of hay, and other provisions. The magistrates have applied to our regency; but we know not what answer they have received.

From Brussels, July 18. We have the following reasons assigned for the orders given the



30. *The Reviewers reviewed.* By Dr. M'Donald, pr. 6d. Cooke.

31. *Plashed's Journey from Calcutta by Sea to Bussrah, &c.* pr. 2s. 6d. Newberry.

32. *Mr. Bower's Reply to a Libel, intitled, The Full Confutation, &c.* pr. 1s. Sandby.

33. *Political Truths, humourously delineated,* pr. 6d. Shepherd.

34. *An Essay upon Money and Coins,* pr. 2s. Hawkins.

35. *Practical Lectures on Education, spiritual and temporal.* By S. Girard, pr. 2s. 6d. Baldwin.

36. *A general Index to the Tatlers, Spectators, and Guardians,* pr. 2s. 6d. Owen.

37. *An Answer from Lien Chi to Xo Ho,* pr. 1s. Cooper.

38. *A true Portrait of the E—— N——,* pr. 6d. Howard.

39. *A feasonable Reply to an Essay on political Lying,* pr. 6d. Cooke.

40. *The second Volume, in 4to, of Taylor's Demosthenes.* Bathurst.

41. *A Letter to L. Bl——y,* pr. 1s. May.

42. *Proceedings on the Trial of Capt. G——,* pr. 6d. H. Owen.

43. *A Discourse on Comets,* pr. 1s. Payne.

44. *An Epistle of Schah Hussein to Na-zr O'Din,* pr. 6d. Kearsley.

45. *A Letter of Consolation to a noble Lady,* pr. 6d. Noble.

46. *Letters on Theron and Aspasio, two Vols.* pr. 5s. Hitch.

47. *The Laws of the Game at Cricket,* pr. 6d. Reeve.

48. *A Letter from Mr. Lee to Mr. Sheridan,* pr. 6d. Scott.

49. *A new Pocket-Book for young Gentlemen and Ladies, or a Spelling Dictionary of the English Language.* By James Buchanan, pr. 2s. bound in red. Baldwin.

50. *Balaam, or the Antiquity of Scandal,* pr. 6d. Cooper.

51. *Letters from an Armenian in Ireland, to his Friends at Trebizond,* pr. 3s. Owen.

52. *Thesaurus Græcæ Poeseos, five Lexicon Græcum.* Autore T. Morell, S. T. P. Pote.

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*[The course of Exchange and the stocks, wind and weather, must be deferred to our next.]*

# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer*.

For AUGUST, 1757.

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With a beautiful Map of Maryland, the Delaware Counties, and the Southern Part of New-Jersey, and a Plan of the Bay, &c. of Toulon, engraved on Copper.

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Many pieces in prose and verse, and particularly Mr. Rider's Epithalamium, Mr. Percival's Journal, and certain mathematical solutions, are received, and will be inserted. The pages in our last, from 327 to 360, are wrong; instead of repeating 312, it should have been 318, &c. but in the contents the true pages are restored.

Subscriptions for a GENERAL INDEX to the LONDON MAGAZINE, continue to be received by E. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Peter-Nollet-Row.



# THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For AUGUST, 1757.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

**A**S your Magazine contains the fullest, and the most impartial account of all the important transactions and events of the present times, it will be of great service to any gentleman that shall hereafter undertake to write the history of the age in which we now live; but I must think, that you are a little too compendious in your account of our parliamentary affairs, and the disputes thereby occasioned; for I must observe that, tho' every question which is warmly opposed in parliament, occasions a dispute among the people without doors, yet there are many material questions which are disputed without doors, tho' they met with little or no opposition within, and it is always of some consequence to posterity to be informed of every thing that occasioned any remarkable dispute among their ancestors.

Now as I, by the variety of company I keep, and the number of pamphlets I read, have an opportunity to learn a great deal of these matters, if you think it will be agreeable to your readers, I shall send you a regular account of what I can collect upon this subject, under the title inclosed.

If you insert this in your next, together with what I have now sent as a beginning, or specimen of what I intend, I shall suppose that it will be agreeable, and consequently shall continue to be,  
Pall-Mall, London, Sir,

July 25, Your constant correspondent  
1757. as well as reader.

*The History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.*

**S**OME unforeseen difficulties having occurred, the parliament did not meet  
1757.

on the 18th of November, which was the day appointed by his majesty's proclamation for its meeting for the dispatch of business; but was further prorogued to Thursday the 2d of December, 1756, when his majesty came to the house of

**A** peers, and opened the session with a most gracious speech from the throne, which the reader may see in your Mag. for last year, p. 595. Upon his majesty's being withdrawn, the lord Sandys, appointed to act as speaker to the house of lords, read the speech to the house, and then the earl of Gower stood up and moved for an address, which motion was seconded by the lord Cathcart, and contained exactly the heads of the address agreed to, which, with his majesty's answer, the reader may see in your said Magazine, p. 596; but that part of the motion which proposed

**B** thanking his majesty for causing a body of his electoral troops to come into this country, at the request of his parliament, was objected to by some of the lords, who in the former session had opposed that request; because they wished to see the address upon that occasion unanimously

**C** agreed to, which was a satisfaction they could not have, if such a paragraph was inserted in it, as they had opposed that measure, and still thought it a very bad one, not only because it had put the nation to a monstrous expence, for which there was not the least occasion, but because the

**D** bringing over of these Hanoverian troops might furnish the court of France with a plausible pretence for invading that electorate, which they could not otherwise have had; and as the measure had been generally disapproved of, and even rejected, by the people without doors, such a paragraph in their address might be looked on as an insult upon the people. However, as a great majority of the house had, in the former session, concurred in the request, they thought, they could not, in gratitude, neglect thanking his majesty for so graciously complying with their request, consequently this paragraph, with the rest, was approved of by a majority, and the

**E** address, as an insult upon the people. However, as a great majority of the house had, in the former session, concurred in the request, they thought, they could not, in gratitude, neglect thanking his majesty for so graciously complying with their request, consequently this paragraph, with the rest, was approved of by a majority, and the

**F** address, as an insult upon the people. However, as a great majority of the house had, in the former session, concurred in the request, they thought, they could not, in gratitude, neglect thanking his majesty for so graciously complying with their request, consequently this paragraph, with the rest, was approved of by a majority, and the

A 222

See Lond. Mag. for 1756, p. 436.



address, as moved for, drawn up accordingly.

But in the house of commons no such paragraph was so much as moved for. On the contrary, as soon as his majesty's speech had been read by Mr. Speaker, Charles Townshend, Esq; stood up, and moved the heads of an address, and having been seconded by Thomas Potter, Esq; an address, exactly agreeable to his motion, was agreed to, *nemine contradicente*, which address, with his majesty's answer, the reader may see in your said Magazine, p. 596.

As the poor had, during the preceding summer, suffered greatly by the high price of corn, the moment Mr. Townshend's motion for an address was agreed to, and a committee appointed for drawing up the same, the house of commons resolved, *nemine contradicente*, to resolve itself into a committee of the whole house the next morning, to consider of that part of his majesty's speech, which related to the then present high price of corn; and accordingly, the next morning, as soon as the address was agreed to, and ordered to be presented, the house resolved itself into the said committee, the consequence of which was, an order *nem. con.* to bring in a bill to prohibit, for a time to be limited, the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread biscuit, and starch; and a resolution likewise, *nem. con.* to address his majesty, to order an embargo to be forthwith laid upon all ships, laden, or to be laden, in the ports of Great-Britain and Ireland, with any of the afore-said commodities, to be exported to foreign parts. Thus the parliament most charitably began, as soon as possible, to provide for the relief of the starving poor, and it was pity some one did not suggest an address to his majesty, to order his attorney general to prosecute, at the publick expence, any one who had been, or should be guilty of the criminal practices made punishable by the act of Edward VI. against fore-sellers, regrators, and ingrossers; for if such an address had been suggested, we cannot doubt of its having also been resolved on *nem. con.* and it might perhaps have opened some of the stores that were then in the kingdom; for what prevents the execution of most of our penal statutes, is the certainty of the trouble and expence which prosecutors are put to, and the uncertainty of the conviction.

The same day vice-admiral Boscawen, from the board of admiralty, acquainted the house, that the king and the board of admiralty, having been dissatisfied with

the conduct of admiral Byng, in a late action with the French fleet in the Mediterranean; and for the appearance of his not having acted agreeably to his instructions, for the relief of Minorca, he was then in custody of the marshal of the admiralty, in order to be tried by a court-martial. And altho' this was no more than what was usual in like cases, yet as admiral Byng was then a member of that house, and as his confinement might keep him some time from his duty there, the board of admiralty thought it as respectful to the house, to inform them of that commitment, and of the reasons thereof. Then the vice-admiral delivered in at the table, copies of the commitment and detainer of the said admiral Byng; and the journal of the house of Dec. 12, 1749, in relation to the case of rear-admiral Knowles\*, as also the said copies, being read, it was ordered, that what vice-admiral Boscawen had then communicated to the house, as also the said copies, should be entered in the journal of that house.

But as I shall have occasion to resume both these affairs hereafter, I shall leave them for the present, and proceed to an account of the two committees of supply and of ways and means. As to the first, it was ordered on the very second day of that session, that his majesty's speech should be taken into consideration the next morning; when a motion was made for granting a supply to his majesty, whereupon it was resolved, that the house would, on the 13th, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to consider of the said motion, to which day the house at their rising adjourned, and on that day the said committee came to the resolution which was next day reported and agreed to *nem. con.* That a supply be granted to his majesty; for as the crown cannot now support itself, or defray the expence of our civil government, without a supply from parliament, it is now become absolutely necessary for the parliament to agree to this motion, which renders annual parliaments now absolutely necessary, even for the crown itself. Whether this has not thrown a little too much of the democratical form of government into our constitution, is a question that has been often disputed, and indeed merits the most serious consideration. For, as it may prove a step towards the establishment of arbitrary power, in such a populous and extensive country as the whole island of Great-Britain, or even as England alone.

Upon this resolution's being agreed to, it was resolved, that the house would next morning

morning resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the supply granted to his majesty, as it secondly did; and the committee of supply being thus established, it was continued by

several adjournments to May 20, 1757, in which time it came to the several following resolutions, which were upon report agreed to by the house, viz.

DECEMBER 16, 1756.

1. That 55,000 men be employed for the sea service for the year 1757, including 11,419 marines

2. That a sum, not exceeding 4l. per man, per month, be allowed for maintaining them for 13 months, including the ordnance for sea service

£. s. d.

1,860,000 0 0

DECEMBER 23.

1. That a number of land forces, including 4,008 invalids, amounting to 49,749 effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, be employed for the service of the year 1757.

2. That there be granted to his majesty for defraying the charge of the said 49,749 effective men, for guards and garrisons, and other his majesty's land forces in Great-Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey for 1757, a sum not exceeding

1,223,746 5 0

N. B. As the words, (That there be granted to his majesty) and the words (a sum not exceeding) are in almost every resolution, I shall not hereafter repeat them.

3. For maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Providence for 1757

423,963 16 10

4. For the pay of the general and staff officers; and officers of the hospital, for his majesty's land forces for 1757

47,060 15 10

5. For defraying the charge of 6544 foot, with the general and staff officers, and train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great-Britain, from Dec. 25, 1756, to Feb. 24, 1757, both inclusive

23,335 17 12

6. For defraying the charge of 8605 foot, with the general and staff officers, of the train of artillery, and officers of the hospital, the troops of Hanover, in the pay of Great-Britain, from Dec. 25, 1756, to Feb. 24, 1757, both inclusive

55,045 1 6

1,741,851 15 10

JANUARY 17, 1757.

1. For enabling the governors and guardians of the hospital, for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children, to receive all such children, under a certain age, to be by them limited, as shall be brought to the said hospital, before Jan. 1, 1758; and also towards enabling them to maintain and educate such children as are now under their care, and to continue to carry into execution the good purposes for which they were incorporated

30,000 0 0

2. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to the sea officers, for 1757

223,939 7 7

3. For the support of Greenwich-hospital, and the better maintenance of the seamen of the said hospital, worn out and become decrepit in the service of their country

10,000 0 0

4. For the purchasing of land near Plymouth, and carrying on the works of an hospital, intended to be erected thereon for the reception of sick men belonging to his majesty's fleet

10,000 0 0

5. For the charge of the office of ordnance for land service, for 1757

161,557 1 10

435,496 9 5

JANUARY 10.

For defraying the exceedings of the office of ordnance for land service, for 1756, not provided for by parliament

228,196 4 7

FAIR.

## FEBRUARY 10.

1. Upon account, for the out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, for 1757 — — — — —  
 2. For defraying the charge of two Highland battalions of foot, to be raised for his majesty's service, for 1757 — — — — —  
 3. For defraying the charges of the civil establishment of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the same, from June 24, 1756, to June 24, 1757 — — — — —

£.	s.	d.
30,000	0	0
46,022	3	0
3557	10	0
<hr/>		
79,579	15	0

## FEBRUARY 21.

For assisting his majesty in forming and maintaining, during the present year, an army of observation, for the just and necessary defence and preservation of his majesty's electoral dominions, and those of his allies; and towards enabling his majesty to fulfill his engagements with the king of Prussia, for the security of the empire against the irruption of foreign armies, and for the support of the common cause — — — — —

200,000 0 0

## FEBRUARY 24.

1. For defraying the charge of 5726 foot, with the general and staff officers, the train of artillery, and officers of the hospital, the troops of Hanover, in the pay of Great-Britain, from Feb. 25, 1757, to March 26 following, both inclusive — — — — —  
 2. For defraying the charge of 6544 foot, with the general and staff officers, and train of artillery, the troops of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great-Britain, from Feb. 25, 1757, to April 26 following, both inclusive — — — — —

9494 3 9

22,959 10 2

32,454 1 11

## MARCH 7.

1. For the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his majesty's ships, for 1757 — — — — —  
 2. For the paying of pensions to the widows of such reduced officers of his majesty's land forces and marines, as died upon the establishment of half-pay in Great-Britain, and who were married to them before Dec. 25, 1716, for 1757 — — — — —  
 3. For defraying the charge for allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse-guards, and regiment of horse, reduced; and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards, for 1757 — — — — —  
 4. For the reduced officers of his majesty's land forces and marines, for 1757, upon account — — — — —  
 5. For defraying the charge of four regiments of foot on the Irish establishment, serving in North-America and the East-Indies, and augmenting major general O'Farrell's regiment of foot, for 1757 — — — — —

200,000 0 0

2350 0 0

3321 16 3

33,000 0 0

48,926 2 6

287,597 18 9

## MARCH 10.

1. For enabling his majesty to discharge the like sum raised in pursuance of an act made in the last session of parliament, and charged upon the first aids or supplies to be granted in this session of parliament — — — — —  
 2. For supporting and maintaining the settlement of his majesty's colony of Nova-Scotia, for 1757, upon account — — — — —  
 3. For defraying the charges incurred by supporting and maintaining the said settlement, in the year 1755, and not provided for by parliament, upon account — — — — —  
 4. Upon account, for repairing and finishing a road, proper for the passage of troops and carriages, from Carlisle to Newcastle upon — — — — —

700,000 0 0

28,789 5 2

15,321 4 0

Total

Tyne; whereof the sum of 500*l.* to be paid to the commissioners and trustees acting within and for the county of Cumberland; and the sum of 2,500*l.* the residue of the said sum, to be paid to the commissioners and trustees acting within and for the county of Northumberland

5. For defraying the remainder of the exceedings of the office of ordnance for land service, for 1756, not provided for by parliament

3000 0 0  
47,869 3 4

795,039 11 5

## MARCH 29.

1. Towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy  
2. For defraying the expences of the march in Germany, of the troops of Hanover, in the pay of Great-Britain, both at their coming here, and their return back

200,000 0 0

31,999 15 6

231,999 15 6

## APRIL 4.

For defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land-forces, and other services incurred in 1756, and not provided for by parliament

111,570 19 7½

## APRIL 25.

For defraying the charge of 6544 foot, with the general and staff officers, and train of artillery, the troops of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great-Britain, from April 27, 1757, to May 27 following, both inclusive, being 31 days

11,667 18 2½

## MAY 10.

1. Towards defraying the charge of German pay for 6,600 foot, with the general and staff officers, and train of artillery, the troops of ditto, in ditto pay, from May 28, to Dec. 24, 1757

46,597 9 0

2. Towards defraying the charge of German pay for 1,400 horse, with the officers of the hospital, the troops of ditto, in ditto pay, from April 27, to Dec. 24, 1757

25,078 0 0

3. Towards defraying the charge of German pay for 3300 foot, with the general and staff officers, and train of artillery, the troops of ditto, in ditto pay, from April 22, to Dec. 24, 1757

27,273 14 0

4. Towards defraying the charge of German pay for 700 horse, the troops of ditto, in ditto pay, from Aug. 23, to Dec. 24, 1757

6119 9 6

5. For defraying the charge of remount and levy money for 700 horse, and 3,300 foot, the troops of ditto, in ditto pay, pursuant to treaty

37,296 17 8

6. For making good his majesty's engagements with ditto, pursuant to treaty

60,766 1 0

7. For defraying the charge of an advanced subsidy, at the rate of 150,000 crowns a year, due to ditto, pursuant to treaty

26,007 5 6½

8. For defraying the charge of the remaining moiety of remount money, for 1,400 horse, pursuant to treaty, payable April 27, 1757, the supposed day when the cavalry took the field

13,475 0 0

242,613 16 6½

## MAY 19.

1. Upon account, to enable his majesty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the service of 1757; and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require

1,000,000 0 0

2. Upon account, to be paid to such persons, and in such manner, as his majesty shall direct, for the use and relief of his majesty's subjects in his several provinces of North and South Carolina, and Virginia, in recompence for such services, as, with the approbation of his majesty's commander in chief in America, they respectively shall have performed, or shall perform, either by putting the said pro-

vinces in a state of defence, or by acting with vigour against the enemy

3. Upon account, to be paid to the East-India company, towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force in their settlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the battalion of his majesty's forces withdrawn from those settlements

4. To be employed in maintaining and supporting the British forts and settlements upon the coast of Africa

5. To enable the commissioners for building Westminster bridge, and for widening the avenues leading from Charing-cross to both houses of parliament, to widen the street or passage in Spring-garden leading to St. James's-park

£. s. d.

50,000 0 0

20,000 0 0

10,000 0 0

2,500 0 0

1,082,500 0 0

#### MAY 1.

6. Towards the further enabling the said commissioners to purchase houses and grounds for the widening the ways, and making more safe and commodious the streets, avenues, and passages, leading from Charing-cross to the two houses of parliament, the courts of justice, and Westminster-bridge

10,000 0 0

7. For defraying the charge of half-pay to certain staff officers of the late garrison at Minorca; viz. the secretaries to the governor of the island of Minorca, the captain of the ports there, the lieutenant governor of Fort St. Philip, and the surgeon of the garrison of ditto, for 1757

317 1 8

10,517 1 8

Sum total of the supplies granted by last session of parliament

3,350,325 9 3.

[To be continued in our next.]

#### To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

**M**OST travellers who have given us an account of their journey thro' the Arabian desert, complain of an inconvenience they met with, from an infinite number of little holes in that sandy desert, which often makes them or their horses or camels stumble, and sometimes fall down. These holes some have said to be made by rats, but if they are to be called rats, they seem to be a species peculiar to that desert, as appears by the description which Mr. Plautus has given of them, in his journey over the great desert, from Basserah to Aleppo, as follows:

"In our journey I had frequently seen an animal I could not tell what to make of, but this day one happened to be killed, which enables me to give you a description of it, which I the rather chuse to do, because it seems particular to this part of the world. The head, body, fur and colour are exactly like a hare, and the tail is long and taper like that of a rat, only it is bushy at the end, and is carried erect when this creature is in motion; the

shape and position of the tail made me suspect it to be at first a kind of squirrel, till I had a nearer view of the whole proportion; for then I perceived that the hind legs were five times as long as the fore ones; This occasions it to jump when pursued in a very surprizing manner; the size is much the same as that of a rat; there are a great number of them in the desert."

As I should be glad to know whether there be such a creature as this in any other part of the world, I hope you will give this a place in your Magazine, whereby you will oblige, Sir,  
Aug. 12, 1757.

Yours, &c.

#### A QUESTION.

**A** Gentleman having a marble table five feet nine inches  $\frac{1}{2}$  long, two feet seven inches  $\frac{1}{2}$  wide, is desirous of having a border of another coloured marble inlaid, whose area is  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the area of the table, to be of an equal width from the edge, and parallel to the sides thereof. Required the width of the border; also a geometrical construction and explanation?

W. B.

J O U R.

[We have this month given the annexed Map of Maryland, with the Delaware counties, and the southern part of New-Jersey, &c. (See our Vol. for 1755, p. 620, the present year, p. 71, 73.)

# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 327.

*The last Speech I shall give you in the Debate continued in your last Magazine, was made by M. Pomponius Matho, and was in Substance thus :*

Mr. President,  
S I R,

**W**HATEVER the noble and learned lord who spoke last may think, I must still be of opinion, notwithstanding all he has said, that this nation ought very seldom, if ever, to enter into any treaty of alliance or guarantee, with any one of the powers upon the continent of Europe. Nature has separated us from the continent : Nature has made us *et penitus tota divisos orbe Britannos* ; and as no man ought to endeavour to separate whom God Almighty has joined, no man ought to endeavour to join what God Almighty has separated. This, therefore, is so far from being a strange maxim, that it is a maxim pointed out to us by nature herself ; and it is so far from being a new maxim, that it is a maxim, which has been uniformly observed by all our sovereigns who had nothing else in view but the security and happiness of this kingdom. Nay, even as to such of them as had foreign dominions, and entered into alliances for the preservation or enlargement of those foreign dominions, we shall find from our history, that they never at last got much benefit from any foreign alliance.

To begin with Edward I. for I think I need not go any further back, as he was one of the wisest princes, and one of the best Englishmen that ever swayed the English sceptre, the principal view of the whole of his glorious reign was to have united all the people of the British Isles under one sovereign ; and he would probably have succeeded had he lived seven years longer. Did he seek any foreign alliance for this purpose ? No, Sir, altho' he was possessed of a very fine territory upon the continent, altho' another very extensive country upon the continent had been ungenerously invaded and taken from his grandfather, yet he neither sought to preserve the one, nor to recover the other, by sacrificing the true interest of

E — of P —  
August, 1757.

this kingdom. It is true, indeed, after he had lost the former, I mean Guienne, by one of the most perfidious even of Gallic perfidies, he was provoked to endeavour to recover it by a foreign alliance. For this purpose, by means of subsidies, he engaged several princes of Germany and the Netherlands in an alliance with him, in order to attack France upon the side of Flanders. What was the consequence ? After he had landed with his troops in Flanders, they took money from France, and deserted him : Nay, he would have been murdered by the very people from whom he expected assistance, if he had not been saved by the generosity of one of the demagogues who had declared against him. This convinced him that he could not recover Guienne without neglecting the principal view of his reign, and thereby sacrificing the true interest of this kingdom, therefore he gave over thoughts of recovering it by force, and presently concluded a truce with the French king, whereby he left him in possession of Guienne ; but, after some years, got it restored by treaty, in consequence of an award made by the pope, which entirely satisfied Edward, for he never thought of recovering the dominions taken from his grandfather, much less of entering into any foreign alliances for that or any other purpose. But his grandson, Edward III. forgetting, or not recollecting what had happened to his grandfather, put himself to a great expence in forming alliances with the emperor and several other princes of Germany, when he projected his first war against France. What was the consequence ? Without the assistance of any of his allies he obtained a glorious victory at sea, but with the assistance they gave him he could obtain no laurels at land. On the contrary, he was deserted by most of them when he had most occasion for their assistance ; and was forced to agree to a truce. This experience made him alter his conduct ; for he began, carried on, and gloriously ended the next war, by the famous treaty of Bretigny, without any foreign alliance or assistance.

In the next reign, Sir, there were no foreign alliances entered into, tho' we were almost continually engaged in foreign wars ; and I must observe, that tho' the French

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French king had provided a fleet of above 1200 transport ships; not flat-bottomed boats, and an army of above 60,000 men, all ready to embark at Sluice in Flanders, in order to invade this kingdom, yet we then diddained to think of any foreign alliance, or of bringing over any foreign troops for our protection, tho' the king then upon our throne had no reason to put any great confidence in the affections of his people; and had then sent all the troops he could most depend on with his uncle, the duke of Lancaster, to Spain. And as to the alliance which our Henry V. made with the duke of Burgundy, it related only to that king's claim to the crown of France; but even as to that alliance I must observe, that it was deserted by the duke of Burgundy, as soon as he could make a safe and honourable peace with the king of France: Nay, he not only deserted the alliance he had so solemnly entered into, but joined with the French against our Henry VI. in whose reign our bloody civil wars began between the houses of York and Lancaster; and tho' that war lasted so long, and with such various success, yet neither side ever thought of supporting themselves by a foreign alliance, at least it may be justly said, that by such alliances they never did obtain any solid support.

The next foreign alliance I am to take notice of, Sir, was that made by our Edward IV. with the last duke of Burgundy, by which his majesty was induced, or rather seduced, to be at a great expence in raising an army, and to invade France; but when he arrived there, he soon found he had been deceived by the duke, who refused to perform any one article of the treaty; so that Edward was glad to accept of the peace offered him by the cunning Lewis XI. of France. The reign of Henry VII. again may be called a reign of foreign negotiations, treaties, and alliances; but most of them seem to have been designed for nothing else but to amuse the people here at home, and to squeeze money from his parliament; for none of them produced any other effect, except that of putting it into the power of the king of France to unite Bretagne to his crown, from whence this nation has so often been since threatened with an invasion. And every one that knows any thing of our history, must know how much Henry VIII. was duped, first in the alliance he made with his father-in-law, Ferdinand of Spain, and next in the alliance he made with the pope, the emper-

ror, and others, against France. In short, from the whole tenor of our history, it will appear, that our foreign alliances have generally produced no effect, or effects that were inconsistent with the true interest of this country; and this must necessarily, from our situation, be always our case. It is against our interest to acquire any territory upon the continent of Europe, consequently it must be against our interest to attack any country in Europe by land upon our own account; and we may give assistance to our friends when they have occasion for it, without entering into any alliance, or stipulating any thing from them but money, or advantages in trade; for as to their assistance we can never have any occasion for it, whilst we preserve our superiority at sea.

The preservation of this superiority, Sir, ought always to be our chief attention, and this it is alone which makes it necessary for this nation to attend to the preservation of a balance of power upon the continent of Europe; because if any one state should conquer, or obtain the absolute direction of all the rest, that state would become superior to us in naval power, which is the only thing, humanly speaking, we have to fear. To prevent this therefore, it may sometimes become necessary for us to enter into foreign alliances: That is to say, when the balance of power is in real and immediate danger, and a sufficient confederacy cannot be formed for its preservation, without our joining with all our force in that confederacy; which was the case in the year 1701, when the grand alliance was formed by king William; and if that prince had been wise enough to provide by the articles of that alliance, for a case that might then have been easily foreseen, we should not now have had any occasion to fear the power of France, either in Europe or America. When I say this, Sir, every one must suppose, I mean the emperor Joseph's dying without heirs male, and his brother Charles's succeeding him in the imperial throne, as well as in all the Austrian dominions; for in this case it ought certainly to have been provided, by the terms of the grand alliance, or at least when we formed the project of conquering Spain for Charles, that some one of the other princes of Europe should succeed to the crown of Spain. I say, if this promise had been made, there would have been no necessity for putting an end to the grand alliance, by concluding a separate peace with France, until that kingdom

dom had been so reduced, as to put an end to its again disturbing the tranquillity of Europe, or our repose in America, by any of its ambitious views; but by neglecting to make any such provision, a separate peace with France became absolutely necessary, as soon as the case happened, and in such a negotiation, I believe, most people will now admit, that it was right for this nation to take the lead, and to give over all thoughts of reducing the power of France so low as it might otherwise have been.

Having now shewn, Sir, the only case when it may become necessary for this nation to enter into foreign alliances, I believe, I may venture to say, that I have no such regard for the opinion of the earl of Clarendon, as the noble lord who spoke last was pleased to profess; and, in the particular case mentioned, I must think, that the lord Clarendon's opinion was ridiculous; for what allies could king Charles the Second have occasion for in a war with the Dutch. Surely, this nation was then able, without any ally, to vindicate its honour, as well as its rights, against the Dutch. I cannot therefore think, that the earl of Clarendon was so great a minister as he has been represented: On the contrary, the sale of Dunkirk, which now appears to have been solely his project, must convince every one, that he was either a very weak, or a very dishonest minister; and if one of the articles of impeachment against him had any truth in it; I mean that of his having held correspondence with Cromwell and his accomplices, we may presume, that he, by advising the sale of Dunkirk to the French, intended to ruin his master; for that measure alone was enough to have driven king Charles again out of the kingdom, if the former rebellion, and his own familiar and facetious disposition, had not riveted him in the affections of the people.

As I am of opinion, Sir, notwithstanding what was said by lord Clarendon, that king Charles had no occasion for any allies in his war against the Dutch, so I am of opinion, that we have now no occasion for any allies in a war against France, if such should be the event of our present disputes with that nation: It is not our interest to attack them any where but at sea and in America: It is not in their power to attack us any where but at sea and in America; and in both these places we have a confessed superiority, if we make a proper use of our naval power, and the numbers of troops we may raise in our plantations. They have, it is true,

more numerous regular troops in Europe than we have; but by our superiority at sea we may prevent their sending any great numbers of their troops to America; We may even prevent its being possible for them to subvert any great army in America, should they find an opportunity by sea to send a great number of troops thither. Therefore, in case of a war with France, we have no occasion for any ally, either for our defence at home, or for securing our success abroad; but, on the contrary, both may be rendered precarious by our having any allies, because the assistance they can give us will be by much overbalanced by the assistance we must give them, which would run us into such an expence, as must, in a very few years, put an end to our publick credit.

When I reflect, Sir, upon the consequences of a stop being put to our publick credit, I must say, I am surprized to hear any one make so light of that danger, as the noble lord who spoke last seemed to do. The last war against France, in which we engaged with a number of allies, made us every year contract a new debt of near four millions sterling, one year with another; for the difference between the national debt as it stood on the 31st of December, 1741, and on the 31st of December, 1749, amounts to upwards of 27 millions\*, which for seven years, the longest we can reckon the war to have continued, is near four millions a year; and I must observe, that the expence of the war yearly increased upon us, so that the new debt we contracted in 1747, amounted to near six millions, and the new debt we contracted in 1748, amounted to near seven millions; and this over and besides the whole produce of the sinking fund, and all we could raise annually within the year. If we should now call for allies, and thereby begin a new war upon the continent of Europe, can we suppose that it will cost us less yearly than the last did? Must not we suppose that it will cost us more, as we now call upon our allies for their assistance, whereas in the last war our allies called upon us; therefore it may be reasonably supposed, that we must begin this new war at the same expence as we ended the last, that is to say, at the rate of running into a new debt of six or seven millions yearly, which in seven years would amount to near 50 millions. Where shall we find funds whereon to borrow such sums of money? Where shall we find creditors that have such sums to lend?



In my opinion, Sir, it would be impossible for us to find either funds or creditors, if the war upon the continent should so long continue; therefore the danger of a stop being put to our publick credit, is so far from being chimerical, that I think it is unavoidable; and if this should happen, how would it be possible for us to continue the war? But this would not be the only fatal consequence. Such a stop would bring all our paper credit into disrepute, and consequently a run upon our Bank, and all our bankers: Every one would be for realizing; and the little gold or silver money left among us, would be locked up in the coffers of the rich, so that it would be impossible for our people to find money either to carry on their trade, or to pay their taxes; and what confusions and distresses this would produce, I tremble to think on.

I must therefore be of opinion, Sir, that if the emperor and princes of Germany will not, without our assistance, undertake to defend Hanover, as they are in duty bound to do, it is not only imprudent, but impossible for us to undertake its defence. It must at last be over-run by the French, without its being in our power to recover it. Whereas, if we should allow it to be at first over-run, and confine ourselves entirely to a prosecution of the war at sea and in America, we may at last bring both the court and kingdom of France into such distress, as to make them glad, not only to restore Hanover, but to make good all the damage they have done to it. And as this is the only measure, which I think it is either prudent, or possible for us to pursue, I cannot approve of either of the treaties now under our consideration, consequently I must be for concurring with the noble lord in the motion he has been pleased to make.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

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Account of the MILITIA ACT concluded.

See p. 348.

**T**HREE deputies, or two deputies and a justice, or one deputy and two justices, shall meet in their several subdivisions, occasionally at other times, and annually on the Tuesday before Michaelmas; and if any person 35 years old shall desire his discharge, or if any person whatsoever shall shew just cause for his discharge, it shall be granted, and another chosen by lot in his room; and the vacation by death, shall be filled up in the same

manner. A militia man removing to another parish shall serve the remainder of his time in the new parish. New lists of men qualified for service shall be made every year. A new body shall be chosen every third year, so that all persons duly qualified may serve in their turns, each for three years. [Would it not have been better to have changed a certain proportion only every year? For by changing all at once, there will be every third year a new army, totally void of discipline and skill.] A list of the persons serving in each parish shall be transmitted to the lieutenant: Any officer neglecting to return his list, or making a false or partial list, shall be committed for a month to the common goal, or be fined not more than 5l. or less than 40s. Every private man serving for himself shall be exempted from statute work, from serving peace or parish officer, or in the regular forces. He that has served three years shall not serve again until by rotation it comes to his turn. Married men having personally served in the militia, if called out in case of invasion or rebellion, shall be entitled to the same privilege of setting up trades in any place of Great Britain or Ireland, as by act 22 Geo. II. is granted to mariners or soldiers. A quaker refusing to serve shall hire another in his stead; and if he neglects, a sum shall be levied upon him by distress, sufficient to hire another man. Within one month after the return of the lists, the lieutenant and two deputies, or without the lieutenant three deputies, shall form the militia of each county in regiments, consisting of not more than 12, nor less than seven companies of 40 men each; appointing the commission and non-commission officers to each company. They shall be exercised thus: On the first Monday in the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October, they shall be exercised in half companies; and on the third Monday in the said month in companies. And once every year, on the Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, of Whitsun week, they shall be exercised in whole regiments. No man shall be exercised in half company or company more than six miles from his own house. Notice of the time and place of meeting shall be sent by the lieutenant and two deputies, or, without the lieutenant, by three deputies, to the high constables, and by them to the petty constables, who shall fix them upon the door of their respective churches. The lieutenant shall appoint at pleasure a regimental

tal clock, a serjeant-major out of the serjeants, and a drum-major out of the drummers. If it shall be thought inconvenient, on account of fairs or markets, to exercise the militia on the day set by this act, order may be made by three deputies, or two deputies and one justice, or one deputy and three justices, for exercising them on any other day, Sunday excepted. In counties where the militia do not amount to seven companies, and therefore cannot make a regiment, they shall be formed into a battalion, under the lieutenant and one field-officer; one adjutant, who shall be a subaltern in the army, a serjeant-major, a drum-major, and a clerk, shall be appointed them, and they shall be exercised as a complete regiment. Where a whole company, or a half company, cannot be brought together, they may be exercised in smaller companies, as the lieutenant or deputies shall direct. One commissioned officer shall attend the exercise of the half company, and inspect their arms and accoutrements. The arms and clothes of the militia shall be carefully kept by the captain of each company in chests, provided by the parish where they are deposited. The muskets shall be marked with an M, and the name of the county. The king's lieutenants, or the colonels, may seize, or remove whither they shall think proper, the arms, clothes, and accoutrements, when necessary to the public peace. Any person intrusted with the custody of any arms or clothes, delivering them out, unless for exercise, or by command of his superior officer, or by the order of any justice of the peace, under his hand and seal, may, by two justices, be committed to the county goal for six months. No pay, arms, or clothing, shall be issued, nor an adjutant or serjeant be appointed till four-fifths of the men shall have been chosen, and the officers have taken out their commissions. The officer who superintends the exercise shall call over the list, and certify to a justice the names of those who are absent from exercise. The justice shall examine the excuse offered, and if it be insufficient, shall punish the defaulter for the first offence, by fining him 2s. or setting him in the stocks for an hour; for the second he shall fine him 4s. or send him to the house of correction for four days; for every offence afterwards he shall fine him 6s. and if it be not paid, send him to the house of correction for any time not exceeding a month. If any man shall be convicted upon oath before a justice of being drunk

at the time of exercise, he shall forfeit 10s. or sit an hour in the stocks. He that shall be convicted on oath, before a justice, of insolence or disobedience to his officers, shall for his first offence be fined 2s. 6d. and in default of payment be sent to the house of correction for four days; for the second be fined 5s. or committed for seven days; and for every offence afterwards be fined 40s. and committed to the house of correction for any time not more than a month, nor less than 14 days. If any man shall sell, pawn, or lose his arms, or accoutrements, he shall be fined a sum not exceeding 3l. or, in default of payment, be committed to the house of correction for one month; and if he cannot then raise the sum required, for three months. He that shall neglect to return his arms in good order after exercise, the same or the next day, shall be fined 2s. 6d. or be sent to the house of correction for seven days: If he neglects to return them by Monday after Whitsun week, he shall forfeit 5s. or be sent to the house of correction for 14 days: And the person entrusted by the captain with the care of the arms and clothes, who shall omit to complain of such neglect, shall forfeit 20s. The soldier, or non-commissioned officer, that shall be absent from his annual exercise, shall forfeit 10s. a day, or be committed to the house of correction for a month. If any non-commissioned officer shall be convicted upon oath of being negligent in his duty, or disobedient or insolent to the adjutant, or other superior officer, he shall be fined by a justice a sum not exceeding 30s. or, in default of payment, be committed to the house of correction for 14 days, and may be discharged by the lieutenant. Whoever shall unlawfully buy or receive any arms or accoutrements belonging to the militia, shall incur the penalty of 5l. and in default be imprisoned for three months, or publicly whipped, at the discretion of the justice. No man shall be censured for absence occasioned by attending an election. The militia are to be subject, in military affairs, to their own officers, and in civil to the civil magistrates. All parish officers are required to assist the lieutenants and justices: In case of actual invasion, or upon imminent danger thereof, and in case of rebellion, the king, first notifying the occasion to parliament, if then sitting, or in their recess to the privy council, and to the people by proclamation, may direct the lieutenants, or any three deputy lieutenants, to draw out their regiments, who shall march, by his majesty's

Jeffy's order, to any part of the kingdom, under the command of such generals as he shall appoint, receiving, during the service, the same pay with the regular regiments of foot, and the officers holding the same rank with the regular officers of the same denomination. The militia, during the time of service, shall be liable to the law martial then subsisting; and any man wounded shall be entitled to the hospital of Chelsea. A militia-man not appearing, or refusing to march on such occasion, shall forfeit 40*l.* or be committed to the county goal for 12 months. In case of actual invasion, or upon imminent danger thereof, and in case of rebellion, if the parliament be not sitting, nor its adjournment or prorogation to expire in 14 days, the king may summon it to meet on any day, upon giving 14 days notice; and they shall meet accordingly for the dispatch of business. The militia and regular troops shall be tried in courts-martial, each by their own officers. The militia, during their annual exercise, shall be billeted as regular troops. In case of invasion or rebellion, justices, upon order from the king, or any chief commission officer of the militia, shall issue warrants to the chief constables of hundreds, to provide carriages for the arms, clothes, accoutrements, powder, &c. which carriages shall be paid for in ready money by the officer demanding them, after the following rates: A waggon with five horses, or a wain with six oxen, or with four oxen, and two horses, 1*s.* each; a cart with four horses, 9*d.* a mile; and so in proportion. Persons having such carriages are required to furnish them for one day's journey only. Any chief constable neglecting his duty in the premises, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 40*s.* nor less than 20*s.* to be levied by distress. The militia shall not, on any occasion, be compelled to go out of this kingdom. In all cities, or towns, which are counties within themselves, and have been accustomed to raise their own militia, the lieutenant or chief magistrate shall appoint five deputy-lieutenants, who shall exercise the same power as the other deputies. Of these smaller counties the deputies, colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors, shall possess lands to the value of 300*l.* a year, or a personal estate of 500*l.* captains, 150*l.* or 200*l.* personal estate; lieutenants and ensigns, 50*l.* a year, or 750*l.* personal estate. One half of the real estates of the officers of county towns must be in such city or town, or within the county at large to which such

city or town is united for the purposes of this act. The penalty for acting, if not qualified, is, for a deputy-lieutenant or field-officer, 100*l.* for all under, 50*l.* All fines and forfeitures shall be paid to the regimental clerk, and made a common stock in each subdivision; of which an account shall be given to three deputies, or two deputies and one justice, or one deputy and two justices, who shall apply it to the erection of butts, and the provision of gunpowder, to be used in shooting at marks; and the remainder shall be distributed in prizes to the best marksmen, or employed in any other way for the use of the militia. Persons committed to the house of correction upon this act shall be kept to hard labour. Proof of qualification, in all suits, shall lie on the defendant. No order made, by virtue of this act, by a lieutenant, deputy, or justice, shall be removed by *certiorari*; nor execution be superseded thereby. Where a parish extends into two counties, its militia shall serve in that county where the church stands. Those who are trained and mustered in the docks shall not be obliged to serve in the militia. All former acts relating to the militia are repealed by this act, except in cases which are herein directed to be subject to a former act. The other clauses in this act (which is to remain in force for five years) contain provisions respecting the privileges or conveniences of particular places.

*Description of the BONONIAN STONE.*  
From KEYSER'S TRAVELS.

“THIS is a small stone of a light grey colour, and irregular shape. It is full of sulphureous particles, and of a lax texture, yet heavier than would be conceived from its size, and sparkles like talc. It is found in several parts of Italy, but especially in the district of Bologna, towards the Appenine mountains, and on mount Paderno, which stands about five Italian miles from Bologna. They are most commonly found after heavy rains among the earth washed off from the neighbouring mountains. This stone is of the size of a walnut, and has no lucid appearance in the dark, until it undergoes a particular calcination, by which it acquires the property of imbibing, when exposed for a few minutes to the sun-beams, such a quantity of light, that it afterwards shines in the dark from eight to fifteen minutes like a glowing coal, but without any sensible heat. This experiment may be repeated at pleasure; and it

it is sufficient, if the stone be laid only in the open air, in the day-time where the sun does not shine, for the heat of the sun is apt to make it crumble to pieces. If the stone be well prepared, the light of a candle is sufficient to give it this luminous quality; but it is not affected by moon-shine. It retains its lustre, even tho' it be put in water, and preserves this property for three or four years; and then it may be calcined anew, but it never perfectly recovers the same refulgency that it acquired at the first calcination.

In the fourth article of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society at London for the month of January, 1666, it is said, that only a certain ecclesiastick had the art of preparing this stone, and that the secret died with him. But this supposed loss was happily retrieved by M. Homberg, a celebrated German naturalist, who, on his return from his travels in Italy, brought with him a great many of these stones, and calcined two hundred of them so many different ways; that at last he found out the secret. His method was as follows: He first scraped the stone all over till it appeared exactly like talc; then having soaked it thoroughly in brandy, and inclosed it in a paste or crust made of other stones of the same kind pulverized, he calcined it in the fire, or a small furnace. After this, all the powder of the crust, in which the stone was inclosed, is taken off. Both the powder and the stone, when brought into the dark from the open air, make a luminous appearance; and the former, if kept in a strong and well stopp'd phial, when exposed to the air, imbibes the light, and if sprinkled on pictures and letters illuminates them in the dark. In preparing the paste, the stone must be pulverized in a brass mortar; for a glass or marble mortar is very detrimental to the virtue of this kind of phosphorus; an iron mortar particularly is worse than any other. For this information we are obliged to Lemery, who, in his Cours de Chymie, describes at large the whole process of preparing this stone, which, he candidly acknowledges, he learned from Homberg himself. I have been assured, that in calcining this stone over a fire, as it must be frequently turned, the operator must take care not to hang his head over the effluvia arising from it. The uncalcined lapis Bononiensis is sold at Bologna at a paolo (six-pence sterling) per pound; but a prepared piece of the bigness of a dried fig costs two or three paoli, or more. This phenomenon is

generally attributed to the sulphur with which the lapis Bononiensis abounds; for when it is fresh calcined, the smell of it is an evident proof of this. Besides, its evaporations are known to tinge silver. However, sulphur cannot be productive of any light or effulgence, unless it be previously purged from all heterogeneous particles; and this is done by fire. Day-light, which is nothing but the finest rays of the igneous matter emitted by the sun, kindles the sulphur on the surface of the stone, when exposed to the open air, as fire does common fuel. Upon this supposition, Lemery directs that this stone be calcined in a moderate fire; and observes, that if the heat be too slow the sulphur is not carried to the surface of the stone; and, on the contrary, if it be too intense, the sulphur is too much dissipated, and evaporates.

*As we gave, in our last Vol. p. 385. some Conferences between Sir William Johnson and the Indians of the Six Nations, we shall here give our Readers some Account of those warlike Indians, from Smith's History of New-York, lately published.*

“NO people in the world perhaps have higher notions than the Indians of military glory: All the surrounding nations have felt the effects of their prowess; and many not only became their tributaries, but were so subjugated to their power, that, without their consent, they durst not commence either peace or war. Tho' a regular police, for the preservation of harmony within, and the defence of the state against invasions from without, is not to be expected from the people of whom I am now writing, yet perhaps they have paid more attention to it than is generally allowed. Their government is suited to their condition. A people, whose riches consist not so much in abundance, as in a freedom from want, who are circumscribed by no boundaries, who live by hunting, and not by agriculture, must always be free, and therefore subject to no other authority than such as consists with the liberty necessarily arising from their circumstances. All their affairs, whether respecting peace or war, are under their sachems, or chief men. Great exploits, and publick virtue, procure the esteem of a people, and qualify a man to advise in council, and execute the plan concerted for the advantage of his country: Thus whoever appears to the Indians in this advantageous light, commences a sachem without any other ceremony.”

mony. As there is no other way of arriving at this dignity, so it ceases, unless an uniform zeal and activity for the common good is uninterruptedly continued. Some have thought it hereditary, but that is a mistake. The son is indeed respected for his father's services, but without personal merit he can never share in the government; which, were it otherwise, must sink into perfect disgrace. The children of such as are distinguished for their patriotism, moved by the consideration of their birth, and the perpetual incitements to virtue constantly inculcated into them, imitate their father's exploits, and thus attain to the same honours and influence; which accounts for the opinion that the title and power of sachem is hereditary. Each of these republics has its own particular chiefs, who hear and determine all complaints in council; and tho' they have no officers for the execution of justice, yet their decrees are always obeyed, from the general reproach that would follow a contempt of their advice. The manners of these savages are as simple as their government. Their houses are a few crotched stakes thrust into the ground, and overlaid with bark. A fire is kindled in the middle, and an aperture left at the top for the conveyance of the smoke. Whenever a considerable number of these huts is collected, they have a castle, as it is called, consisting of a square without bastions, surrounded with palisadoes. They have no other fortification; and this is only designed as an asylum for their old men, their wives, and children, while the rest are gone out to war. They live almost entirely without care. While the women or squaws cultivate a little spot of ground for corn, the men employ themselves in hunting. Tho' the Indians are capable of sustaining great hardships, yet they cannot endure much labour, being rather fleet than strong. Their men are taller than the Europeans, rarely corpulent, always beardless, straight-limb'd, of a tawny complexion, and black uncurled hair. Every man has his own wife, whom he takes and leaves at pleasure; a plurality however is by no means admitted among them.—The Five Nations being devoted to war, every art is contrived to diffuse a military spirit thro' the whole body of their people. The ceremonies attending the return of a party seem calculated in particular for that purpose. The day before they enter the village, two heralds advance, and, at a small distance, set up a yell, which by its modulation inti-

mates either good or bad news: If the former, the village is alarmed, and an entertainment provided for the conquerors, who, in the mean time, approach in fight. One of them bears the scalps stretched over a bow, and elevated upon a long pole. The boldest man in the town comes out, and receives it, and instantly flies to the hut, where the rest are collected. If he is overtaken, he is beaten unmercifully; but if he out-runs the pursuer, he participates in the honour of the victors, who, at their first entrance, receive no compliments, nor speak a single word till the end of the feast. Their parents, wives, and children, then are admitted, and treat them with the profoundest respect. After these salutations, one of the conquerors is appointed to relate the whole adventure, to which the rest attentively listen, without asking a question, and the whole concludes with a savage dance.—The art of publick speaking is in high esteem among the Indians, and much studied. They are extremely fond of method, and' displeased with an irregular harangue, because it is difficult to be remembered. When they answer, they repeat the whole, reducing it into strict order. Their speeches are short, and the sense conveyed in strong metaphors. In conversation they are sprightly, but solemn and serious in their messages relating to publick affairs. Their speakers deliver themselves with surprizing force, and great propriety of gesture. The fierceness of their countenance, the flowing blanket, elevated tone, naked arm, and erect stature, with a half circle of auditors seated on the ground, and in the open air, cannot but impress upon the mind a lively idea of the ancient orators of Greece and Rome.—With respect to religion, the Indians may be said to be under the thickest gloom of ignorance. If they have any, which is much to be questioned, those who affirm it will find it difficult to tell us wherein it consists. They have neither priest nor temple, sacrifice nor altar. Some traces indeed appear of the original law written upon their hearts; but they have no system of doctrines, nor any rites and modes of publick worship. They are sunk unspeakably below the polite pagans of antiquity. Some confused notions indeed of beings superior to themselves they have, but of the Deity, and his natural and moral perfections, no proper or tolerable conceptions; and of his general and particular providence they know nothing. Some of them, it is said, are of opinion,

that there are two distinct powerful beings, one able to help, the other to do them harm. The latter they venerate most; and some alledge that they address him by a kind of prayer. The Indians sometimes assemble in large numbers, and retire far into the wilderness, where they eat and drink in a profuse manner. These conventions are called *kenticoy*. Some esteem them to be revels or bacchanalia; but those who have privately followed them into these recesses, give such accounts of their conduct, as naturally lead one to imagine that they pay a joint homage and supplication to some invisible being.

*Ceremony of the Marriage of the Doge of Venice with the Sea. From KEYSER'S TRAVELS.*

“ON Ascension-day, about ten o'clock in the morning, the signal being given by a discharge of great guns and ringing of bells, the doge, or if he happens to be indisposed, the vice-doge (who is always one of the six consiglieri) goes on board the Bucentoro, or Bucentaur, and, accompanied by several thousand barques and gondolas, a great number of galleys finely ornamented on that occasion, and the splendid yachts of foreign ambassadors, is rowed out to sea about two hundred paces, between the islands of St. Erasmo and il Lido di Malamocco. The patriarch (who on this day, according to an ancient custom, in commemoration of the simple diet of the primitive clergy, is entertained in the Olivetan convent, on the island of St. Helena, with chestnuts and water) and several of the dignified clergy come on board the Bucentoro, and present the doge and signoria, as they pass, with artificial flowers or nosegays, which, at their return, they make presents of to their acquaintance. The doge, at his putting off and return, is saluted by the cannon of a fort on the Lido, of the castle on the island Rasio, or Erasmo, and with the small arms of the soldiers, who are drawn up along the Lido shore. These islands lie about two Italian miles from the city; and an eminence on the island of Lido affords a distinct view of this pompous procession, and of the vast number of boats, &c. which cover the surface of the water, and make a beautiful appearance. In the mean time several hymns are performed on board the Bucentoro, by the band of musick belonging to St. Mark's church, and several prayers, appointed for the occasion, are read or sung, and the doge has passed the two forts of August, 1757.

Lido and St. Erasmo; and then he proceeds a little farther towards the Lido shore, the stern of his barge being turned towards the main sea. Here the patriarch pours into the sea some water, which has been consecrated with particular prayers, and is said to have the virtue of allaying storms, and the fury of the waves. After this the doge drops a gold ring into the sea, thro' a hole near his seat, at the same time repeating these words, *desponsamus, te mare, in signum veri perpetuæ dominii*; i. e. we espouse thee, O sea, in sign of our real and perpetual dominion over thee. The ring indeed is of gold, but is plain, and without any stones; so that it cannot be of any great value. This ceremony is said to have been first instituted by pope Alexander III. in gratitude for the good offices which the Venetians had done him: For under the doge, Sebastiano Ziani, they defeated and took prisoner Otho, son of the emperor Frederick I. The truth of the whole story is dubious; but the circumstance of the emperor's purchasing the pope's pardon, with the scandalous submission of lying down and suffering the pope to tread on his neck, is without any foundation. However, on this day, prints, representing this extraordinary transaction, and paltry poems on the same subject, are publicly carried about and sold at Venice.

*To the Accounts we have already given of Damien's the Assassin, p. 45, and 99, we shall add the Manner of his Execution, which bears a great Resemblance to that of Ravalliac, which we gave our Readers, p. 5.*

“TOWARDS three o'clock, on Monday, March 28, notice was given to the commissaries, that every thing was ready for the execution: Upon which they instantly repaired to the town-hall, preceded, according to custom, by the officers and archers of the lieutenant of the short robe. Several days before, there had been prepared, at the common place of execution, called the Greve, a space of one hundred feet square, surrounded with pallisades, and having no entrance open, but in one corner, for the admission of the criminal, and for communication with the town-hall. This space was guarded on the inside by the lieutenant of the short robe (whose function, on these occasions, answers to that of the sheriff in England) and his company, and on the outside by the soldiers of the foot-watch. The horse-

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patrol

patrol was posted in the square of Veaux. The avenues of the Greve were lined at proper distances by detachments of the French guards, as also the way from the hall of justice to the church of Notre-dame. There were also corps-de-guards stationed at all the quarters and principal street ends of the town. In short, all the necessary precautions were taken to secure the publick order and tranquillity. The criminal being arrived at the church of Notre-dame, he acquitted himself of the ceremony of the *amende honorable*, in the form prescribed by his sentence, with an air of contrition and repentance. He was accompanied by two divines, who did not quit him till his last breath. Being come to the Greve, he desired to speak with the commissaries, who gave orders for him to be brought up to them, in the town-hall, which he accordingly was. All the declaration he made to them, was no more than to ask pardon of the archbishop, for the injurious expressions he had used concerning him; to declare, that his wife and daughter were innocent, and to recommend them to the charity of the commissaries; and, in fine, he declared, that in his crime there was neither plot or accomplice. Both the commissaries and divines united in exhortations to him, to avail himself of these last moments for discovering all he knew; but he persisted in averring that he had nothing more to declare. It is also to be observed, that during this time, the divines had several times presented a crucifix to him, which he respectfully kissed. The commissaries seeing there was nothing more to be expected from the criminal's declarations, ordered him to be led back to the Greve. He waited there some considerable time, because the executioner had not been careful enough to have every thing ready; for which he was afterwards punished by commitment, for several days, to the dungeon. When Damiens was stripped, it was observed, that he surveyed and considered all his body and limbs with attention, and that he looked round with firmness on the vast concourse of spectators. Towards five o'clock he was placed on the scaffold which had been erected in the middle of the enclosed area, and was raised about three feet and an half from the ground; the length from eight to nine feet, and of about the same breadth. The criminal was instantly tied, and afterwards fastened by iron gyves, which confined him under the arms, and above the thighs. The first torment he under-

went, was that of having his hand burnt in the flame of brimstone; the pain of which made him send forth such a terrible cry as might be heard a great way off. A moment afterwards he raised his head, and looked, for some time, earnestly at his hand, without renewing his cries, and without expressing any passion, or breaking out into any imprecation. To this first torment succeeded that of pinching him with red-hot pinchers, in the arms, thighs, and breasts. At each pinch he was heard to shriek in the same manner, as when his hand was burnt. He looked and gazed at each wound, and his cries ceased as soon as the pinching was over. They afterwards poured boiling oil, and melted lead and rosin, into every wound, except those of the breast, which produced, in all those circumstances, the same effect as the two first tortures. The tenor of his articulated exclamations, at times, was as follows: "Strengthen me, Lord God; strengthen me!—Lord God, have pity on me!—O Lord, my God, what do I not suffer!—Lord God, give me patience!" At length they proceeded to the ligatures of his arms, legs, and thighs, in order to dismember him. This preparation was very long and painful, the cords, streightly tied, bearing grievously upon the fresh wounds. This drew new cries from the sufferer, but did not hinder him from viewing and considering himself with a strange and singular curiosity. The horses having been put to the draught, the pulls were repeated for a long time, with frightful cries on the part of the sufferer; the extension of whose members was incredible, and yet nothing gave signs of the dismemberment taking place. In spite of the straining efforts of the horses, which were young and vigorous, and, perhaps, too much so, being the more restive and unmanageable for drawing in concert; this last torment had now lasted for more than an hour, without any prospect of its ending. The physician and surgeon certified to the commissaries, that it was almost impossible to accomplish the dismemberment, if the action of the horses was not aided by cutting the principal sinews, which might, indeed, suffer a length of extension, but could not be separated without an amputation. Upon this attestation the commissaries sent an order to the executioner, to make such an amputation, with regard especially to the night coming on, as it seemed to them fitting that the execution should be over before the close of the day. In consequence

quence of this order, the sinews of the sufferer were cut at the joints of the arms and thighs. The horses then drew afresh, and, after several pulls, a thigh and arm were seen to sunder from the body. Damiens still looked at this painful separation, and seemed to preserve some sense and knowledge after both thighs, and one arm, were thus severed from his body: Nor was it till the other arm went away that he expired. As soon as it was certain that there was no life left, the body and scattered limbs were thrown into a fire prepared for that purpose near the scaffold, where they were all reduced to ashes. The next day, after various formalities, in consequence of the execution, upon the conclusions of the attorney general, with regard to the family of Damiens, a sentence was issued, ordering his father, wife, and daughter, to quit the kingdom immediately, and for ever, under pain of death if ever they are found in it\*. As to the brothers and sisters, they were enjoined to change their names, and the demolition of the house in which Damiens was born, was also ordered."

The writer in the *Monthly Review*, D who took his account from a work published, in four volumes, at Paris, entitled, *Pieces Originales et Procédures du Procès fait à Robert François D'Amiens, &c.* concludes his relation with the following judicious remark.

"Thus with respect to Damiens himself, and his family, was this procedure ended, on the fair review of which it will appear, that the whole of this affair is cleared up, and that this attempt on the life of Lewis XV. was the result of nothing but the madness of a poor wretch, who (as it plainly appeared, in the course of the trial) ought long before to have been locked up in a madhouse †: So that whatever atrociousness there was in his crime, the detestation so justly due to it, is entirely lost, in the consideration of his being deprived of his senses, which rendered him rather an object of the deepest compassion, than of those infernal tortures

\* It ought not here to be omitted, that the king of France had the charity, in consideration of the evident innocence of these unfortunate persons, and of the prejudices and difficulties they would have to encounter, in order to gain a livelihood, to give each of them a small pension for life.

† Besides his way of talking to himself, a number of depositions concurred to form a complete proof of his having been long out of his mind. Amongst others Madame de Sainte Rheuzé, a lady to whom he had been servant, declared, that she had turned him away from having observed his madness; that, to specify one instance thereof, when he had the choice of several convenient rooms to lodge in, he had chosen a garret almost wholly uncovered, into which it rained and snowed; that, when the deponent wanted to send him on an errand, he would excuse himself on the pretence of vapours; that he would often look at himself in the glasses of the apartment; and that he was always talking to himself: But that, for the rest, she knew no other harm of him whilst he staid with her. In the deposition of Playoust, it is said, that Damiens charged him seriously with being a conjurer, because he had by him a wax taper with seven holes in it, which was a wax-chandler's mark. In short, there was hardly a deposition taken about him, not manifestly prove him to be downright mad.

at which humanity shudders, and can hardly admit of a case being possible to exist, wherein it could be allowable to use them, or to forget, in any criminal, his being a fellow-creature."

A OF PARMESAN CHEESE. From KEYSER'S TRAVELS.

"THE excellency of the Parmesan cheese, so celebrated at all the elegant tables in Europe, proceeds from the excellent pastures in this country, particularly those about Placentia, where the meadows, during the whole summer, may be watered at pleasure, by means of small sluices which convey water from the Po. Besides, the waters of that river are impregnated with a slimy substance, which proves a very good manure to the grounds which they overflow. The cows here, yield an uncommon quantity of milk, so that in a good season the milk of fifty cows will make a rich cheese of a hundred weight every day. But, within a few miles of this fertile track of land, which does not extend above ten Italian miles in length, the cows do not yield such plenty of milk as they do in the Parmesan; nor is it so good. But, as in Germany great quantities of Dutch cheeses are sold, which never were in Holland, so likewise many thousands of pounds of cheese made in Lodi, Trino, Bologna, &c. pass under the name of Parmesan, especially as the peasants about Lodi, in the Milanese, have the like advantage of watering their meadows, so as to mow them four or five times a year. There are three kinds of Parmesan cheese: 1. Formaggio di Forma, which is commonly two palms in diameter, and about eight inches thick. 2. Formaggio di Robiole: And, 3. Formaggio di Robiolini. Sometimes saffron is used for colouring these cheeses, and half an ounce suffices for a hundred of them. Parmesan cheese is in greatest perfection when it is three or four years old; and that which crumbles in cutting is reckoned the best."

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Mr.



*Mr. BLACKLOCK'S Essay on Universal Etymology. Continued from p. 337.*

*Concerning the Use of ARTICLES; with the Variations of an ENGLISH NOUN.*

**T**HOUGH every individual, of whatever kind, is distinguished with qualities different from those of its species; yet, in an œconomy so wise as that of nature, it was necessary that every class of beings should possess some properties in common: For had all things been uniform, intelligent creatures would have had no motives to determine their choice; and, on the contrary, had all things been different from each other in every circumstance and quality, we should never have been able to collect general principles of action, but been obliged to direct every single motion by a particular maxim.

Since, therefore, some degree both of variety and uniformity is necessary for the regulation of human life, it is also requisite that propositions should be either general or particular, according to the state of those things which are the subject of discourse. Thus we discover the use of *definitive or articular* pronouns; which serve to distinguish individuals from individuals of the same kind, or one kind of beings from another. Hence, when any word, by its own intrinsic power, sufficiently marks that difference, articles become unnecessary, and are for that reason not prefixed to it. Such are the proper names of men, animals, countries, &c. Yet when any of these names admit a plural, they likewise admit articles upon the same principles. Thus we say, "*the Cæsars*;"—"the Fabii."

When any word includes the whole genus of being which it was intended to signify; if that genus be not distinguished by individuals, it does not admit of articles. Such are the words, *heaven, nature, life*, and the names of metals: Yet if any of these words be used as comprehensive only of some particular part or mode of the ideas which they signify, articles then become proper. Thus we say, "*the heaven of heavens*;"—"the life of man;"—"the nature of animals;"—"the gold of Peru."

Further, in distinguishing things from things, it will sometimes be necessary to mention such as are known, or have formerly occurred in discourse; at other times such as are unknown, or have not formerly been the subjects of observation. Those of the last kind we mark in English by the article *an* before a vowel, and *a* before a consonant: Those of the former class are characterized by the article *the*.

It has already been said, that the variations of nouns arise from their sexes, numbers, or relations; and that these are not, as in ancient languages, signified by different terminations, but by prepositions.

English nouns are therefore thus declined.

<i>Nature.</i>	<i>a Man.</i>	<i>the World.</i>
<i>of Nature.</i>	<i>of a Man,</i>	<i>of the World,</i>
<i>to Nature, &amp;c.</i>	<i>to a Man, &amp;c.</i>	<i>to the World, &amp;c.</i>

For the formation of plurals, as too minute and particular for our present design, we refer the reader to English grammars.

*Example of the Variations of an English Verb.*

In our account of the affirmation, we have found that its accidents or variations are, voices, persons, numbers, times, or tenses, and moods.

The voices are two, active, and passive; and are explained in the account mentioned.

The persons are three: 1. He who speaks: 2. He who is addressed: 3. Whatever can be the subject of discourse.

The numbers are two: 1. Singular, comprehending only one thing: 2. Plural, containing indefinitely more than one.

Times, if minutely examined, may be multiplied to twelve; which arise from the relation one time bears to another; as actions or states are affirmed definitely or indefinitely present, past, future. It is sufficient for our purpose to distinguish the five generally given by grammarians, *viz.* the present; the past incomplete, or preter-imperfect; the past complete, or preter-perfect; the past more than complete, or preter-pluperfect; and the future.

Tenses are either simple or compound; simple, when the time is implied in the form of the word itself; compound, when it is signified by a part of the word joined to some auxiliary verb, or assisting affirmation.

In English the simple tenses are, the present, and past indefinite; both of which are likewise often expressed by a compound tense. The rest are all compound; and are either formed from verbs or their participles, with some assisting affirmation.

\* These observations, tho' founded on nature, are in practice more peculiar to Latin and English; for in French and Greek, articles are used as entirely insignificant particles, which they distinguish the gender of nouns, or dignify the words to which they are prefixed.

These

These auxiliary affirmations are,

<i>am,</i>	} of which the past is {	<i>was.</i>
<i>do,</i>		<i>did.</i>
<i>have,</i>		<i>had.</i>
<i>may,</i>		<i>might.</i>
<i>can,</i>		<i>could.</i>
<i>will,</i>		<i>would.</i>
<i>shall,</i>		<i>should.</i>

The passive voice of verbs is entirely formed by joining their participles past with the verb *am* thro' all its moods and tenses.

The active voice is frequently formed by joining the active participle present with the same verb in the same manner.

The moods are likewise variously enumerated by grammarians. They tell us of the indicative, or mood of assertion; the optative, or mood of wishing; the conditional, or mood of possibility; the potential, or mood of power; the imperative, or mood of commanding; and the infinitive or unlimited mood. But the optative, conditional, and potential, have in most languages no distinct forms, are by grammarians reduced all to one, under the name of the *conjunctive* or *subjunctive* mood.

Moods, as well as tenses, are either simple or compound; and are formed either by the addition of some auxiliary verb, as in most tenses of the indicative, and all the conjunctive; or by the position of the pronoun to which the verb relates, as in the imperative; or by prefixing a participle, as in the infinitive.

### THE EXAMPLE.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense.		Perfect.
Sing.	1 <i>I Write</i>	<i>I have written</i>
	2 <i>Thou writest</i>	<i>Thou hast written</i>
	3 <i>He writeth.</i>	<i>He hath or has written.</i>
Plur.	1 <i>We write</i>	<i>We have written</i>
	2 <i>Ye write</i>	<i>Ye have written</i>
	3 <i>They write.</i>	<i>They have written.</i>
Imperfect.		Pluperfect.
<i>I wrote *</i>		<i>I had written</i>
<i>Thou wrotest</i>		<i>Thou hadst written</i>
<i>He wrote</i>		<i>He had written</i>
<i>We wrote</i>		<i>We had written</i>
<i>Ye wrote</i>		<i>Ye had written</i>
<i>They wrote.</i>		<i>They had written.</i>
Future.		
<i>I shall or will write</i>		
<i>Thou shalt or wilt write</i>		
<i>He shall or will write</i>		
<i>We shall or will write</i>		
<i>Ye shall or will write</i>		
<i>They shall or will write.</i>		

#### SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.		Perfect.
<i>I may or can write</i>		<i>I may have written</i>
<i>Thou mayst or canst write</i>		<i>Thou mayst have written</i>
<i>He may or can write</i>		<i>He may have written</i>
<i>We may or can write</i>		<i>We may have written</i>
<i>Ye may or can write</i>		<i>Ye may have written</i>
<i>They may or can write.</i>		<i>They may have written.</i>
Imperfect.		Pluperfect.
<i>I might, could, would, or should</i>		<i>I might, could, would, or should</i>
<i>Thou mightst, couldst, &amp;c.</i>		<i>Thou mightst, couldst, &amp;c.</i>
<i>He might, could, &amp;c.</i>		<i>He might, could, &amp;c.</i>
<i>We might, could, &amp;c.</i>		<i>We might, could, &amp;c.</i>
<i>Ye might, could, &amp;c.</i>		<i>Ye might, could, &amp;c.</i>
<i>They might, could, &amp;c.</i>		<i>They might, could, &amp;c.</i>

\* *Tho' this tense has been called the past indefinite; and tho' the proper imperfect in English be, "I did write," or "was writing;" yet, in naming and placing the times, we followed grammarians in general.*

## Future.

I shall have written  
 Thou shalt have written  
 He shall have written  
 We shall have written  
 Ye shall have written  
 They shall have written.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

## Present.

Sing. { 2 Write thou, or, Do thou write  
           3 Let him write.  
 Plur. { 1 Let us write  
           2 Write ye, or, Do ye write  
           3 Let them write.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

## Present.

To write.

## Perfect.

To have written.

## PARTICIPLES.

## Present.

Writing.

## Past.

Written.

In the indicative present we sometimes say, "I do write, Thou dost write," &c. in the imperfect, "I did write, Thou didst write," &c.

In the conjunctive present, "May I write, Can I write, If I write, Write I, or, Read I;" in the imperfect, "Might I write, Could I write, Would I write," &c.

When the verb is passive, we likewise say, "I were ruined, I were gone," &c.

In the pluperfect of the conjunctive we use, "I had, Thou hadst, He had, written," &c. for, "I should have, Thou shouldst have, He should have, written."

In the imperative, not only the poets, but likewise some late authors in prose, have said, "Turn we," for, "Let us turn:" To which we may add, "Be that as it will," for, "Let that be as it will."

From the last (viz. the 49th) Volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society, Part 2. for the Year 1756; we shall give the following Account of a Treatise, in Latin, presented and dedicated to the Royal Society, intitled, Gottlob Caroli A Springsfeld, M. D. &c. Commentatio de prerogativa Theriacum Carolinarum in dissolvendo Calculo vesicæ præ aqua calcis vivæ, by William Watson, Member of the Royal Academy of Physicians at Madrid, and F. R. S.

DR. Springsfeld's treatise, which he B lately communicated to the Royal Society, contains a series of experiments and observations upon the Carlsbad waters in Bohemia\*, as a solvent for the stone in the bladder; from whence it appears, that these waters have that property in a much higher degree than even lime-water. C The Carlsbad waters have been long celebrated for their excellent effects in removing, or at least relieving, many of the disorders to which mankind is subject. How high they stood in the opinion of the great Hoffman, almost every part of his writings bears testimony; and if, to D their other before-known properties, they should prove a safe, easy, and effectual solvent for the stone in the kidneys and

bladder, it certainly would greatly enhance their value.

Our author has very attentively considered the writings of doctors Jurin, Hales, Hartley, Whytt, and others, concerning solvents for the stone. He has administered A to several patients, with little or no success, the late Mrs. Stephens's medicine, with the strictest observance of all the cautions said to be necessary in courses of that medicine. And, tho' he allows every thing to be true that has been laid down by Dr. Whytt and others, in relation to oyster-shell lime-water, he does not scruple to assert, that the Carlsbad waters, which, as will hereafter appear, have great analogy to calcareous waters, are a far more excellent solvent for the stone in the kidneys and bladder than any lime-water. Of this truth he is satisfied by various experiments, several of which were made by himself alone, and others in conjunction with our learned and ingenious brother Dr. Lieberkuhn, whose exactness as well as fidelity in making experiments of this kind no one will question.

Dr. Springsfeld, in a treatise upon the Carlsbad waters, published by him in the year 1749, has shewn by undoubted experiments, that these waters partake al- ways

\* Carlsbad, or Charles's Bath, lies near the conflux of a little river, with the river Egra, about 20 or 25 miles below the town of Egra.

ways of an alkaline principle ; for every pint of them, besides the neutral purging salt, contains three grains of alkaline salt, and 10 grains of calcarious earth ; for which reason they ferment with every species of acids. I before mentioned, that these waters have great analogy with lime-water ; and if they continue in the baths for any considerable time, they not only turn milky, like lime-water, but have a pellicle upon them as that water is observed to have. They have likewise a gently constringing taste ; that was it not for their saline taste they could not easily be distinguished from lime-water.

It must here be premised, that all hard bodies, viz. pieces of wood, bone, stones, earthen vessels, bits of straw, and such like, are incruited over by lying in the Carlsbad waters, and that in a very little time. These bodies, in the space of a night, will be covered with a tephaceous crust, which continually increases : But human calculi, tho' hard in themselves, are not incruited thereby, but are rather dissolved ; which is the more remarkable. The same effects are observed upon pieces of the hardest cheese, which swell in these waters, and are changed into a kind of pulv.

In the Treatise before us, our author has given the detail of many experiments, which prove the solvent power of these waters. I shall lay a few of them only before you, from which an opinion both of our author's exactness in making them, as well as how far he is justified in his conclusions, may be formed. And here I must observe, which should be a very comfortable consideration for the inhabitants in these parts, that our author has been obliged frequently to suspend his researches for want of human calculi, which is a disease exceedingly rare in Bohemia.

June 20, 1749. A stone of a brown colour, which weighed near two ounces and half, was placed in a china basin near that source which is called Brudel, in such a manner as to be continually covered with the warm water. Upon the next day the external crust began to grow soft ; upon the third, you might make an impression thereupon with your nail as upon cheese ; upon the fourth and fifth, it was dissolved to the nucleus ; upon the sixth, the nucleus itself was dissolved, and in the bottom of the basin there was left a white viscid mass, like pulv, or newly steeped cheese ; this was impalpable between the fingers. In this time the basin was in-

crusted with a very hard tephaceous mass, of the thickness of a quill. Certain calculi, not bigger than pease, were dissolved thoroughly, some in one day, and the rest in two.

June 12, 1750. A stone, weighing more than half an ounce, was placed in the same manner as the former, and not a grain of it remained on the fourth day. At this time a clergyman, who was in a course of these waters for gouty complaints, voided six stones, which all were dissolved in the same manner.

A nobleman, who was afflicted with bloody urine, from calculi in the kidneys, came to Carlsbad for the relief of his complaints ; and brought with him some small calculi, which he had voided a few years before. By Dr. Lieberkuhn's advice, Dr. Springsfeld divided these calculi into four equal parts, each of which weighed six grains. One part of these was infused in the water of the source called Brudel ; the second, in the New Spring ; the third, in that near the mill. In 12 hours the first part had lost five grains ; the second, four ; and the third only one grain. The fourth portion was put upon a linen rag, which was stretched over the bottom of a funnel. Into this funnel the nobleman was directed to make water every day before dinner, after his having drank his quantity of Carlsbad water. Upon this, these calculi, after eight days, had lost two-thirds of their weight, viz. four grains. It must be here remarked, that this nobleman, during the regimen, did void several small calculi, which he had not done for some years. A larger quantity of bloody urine than usual attended the parting with these stones ; but this continued only two or three days, and afterwards went quite off ; and this nobleman from that time was relieved from his former complaints, has enjoyed, and does yet enjoy, the most perfect health.

In the year 1754, our author became possessed of a calculus, which was of a stony hardness, and bore a bright polish. It weighed a quarter of an ounce. He conjectured, that a much longer time would be necessary to dissolve this stone ; but what was very remarkable, it dissolved sooner than the rest ; for after having been immersed 24 hours, two grains of it only remained undissolved. This stone was not placed in the China basin as the others were, but suspended in a little loose woven net, that it might more freely be washed by the water. Dr. Lieberkuhn was at this time at Carlsbad ; he was present at this experiment,

periment, and was witness of its truth. The net used in this experiment was covered with a tophaceous crust, from being steeped in the water.

The next year, when Dr. Lieberkuhn returned to Carlsbad, he brought with him, for experiment-sake, several calculi, some of which were large ones. He made there many experiments, in which our author assisted. A large stone was sawed into four pieces nearly equal. One of these, weighing 99 grains, was put into a little linen bag, and immersed in the source called Brudel; the second, in like manner, which weighed 96 grains, into that called the New Spring; the third, weighing 93 grains, into that near the mill; the fourth was set apart for other trials. After four days immersion they were severally examined. The first had lost 85 grains; the second, 33 grains; the third, only 16 grains. That it might be estimated in what degree the solvent power of the Carlsbad water did exceed that of lime-water, the following experiment was tried. Three pieces of calculi, each exactly 30 grains in weight, were put into separate phials. Upon one was poured some fresh egg-shell lime-water; upon the second, some Carlsbad water; upon the third, some of the urine of a person daily drinking these waters for the recovery of his health. These phials were all placed in one of the canals, which carries off the waste water from the baths: The degree of heat in this place was, by Fahrenheit's thermometer, 96, much the same as the heat of human blood. The lime-water, the Carlsbad water, and the urine, were changed every day, and the process continued for 14 days. Upon the 15th, the remaining fragments of stone were taken out of the phials, and weighed when dried. The piece macerated in lime-water had lost one grain; that in the Carlsbad water, six grains; that in the urine, five grains. According therefore to this experiment, the solvent power of the Carlsbad water was six times that of the urine; five times greater than that of the lime-water.

The solvent power of medicated urine is of very great importance, and requires more particular attention, as our greatest expectations in dissolving the stone in the bladder must arise from that. It was therefore very fit that our author should investigate, as far as was in his power, the solvent property of the urine of those who drank these waters. He therefore suspended to the end of a funnel a suffi-

ciently hard and compact calculus, weighing about an ounce. This was contained in a linen rag, so that the urine might readily pass over it; and a person who used the Carlsbad waters every morning, after having taken them, constantly made a water into that funnel; from whence it came to pass, that on the 16th day the stone was half dissolved, and the remaining part was become so porous and friable that it almost fell to pieces. No one can suppose, that the urine of a man perfectly in health, would have the same solvent property; lest however that should happen, our author suspended a piece of a calculus, weighing two drachms, in the same manner with the preceding, and made water upon it himself many times a day; but this piece of calculus, after 12 days, was so far from being lessened, that it had increased two grains in weight.

Our author, lest he should be thought to have depended too much upon one set of experiments, made others. Among several calculi, which Dr. Lieberkuhn had communicated to him, there was one exceedingly hard. This he cut into four parts, each weighing exactly 80 grains. Each of these was put into a separate phial. Upon the first was poured fresh oyster-shell lime-water; upon the second, Carlsbad water; upon the third, the urine of one who drank these waters; upon the fourth, the urine of one perfectly in health, and who only drank for his breakfast some cups of tea. These phials were placed in the same manner with those before-mentioned, and their heat kept constantly the same. Every day these calculi had fresh liquid poured upon them after the old was separated. At the end of 20 days these stones were dried and weighed. The fragment infused in oyster-shell lime-water was found to have lost almost three grains; that in Carlsbad water 22 grains; that in medicated urine 14 grains; but that infused in the urine of the man in health had increased three grains. These experiments therefore leave no room to doubt of, either the solvent power of the Carlsbad water itself, or that of the urine of those who drink these waters.

Our author has a very curious remark in relation to a person who laboured under the stone, and who drank these waters for two months. He daily voided, with his urine, a large quantity of white viscid mucus; which, after filtration of the aqueous parts from it, was found to be a white earthy powder, rubbed off, as it were, from a stone. The quantity of this powder

saved during the space of a month amounted to more than three ounces. If some of this powder was put into the urine of one who drank Carlsbad water, it was immediately converted into a pultaceous substance; but if into that of one who did not drink this water, it fell quite undissolved to the bottom of the vessel.

Dr. Springsfeld observes, that the Carlsbad water has great power in dissolving the tephaceous crust which frequently covers the teeth. During the course of these waters, this crust most generally separates from the teeth, and falls off.

The author afterwards tells us, that the customary dose of Carlsbad water is not less than six, seven, or eight pints, taken every morning; and he adds an experiment, from whence he concludes with great probability, that this water, by means of its alkaline lixivium, dissolves the gluten by which the terrestrial parts of the human calculus are held together, after which dissolution, these terrestrial parts fall asunder, and pass off by urine. *Query*, If some sort of alkaline lixivium may not be made by art, that would have the same effect.

*From the same Volume we shall give the following Observations made upon the BRIMSTONE-HILL, in the Island of Guadelupa, by John Andrew Peyssonnel, M. D.*

“THE island of Guadelupa is not the only one of the American Antilles that has volcanoes and mines of brimstone; few are without them. They are to be found in Martinico, Dominica, St. Christopher's, St. Lucia; and all these islands produce sulphur, pumice-stones, and other substances usually found in volcanoes.

The mountain, upon which I made my observations, is called La Souffriere, or Brimstone-hill, because it contains ores of sulphur; and its summit constantly emits smoke, and sometimes flames. It is very high, and forms a kind of truncated cone. It rises above the chain of mountains that occupy the center of the island, and runs thro' all its length from north to south. This conical mountain is about three leagues from the sea shore, east, west, and south, and therefore almost in the middle of the southern part of the island.

The journey up this mountain is not now so difficult as it was in the time of father Labat, in the year 1695. Much more commodious roads are now used than that which he followed. Travellers generally lie at some house at the foot of the August, 1757.

mountain; from whence they go on horse-back as far as the torrent, where they have the choice of two different ways: The first begins at a place called Les Gommiers, or The Gum-trees, along the river of Galleons; the other lies towards the middle of the mountain, at a place called Tarare, where they cross the river St. Lewis.

You generally set out early from the place where you have spent the night, and breakfast in the cool of the morning, on the banks of one of the rivers, whose waters are very clear and good, and produce great quantities of small fish, such as cray-fish, bull-heads, eels, &c. This is one of those delights so emphatically described by father du Tertre. We perceived these waters to be diuretic, by the sudden effect they had upon us.

We took the road of the gum-trees, as being the easiest. I soon observed, that the woods differed in kind as we ascended; the trees are smaller, and are no more than shrubs at the top, that is to say, on a level with the other mountains. Here you meet with none but mountain-mangles, whose wood is crooked and bends downwards. The bark of these mangles is a true jesuit's bark \*. When we had passed thro' this forest of mangles, which are as a curtain, we go into the savannah. A savannah in this country is a kind of natural meadow. This particular one is made up of fern, moss, a sort of ananas, and wild aloe, and such-like plants, without either tree or shrub. I believe we met with almost all the hundred different sorts of fern, which make up father Plumiere's voluminous work.

We walked on for about 600 paces, in a path that goes thro' this savannah: The way is rugged. The ananas, that are very bushy, and above two feet high, conceal the roots and rocks, which makes walking very troublesome. About nine in the morning, after an hour's march from the place where we had breakfasted, we arrived at the spring-head of the river of Galleons, south of the Brimstone-hill. At the place called The Three Springs, we found the waters so hot as not to be borne. The neighbouring ground smokes, and is full of brown earth, like the dross of iron. In other places the earth is red like colcothar, and even dyes one's fingers; but these earths are tasteless. Near these three burning hot springs are some others, that are lukewarm, and some very cold. We put some eggs into the hot ones, and they were boiled in three minutes, and hard in seven.

D d d

\* F. Labat made the same observation. See *Voyage aux Isles de l'Amerique*. Tom. II.

I had brought a hydrometer, or instrument to weigh liquors, which I plunged six lines in the common water of the rivers to leeward, and two lines in sea water. It sunk 12 lines in the hot, and eight in the lukewarm springs.

When we had made our observations A on the different sorts of earth and water, we entered a valley between the Brimstone-hill and the mountain that lies southward, called The Mountain of the three Rivers. Here we met some negroes carrying brimstone to sell it in the low-lands. We walked in the same savannah, and among B the same weeds, which grew so thick that we could not discover the nature of the soil.

We went on about the length of 400 paces, when we began to get light of the windward, or of the eastern coast of the island. Having likewise discovered the C burning gulph to the northward of us, we crawled up to get at it. We were obliged to help ourselves with our hands, feet, elbows, and knees, and to hold by the fern, aloes, and other plants, some of which were prickly, and very troublesome. We were about an hour and a half getting up to the height of about 500 feet; 'tis true we might have taken a smoother way by going round about. At last, quite out of breath, we reached the gulph, at the place whence the smoke issues. This place is at the foot of a steep bank, and may be about 25 toises in breadth: There is no grass to be seen, nothing but sulphur and calcined earth; the ground is full of crevices, which emit smoke or vapours; these cracks are deep, and you hear the sulphur boil. Its vapours rising yield very fine chemical flowers, or a pure and refined sulphur. It is chiefly found F in those places where the earth lies hollow, and upon the chinks or funnels you see the spirit of sulphur run down like fair water, and you breathe an intolerable smell of brimstone. The ground is loose, insomuch that we could thrust our canes up to the head, and drew them out as hot as if we had plunged them into lime when it is slaking. Having inadvertently run ourselves into this loose ground among these chinks, and being smothered with the smoke or vapours, we were continually afraid of sinking, and meeting with some hole or pit, and so tumbling into H hell from the top of this mountain, which we imagined to be one of the vents of the infernal regions, or a mouth of the burning gulph; and we expected to perish like Pliny the naturalist, who was smothered

by the flames of Vesuvius, which is said to have happened in the 79th year of the Christian era, at the time of that great earthquake, which, having overturned whole cities, drove the ashes as far as Africa, Syria and Egypt. I confess, the distance that these ashes are said to have travelled thro' the air, appears to me to be very great, for Italy is near 3000 leagues from Syria.

We hastened out of this dangerous situation, and continued climbing to the top of the mountain, keeping to the east, or windward. When we got to the summit, we discovered another gulph or funnel, that opened some years since, and emits nothing but smoke. The top of the mountain is, as father du Tertre says, a very uneven plain, covered with heaps of burnt and calcined earth of various sizes; the ground smokes only at the new funnel, but appears to have formerly burnt in many places; for we observed abundance of these crevices, and even gutters, and very large and deep chinks, which must have burnt in former times.

The same reasons that obliged us to D quit the burning gulph, probably hindered father Labat from viewing this summit, and prevented his coming at the knowledge of a very deep abyss or precipice, which is in the middle of this flat.

It is said, there was once a great earthquake in this island, and that the Brimstone-hill took fire, and vomited ashes on all sides. This mountain then cleft in two; but it is not said in what year this phenomenon happened. I am apt to think it was then that this abyss or precipice opened. Perhaps the volcano having been fired by lightning, the salts of the earth joined with the sulphur produced the effect of gunpowder, and occasioned this dreadful earthquake. The mountain having split, cast forth ashes and sulphureous matters all around, and from that time no earthquake has been felt in the island.

G These phenomena are but too common in Italy, particularly in the kingdom of Naples; and in other countries where there are volcanos, we are told of most terrible disasters of this kind. In 1556, a volcano in the island of Java poured forth a torrent of melted and burning sulphur H with such impetuosity, that 10,000 persons perished in three days. The same year mount Guamanapi, in one of the Bandava islands, made terrible havoc; the waters of the sea were heated to such a degree near the island, that the fish were found.

found ready boiled upon the strand, but we do not hear that any of those mountains ever split in two like this.

We cannot doubt of the dreadful effects which have been, and still are produced by earthquakes, witness the last that happened at Jamaica, and now that of Lisbon. A

The abyss I am speaking of, is in the middle of the flat, behind two crags or points, that rise above the mountain, and on the north side answers to the great cleft, which goes down above 1000 feet perpendicular, and penetrates above 100 paces into the flat, and is more than 20 feet broad; so that in this place the mountain is fairly split, from the top down to the basis of the cone.

On the north side, opposite to the cleft, and at the foot of the mountain, in a little plain, is a pool, which is said to ebb and flow like the sea, and to increase and decrease at certain times, according to the periods of the moon; but people are fond of ascribing wonderful properties to things, which, if simply related, would not appear so extraordinary. For my part, I am apt to think this pool is formed by the waters that drain along the great cleft into this little plain, where the same earthquake has sunk a hollow place near the great subterranean cavern, of which by and by, and that the variations of the water in this pool are occasioned by the rains.

It was about noon when we got upon the flat, on the summit of the mountain. E It looks as if it had formerly been of a conical figure, and had lost its top by earthquakes. What confirms me in this conjecture is the pieces of rock which still subsist, and form those spires, or little cones, that are scattered here and there upon the summit; the two most considerable of which are towards the west, and make, as it were, a pair of horns to the mountain.

Here we dined, and rested above an hour. There is a most delightful prospect. You discover below, the islands of Martinico, Dominica, the Saints, Marigalante, and the whole extent of Guadelupa. It is said those of St. Vincent, St. Kitts, and even St. Martin, have been seen from the top of this mountain. Be that as it will, we observed very distinctly Montserrat, Antigua, Nevis, Radonde, and several other islands.

The air at top is bleak and sharp, but I cannot say I found the cold very intense.

\* *A remarkable instance of the fall of a vast mass of snow from the Alps, and of mischief occasioned by it, is mentioned by Paulus Jovius, in his life of Pompeius Celsus.—* "Pompeius—trans Alpes contendit, quo itinere summum se vitæ periculum adiisse sæpe memorabat, quum ipso peninas superante Alpes devoluta ingens e summis Alpium jugis nivium moles permultos omnis generis mortales, et in his integram sedanorum legationem paucis ante se passibus oppressisset."

It is true many negroes have perished there with cold; but that is not to be wondered at, as these people are not inured to the severity of the weather, and go naked; they wear no clothes but a pair of drawers, and have nothing to eat. Sometimes they are caught in the rain, or exposed to damps and fogs; or else, when they are all in a sweat with fatigue and labour, and lie down to rest, the cold seizes them and chills their blood; and it is no wonder if they perish in this condition.

B Besides the fine prospect you enjoy at the top of this mountain, you have the pleasure, as father du Tertre observes, of seeing the clouds gather below, and hearing the thunder rumble under your feet. We actually saw the clouds rise from the sea, and spread over the land on the side of the wind, sometimes passing where we stood, and sometimes lower. C These clouds are no other than damp fogs. The Brimstone-hill is seldom clear of these damps.

As my thermometers and barometers were broke in going up, I could make no observations on the gravity and properties of the air. D It was but in my subsequent journeys to this mountain, that I could in some measure gratify my curiosity in these particulars. We had only time to examine the great cavern and the great cleft above it, and then withdrew to the habitation whence we came, being very weary; for in coming down we were often obliged to slide, sometimes sitting, sometimes lying on our backs, and holding by the fern. We frequently tumbled into holes, where we were almost buried, but were in no great danger, because the fern and moss make a kind of down, pretty rough indeed, which prevents the hurt of a fall; but all this is very tiresome. We met with abundance of holes or nests of black devils, a kind of sea birds, that come from the north, and hatch their young upon this mountain.

[The second journey in our next.]

G From the same. *An Account of what happened at BERGEMOLETTO, by the tumbling down of vast Heaps of Snow from the Mountains there, on March 19, 1755.*

H "IN the neighbourhood of Demonte, as one descends thro' the upper valley of Stura, on the left hand, about an

D d d 2 hour



hour and half distant from the road leading to the cattle of Demonte, towards the middle of the mountain, there were some houses in a place called by the inhabitants Bergemoletto, which on the 19th of March, in the morning, (there being then a great deal of snow) were entirely overwhelmed and ruined by two vast bodies of snow, that tumbled down from the upper mountain. All the inhabitants were then in their houses, except one Joseph Rochia, a man of about 50, who with his son, a lad of 15, were on the roof of his house, endeavouring to clear away the snow, which had fallen, without any intermission, for three preceding days. A priest going by to mass advised him to come down, having just before observed a body of snow tumbling not far distant from the said Rochia's house, but which being not large had done no harm. The man imagining this small mass would be followed by larger ones, got down from the roof with great precipitation, and fled with his son he knew not whither; but scarce had he got 30 or 40 steps, before his son, who followed him, fell down; on which looking back, he saw his own house and those of his neighbours covered with an high mountain of snow. He lifted up his son, and then, reflecting that his wife, his sister, two of his children, and all his effects were buried under this vast heap of snow, he fainted away; but soon after recovering, got safe to a friend's house.

Twenty two persons were buried under this vast mass of snow, which was 60 English feet in height, inasmuch that many men, who were ordered to give them all possible assistance, despaired of being able to do them the least service.

After five days, Joseph Rochia having recovered of his fright, and being able to work, got upon the snow (with his son, and two brothers of his wife) to try if they could find the exact place under which his house and stable were buried; but tho' many openings were made in the snow, they could not find the desired place. However the month of April proving very hot, the snow beginning to soften, and indeed a great deal of it melted, this unfortunate man was again encouraged to use his best endeavour to recover the effects he had in the house, and to bury the remains of his family. He therefore made new openings in the snow, and threw earth into them, which helps to melt the snow and ice. On the 24th of April the snow was greatly diminished,

and he conceived better hopes of finding out his house, by breaking the ice (which was six English feet thick) with iron bars, and observing the snow to be softer underneath the ice, he thrust down a long pole, and thought it touched the ground; but the evening coming on he proceeded no farther.

His wife's brother, who lived at Demonte, dreamed the same night, that his sister was still alive, and begged him to help her. Affected by this dream, he rose early in the morning, and went to Bergemoletto, where he told his dream to Joseph and his neighbours; and, after resting himself a little, went with them to work upon the snow, where they made another opening, which led them to the house they searched for; but finding no dead bodies in its ruins, they sought for the stable, which was about 240 English feet distant, and having found it, they heard a cry of "Help, my dear brother." Being greatly surprized as well as encouraged by these words, they laboured with all diligence till they had made a large opening, thro' which the brother, who had the dream, immediately went down, where the sister, with an agonizing and feeble voice told him, "I have always trusted in God and you, that you would not forsake me." The other brother and the husband then went down, and found still alive the wife about 45, the sister about 35, and a daughter about 13 years old. These women they raised on their shoulders to men above, who pulled them up as it were from the grave, and carried them to a neighbouring house; they were unable to walk, and so wasted that they appeared like mere shadows. They were immediately put to bed, and gruel made with rye-flour and a little butter was given to recover them. Some days after the intendant came to see them, and found the wife still unable to rise from her bed, or use her feet, from the intense cold she had endured, and the uneasiness of the posture she had been in. The sister, whose legs had been bathed with hot wine, could walk with some difficulty; and the daughter needed no farther remedies, for she was quite recovered.

On the intendant's interrogating the women, they told him, that their appetite was not yet returned; that the little food they eat (excepting broths and gruels) lay heavy on their stomachs, and that the moderate use of wine had done them great good: They also gave him the account that follows.

In

In the morning of the 19th of March we were in the stable, with a boy of six years old and a girl about 14; in the same stable were six goats, one of which having brought forth two dead kids the evening before, we went to carry her a small vessel full of rye-flour gruel; there were also an ass and five or six fowls. We were sheltering ourselves in a warm corner of the stable till the church bell should ring, intending to attend the service.

The wife relates, that wanting to go out of the stable to kindle a fire in the house for her husband, who was then clearing away the snow from the top thereof, she perceived a mass of snow breaking down towards the east, on which she went back into the stable, shut the door, and told her sister of it. In less than three minutes they heard the roof break over their heads, and also part of the ceiling of the stable. The sister advised her to get into the rack and manger, which she did very carefully. The ass was tied to the manger, but got loose by kicking and struggling, and tho' it did not break the manger, it threw down the little vessel, which the sister took up, and used afterwards to hold the melted snow which served them for drink.

Very fortunately the manger was under the main prop of the stable, and thereby resisted the weight of the snow. Their first care was to know what they had to eat: The sister said she had in her pocket 15 white chestnuts; the children said they had breakfasted, and should want no more that day. They remembered there were 30 or 40 loaves in a place near the stable, and endeavoured to get at them, but were not able, by reason of the vast quantity of snow. On this they called out for help as loudly as they possibly could, but were heard by nobody. The sister came again to the manger, after she had tried in vain to come at the loaves, gave two chestnuts to the wife, and eat two herself, and they drank some snow water. All this while the ass was very restless and continued kicking, and the goats bleated very much, but soon after they heard no more of them. Two of the goats however were left alive, and were near the manger; they felt them very carefully, and knew by so doing that one of them was big, and would kid about the middle of April; the other gave milk, wherewith they preserved their lives.

The women affirmed, that during all the time they were thus buried, they saw not one ray of light, nevertheless, for

about 20 days, they had some notion of night and day; for when the fowls crowsed they imagined it was break of day; but at last the fowls died.

The second day, being very hungry, they eat all the remaining chestnuts, and drank what milk the milch goat yielded, which for the first days was near two pounds a day, but the quantity decreased gradually.

The third day, being very hungry, they again endeavoured to get to the place where the loaves were, near the stable, but they could not penetrate to it thro' the snow. They then resolved to take all possible care to feed the goats, as very fortunately, over the ceiling of the stable, and just above the manger, there was an hay-loft, with a hole thro' which the hay was put down into the rack. This opening was near the sister, who pulled down the hay and gave it to the goats as long as she could reach it, which when she could no longer do, the goats climbed upon her shoulders, and reached it themselves.

On the sixth day the boy sickened, complaining of most violent pains in the stomach, and his illness continued six days, on the last of which he desired his mother, who all this time had held him in her lap, to lay him at his length in the manger. She did so, and taking him by the hand felt it was very cold; she then put her hand to his mouth, and finding it likewise very cold, she gave him a little milk; the boy then cried, "O my father in the snow! Oh! father! father!" and then expired.

The mother told the sister the boy was dead, and then laid him in the manger near where the sister was. In the mean while the quantity of milk given by the goat diminished daily, and the fowls being dead they could no more distinguish night and day; but according to their calculation the time was near when the other goat should kid, which, as they computed, would happen about the middle of April: At length they found the goat was kidding by its cries; the sister helped it; they killed the kid to save the milk for their own subsistence; and now they knew it was the middle of April. Whenever they called this goat it would come and lick their faces and hands, and gave them every day two pounds of milk, for which reason they still bear a great affection to this same goat.

They say, during all this time, hunger gave them but little uneasiness, except on the first five or six days; that their greatest pain

pain was from the extreme coldness of the melted snow water, which fell on them, from the stench of the dead ass, dead goats, fowls, from lice, &c. but more than all from the very uneasy posture they were obliged to continue in; for tho' the place in which they were buried was 12 English feet long, eight wide, and five high, the manger in which they sat squatting against the wall, was no more than three feet four inches broad.

For 36 days they had no evacuation by stool after the first days; the melted snow water (which after some time they drank without doing them harm) was discharged by urine. The mother said she had never slept, but the sister and daughter declare they slept as usual. The mother and sister say, that on the day they were buried their monthly evacuations were upon them, but they had not the least sign of them afterwards.

The above account was attested by the said women before the Intendant, on the 16th of May, 1755."

Whether from this account it may not be concluded, that it was possible for the famous Betty Canning to live for so many days in the manner she said she did, we shall leave to our readers to judge \*.

**Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 331.**

BY our submitting so tamely and so long to the Spanish insults and depredations at sea, their governors in America, and perhaps the court of Spain itself, began, it seems, to think, that we durst not resent any act of injustice they did towards us, in consequence of which opinion, and in order to distress our colonies in Carolina, they published at St. Augustine, in Florida, about the year 1757, a proclamation, by which they promised protection and freedom to all negro slaves that should desert and resort to that garrison; and this proclamation they took, privately, all the pains they could to have communicated or notified to the negro slaves in our colonies of Carolina. Upon this several slaves deserted from these colonies, and took refuge in St. Augustine. General Oglethorpe, upon his return to Georgia, sent an officer to St. Augustine, to demand the restoring of some of these negro deserters, and to complain of this proclamation, to which the Spanish governor made a very polite answer, and shewed the orders he had from the court of Spain for publishing such a proclamation, consequently he was so far from giving up the negro deserters, that he gave them all their freedom, and

honoured one of them with a commission. The news of this usage being, by Spanish emissaries, industriously spread thro' Carolina, about 20 Angola negroes being assembled on Sunday, the 9th of September, 1739, they resolved to march off all together, and to force their way to St. Augustine, for which purpose they chose one of their number as captain, and, by surprizing a warehouse, and murdering the people belonging to it, they marched off in triumph. In their march they were joined by many other negroes, so that their number increased to near 100; and as they passed along they burnt every house, and murdered every man, woman, and child, they found in their way, so that they might all have escaped, had they made no stop in their march; but instead of burning the rum they found in the houses they set fire to, they made use of it for burning themselves; for so many of them got drunk, that they were obliged to stop upon the road, to extinguish by sleep the liquid fire they had swallowed. This gave time to the people of the country to assemble and to come up with them, perhaps before many of them had slept out their dose, whereupon a battle ensued, in which they were totally routed, and all either killed or made prisoners, either in the engagement, or in the pursuit afterwards, for we never heard that so much as one of them got the length of St. Augustine, which was such a discouragement, that it put an end to any desertion for the future †.

Nov. 18, 1740, almost the whole city of Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, was destroyed by a fire, which broke out about two o'clock in the afternoon, in a saddler's house, opposite to Mr. James Crockatt's, in the broad street, and as the weather had been fair for many weeks, and most of the houses built of wood, they took fire like gunpowder, so that there was no stopping the conflagration, which was made more rapid by a strong north west wind, until it had laid waste every combustible thing in its way. Stone and brick, as well as timber houses, warehouses, storehouses, sheds, and cellars, with most of the goods in them, and even the goods upon the wharfs, all underwent the same fate; and, as the wind carried the flames over the best built, the richest, and most trading part of the city, the loss in houses and goods was computed to amount to at least 300,000*l.* a most amazing loss, if we consider that this happened in a country, where but seventy years before there was not a house, nor an European

\* See *Lond. Mag.* for 1753, p. 142, 143, 150. † See *Lond. Mag.* for 1740, p. 152.

pean face to be seen. Upon this extraordinary misfortune, an application to his majesty for assistance was presently resolved on, and a petition to parliament was presented on the 5th of February following for the same purpose, which being recommended by his majesty, the parliament thereupon granted 20,000*l.* for the re-settling and re-establishing the unhappy sufferers of the province of South-Carolina, in the late dreadful fire at Charles-Town \*.

As they have frequent hurricanes in Carolina, it would have exceeded the bounds we have prescribed to ourselves to have given an account of them; but that which happened in September, 1752, was so extraordinary, that we cannot avoid giving a short account of it. On the 14th, in the evening, it began to blow very hard from the north-east, and continued blowing from the same point till about four o'clock the next morning, when the wind became more violent, and increased every moment till nine. At that hour the tide of flood came in with surprising impetuosity, filling the harbour in a few minutes, so that, before eleven, all the vessels in it were drove on shore, except the Hornet man of war, which rode it out by cutting away her mainmast. All the wharfs and bridges were ruined, and every house, storehouse, &c. upon them beaten down, and carried away, with all the goods contained in them, as were also many houses in the town. Almost all the tiled and slated houses were uncovered, and great quantities of merchandise in the storehouses in the Bay-street damaged, by their doors being burst open. The town likewise was overflowed, the sea having rose upwards of ten feet above the high water mark at spring tides, so that the ships were drove so high up on the land, that no spring tide could bring them off; and many of the boats, that were not dashed to pieces, were drove into the woods, corn-fields, and marshes, about the town. In short, nothing was now to be seen but ruins of houses, wrecks of boats, canoes, and periaguas, and incredible quantities of all sorts of timber, barrels, staves, and shingles, with household and other goods, driving with great violence thro' the streets, and round about the town, whilst many of the inhabitants were standing up almost to the necks in a tempestuous sea, and expecting in a few minutes to be swallowed up, with all that belonged to them, in the raging ocean, as the tide of flood, according to its common course, ought to have continued till

after one o'clock. But about ten minutes after eleven the wind veered to the south-east, and, tho' it continued its violence, the waters amazingly fell above five feet in ten minutes; whereas had they continued to rise till one o'clock, and to beat against the houses with such fury, every house in the town must have been overthrown, and every inhabitant must have perished; but the waters soon came to their usual level, and the hurricane was by three o'clock entirely over. Many people were however drowned, and others much hurt by the fall of the houses and chimneys: And in the country too the damage was inconceivable. For about thirty miles round Charles-Town, upon the land side, there was hardly a plantation that had an out-house or a fence left standing; and the roads were so encumbered with trees and branches blown or broke down, that travelling was rendered extremely difficult; so that the loss in timber-trees, as well as in cattle, sheep, hogs, and all sorts of ground provisions, was very considerable †.

Since this hurricane nothing very remarkable has happened in South-Carolina, and as to North-Carolina nothing has happened since its being made a separate province, unless it was now and then a dispute between their governor and their assembly, which sort of disputes we have avoided, as much as possible, taking any notice of, because the facts are generally on both sides so disguised and misrepresented, that it is impossible to come at the truth. Therefore we shall conclude this History of the two Carolinas, with the following account of their exports, taken from the books of their respective custom-houses; and as all these exports are either brought to Great-Britain, or the produce thereof lodged at last in Great-Britain, in exchange for the several sorts of manufactures they must have from hence, we may judge, how much these two colonies alone contribute towards preserving the general balance of trade in our favour, besides increasing the number of our sailors, and supporting great numbers of our poor industrious people here at home, as well as adding to the riches of our merchants and factors.

*Exported from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, within the Year 1754.*

RICE	—	104,682 Barrels.
Indigo	—	216,924 Pounds.
Deer skins	—	460 Hogheads.
Ditto	—	214 Bundles.
Ditto	—	508 Loads.
Pitch	—	5869 Barrels.

Tar

\* See *London Mag.* for 1741, p. 48.

† See *ditto* 1752, p. 567.

Tar	—	2043	Ditto.
Turpentine	—	759	Ditto.
Beef	—	416	Ditto.
Pork	—	1560	Ditto.
Indian corn		16,428	Bushels.
Peas	—	9162	Ditto.
Tanned leather		4196	Hides.
Hides in hair		1200	
Shingles	—	1,114,000	
Staves	—	216,000	
Lumber	—	395,000	Feet.

Besides live cattle, horses, cedar, cypress, walnut-plank, bees-wax, myrtle, some raw silk, and cotton.

*Exported from North-Carolina, within the Year 1753.*

TAR	—	61,528	Barrels.
Pitch	—	12,055	Ditto.
Turpentine	—	10,429	Ditto.
Staves	—	762,330	
Shingles	—	2,500,000	
Lumber	—	2,000,647	Feet.
Corn	—	61,580	Bushels.
Peas, about		10,000	Ditto.
Pork and beef		33,000	Barrels.
Tobacco, about		100	Hogheads.
Tanned leather, about		1000	Hundred wt.
Deer skins in all ways, about		30,000	

Besides wheat, rice, bread, potatoes, bees-wax, tallow, candles, bacon, hogs-lard, some cotton, and a vast deal of square timber of walnut and cedar, and hoops and heading of all sorts. Some indigo exported from South-Carolina, and tobacco exported from Virginia; and beaver, racoon, otter, fox, minx, and wild cat skins, and live cattle.

[To be continued in our next.]

**TOULON** is a large and populous city of the lower Provence, in France, and is an excellent sea port and harbour on the Mediterranean. The magazines of naval stores, &c. are extensive, magnificent, and well filled, and the fortifications both of the town and harbour constructed with great skill and strength, as may be seen by the annexed beautiful Plan thereof, wherein are exhibited the soundings, and every other necessary appendage of such a Plan, with the greatest accuracy.

*From the CITIZEN.*

**T**HERE is nothing so much surprizes me, when I walk among the villages near London, particularly on a Sunday, or some glaring holiday, as to see people so lulled asleep as to read the fol-

lowing kind of advertisements (in gold letters) and not to be shocked at it—*The French academy—French not only taught here, but spoke familiarly in the house.* Then, after various puffs about geometry, trigonometry, the Italian way of book-keeping, and all that jargon, so curiously wrote and flourished, in general—they conclude all with saying, that *Monsieur Capriole, lately arrived from Paris, teaches the scholars to dance and fence five times in a week.*

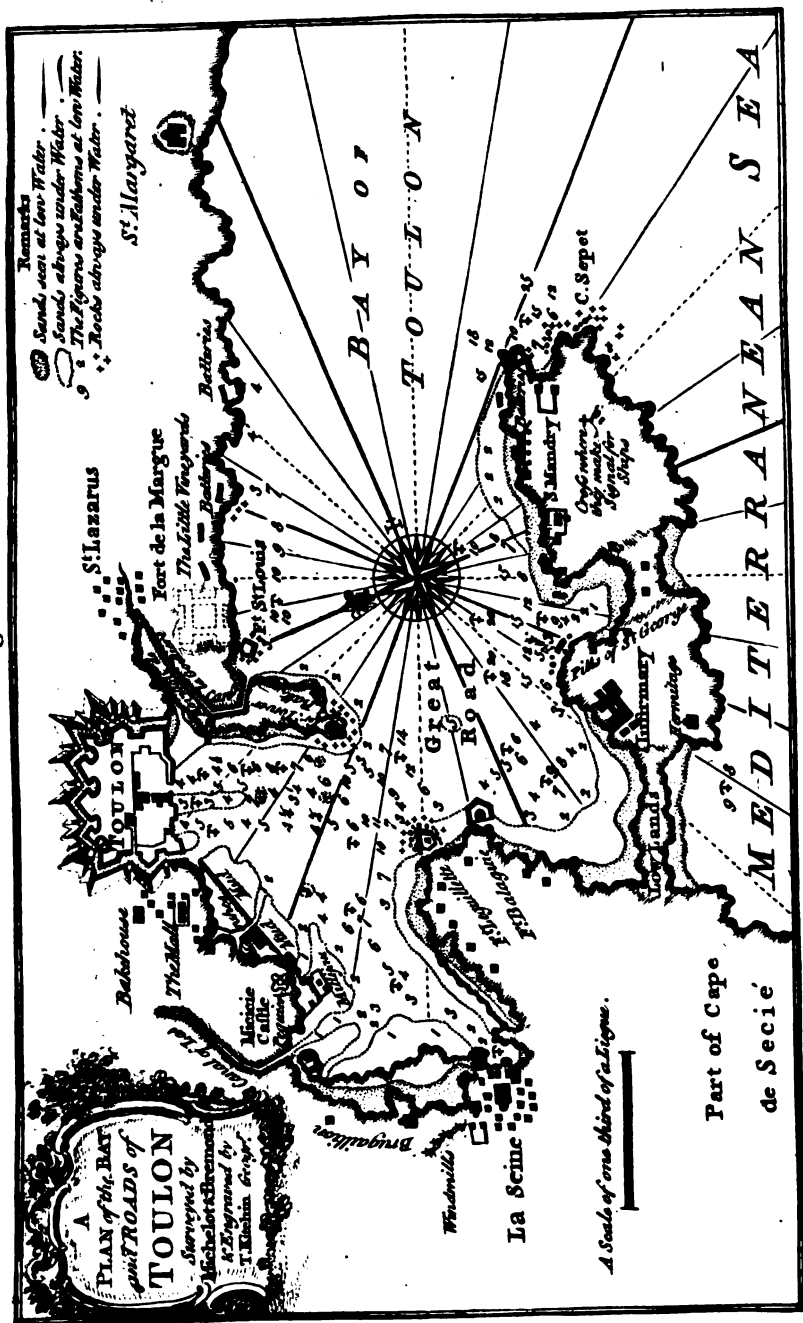
By these imperceptible methods it is, that the French party gathers, every day, such additional strength.—By these means they are sapping the very foundations of your liberty so sily, that nobody, but a few speculative people like yourself, Mr. Citizen, whom I fear nobody believes, will perceive their own unhappy and ticklish situation, till the house is absolutely falling on their heads.

What method can be thought of then, to stop this growing evil? I know of none but beating them heartily, making them contemptible that way, and driving them out of fashion by force of arms: And I do most firmly believe, that a diversion in Britany, Normandy, and Anjou, well supported, would still puzzle them; and that, from the very moment we played an *offensive* card, and not, as we do now, keep on the *defensive* only, these bullying gentry would cringe to us, tho' perhaps with as little real humility as a prostitute does to a constable; but the very name and appearance of the thing would be pleasing, and we should improve upon it, I am sure, ever afterwards.

But the most dangerous enemy we have to cope withal, is the military academy established at Paris, ever since the year 1740. It contains, at one time, 500 pupils of the first families of France, either in the service immediately, or intended for it. As they seldom stay above four months, think only what it is to have 1500 officers in a year taught the military art; their preceptors and tutors are the first generals of the age, and they have every fortification in Europe modelled in wood, and invisible to every body but the disciples of their own college.

The moment a man buys a commission in England (which are as marketable now as the shoulder-knot, the sword, and the few yards of red cloth which he purchases) he is called an officer. He goes down to country quarters, struts, swears, debauches a pretty girl or two, runs in debt, gets drunk, and perhaps runs a poor fellow thro'.

**For the Lond. Mag.**





thro' the body, and by this means thinks he is absolutely an officer himself; time and money afterwards advance him, and, in a few years, he becomes a general officer, as general officers are called in England. No wonder then, if we lose opportunities, when, with such bad cards, we are doomed to fight those who ever hold good hands. (See p. 339.)

*From the London Gazette Extraordinary.*

Whitehall, Aug. 11, 1757. On Tuesday last a messenger arrived from his royal highness the duke's camp on the Weser; and brought the following relation of what passed between his royal highness's army and the French, from the 24th to the 26th past, inclusively.

Sunday, **T**HE enemy marching in three July 24. columns, with artillery, towards the village of Latford, major-general Furfenberg, who commanded the out-posts in the village, and in the wood, sent an officer to inform his royal highness of it, who immediately reinforced those posts with a body of troops under the command of lieutenant-general Sporcke. His royal highness found it impossible to support the village, as it was commanded by the heights opposite to it, that were possessed by the enemy; and withdrew his post from Latford, having it always in his power to retake it, from its situation in a bottom between two hills. The enemy made two attacks, one at the point of the wood, the other higher up in the same wood, opposite to the grenadiers, commanded by major-general Hardenberg. They failed in both; and, tho' the fire of their artillery was very smart, they were obliged to retire. The French army encamping on the heights, opposite to the duke of Cumberland's posts, together with the accounts he had received, that M. d'Etrées had assembled all his troops, and had with him a very considerable train of artillery, left his royal highness no room to doubt of his intentions of attacking him; his royal highness therefore determined to change his situation, and take a more advantageous one, by drawing up his army on the height between the Weser and the woods, leaving the Hamelen river on his right, the village of Hasfenbeck in his front, and his left close to the wood, at the point of which his royal highness had a battery of 12 pounders and haubitfers. There was a hollow way from the left of the village to the battery, and a continual morass on the other side of Hasfenbeck to his right.

August, 1757.

In the evening his royal highness withdrew all his out-posts; and in this position the army lay upon their arms all night. Major-general Schulenberg, with the *Chasseurs*, and two battalions of grenadiers, with some cannon, was posted in the corner of the wood upon the left of the battery. His royal highness ordered the village of Hasfenbeck to be cleared to his front, that it might not be in the power of the enemy to keep possession of it; and the communications we had made use of during our encampment there, to be made impracticable. On the 25th, in the morning, the enemy appeared marching in columns, as if they intended to attack, and began to cannonade us very severely, which lasted almost the whole day. They marched and countermarched continually, and shewed as if they meant three attacks on our right, left, and center. In the evening their artillery appeared much superior to ours. The army lay on their arms all night. His royal highness ordered the battery, at the point of the wood, to be repaired, and reinforced count Schulenberg's command with a battalion of grenadiers, and two pieces of 12 pounders, and supported it by four more battalions of grenadiers, under major-general Hardenberg. His royal highness ordered a battery to be made of 12 and six pounders (the first of which were sent for from Hamelen) behind the village of Hasfenbeck, and took all the precautions he could think of to give the enemy a good reception. As soon as it was daylight, his royal highness got on horseback to reconnoitre the position of the enemy, and found them in the same situation as the day before. At a little after five, a very smart cannonading began upon our battery, behind the village, that was supported by the Hessian infantry and cavalry. Their countenance and steadiness, in so severe a fire, is hardly to be expressed or equalled. Between seven and eight the firing of small arms began on our left, when his royal highness ordered major-general Behr, with three battalions of Brunswick, to sustain the grenadiers in the wood, if wanted. The cannonading went on all the time, rather augmenting than decreasing; but it did not create the least disorder in the troops. There never was seen so much firmness, tho' it lasted above six hours, from first to last. The fire of the small arms on the left increased, and the enemy seemed to gain ground upon us. His royal highness detached colonels Dachenhausen and Bredenbach, with three

E e e

Hanoverian



Hanoverian battalions, and six squadrons, round the wood by Afferde. The grenadiers in the wood, apprehensive of being furrounded, from the great force of the enemy that appeared there, and were marching round on that side, tho' they repulsed every thing that appeared in their front, thought it advisable to retire nearer the left of the army, which gave the enemy an opportunity of possessing themselves of our battery, without any opposition. Here it was that the hereditary prince of Brunswick distinguished himself at the head of a battalion of Wolfenbüttele guards, and a Hanoverian battalion, by attacking and repulsing, with his bayonets, a superior force of the enemy, and retaking the battery. The enemy being in possession of a height, that commanded and flanked both our lines of infantry, and our battery, which attack they could support under the cover of a hill, and his royal highness could not dispute, without exposing his flank, both to their artillery and musquetry, he ordered the army to retreat, which was done in the greatest order, and with the greatest reluctance, the common soldiers desiring to be led on to revenge the cruel unparalleled treatment of their masters and countrymen. His royal highness retreated to Hamelen, where he halted some time, and then continued his march to Lüne. The enemy did not shew themselves in any shape, during our retreat. Whether it was owing to what they had suffered, or to the good countenance of the troops, we will not pretend to say. Col. Bredembach attacked four brigades very strongly posted with a battery of 14 pieces of cannon; charged the enemy with his bayonets, repulsed and drove them down a precipice, with a considerable loss; took all their artillery, ammunition, &c. but, preferring the care of his wounded to the carrying away of the cannon, he only brought off six, nailing up and destroying the rest. Col. Dachenhausen, on his side, drove several squadrons of the enemy as far as their army, who never gave him an opportunity of charging them. This attack was late in the day, and at such a distance, that his royal highness was not informed of it till some time after his retreat. The whole loss of his royal highness's army, during the three days, is as follows.

## F O O T.

*Hanoverians.* Killed, one officer, three non-commissioned officers, 78 private men. Wounded, nine officers, 22 non-commissioned officers, 249 private men. Taken

or missing, 36 private men.—*Brunswick troops.* Killed, two officers, eight non-commissioned officers, 62 private men. Wounded, 10 officers, eight non-commissioned officers, 96 private men. Taken or missing, one officer, three non-commissioned officers, 74 private men.—*Hessians.* Killed, six officers, nine non-commissioned officers, 80 private men. Wounded, 13 officers, 16 non-commissioned officers, 277 private men. Taken or missing, 63 private men.—*7th Battalion grenadiers.* Killed, two officers, 49 private men. Wounded, seven officers, eight non-commissioned officers, 126 private men. Taken or missing, 36 private men.—*Hunters.* Killed, one non-commissioned officer, eight private men. Wounded, one officer, nine private men.

## H O R S E.

*C Hanoverians.*—Wounded, three officers, 13 private men. Taken or missing, four private men.—*Hessians.* Killed, one officer, two non-commissioned officers, 10 private men. Wounded, five officers, 28 private men. Taken or missing, three private men.—*Hunters.* Killed, one non-commissioned officer, four private men. Wounded, one officer, six private men.—Total killed, wounded, missing, or taken prisoners, 1454.

Leitmeritz, July 18. Little has passed here of late, but some skirmishes of the Austrian pandours with the Prussian light troops. Yesterday, just as the king of Prussia sat down to dinner, there was an alarm, that the bishop's palace, where he lodged, was on fire. This proved true; and occasioned very suspicious reflexions; but, upon examination of all circumstances, it appears to have been merely accidental. This day we received advice, that the Austrians have taken Gabel, a small place, but of some importance, between Bohmisch-Leypa and Zittau. As they have thus gained a march towards Lusatia, upon the army commanded by the prince of Prussia, the army here will probably move some days sooner towards Saxony than was intended.

Dresden, July 29. The Austrian army having taken Gabel by surprize, with four battalions in it, his Prussian majesty thought proper to leave Leitmeritz on the 20th in the morning; and lay that night at Lickowitz, a village on this side of the Elbe, opposite to Leitmeritz, his troops still keeping possession of that place, and the army remaining in the former position, encamped in the plain before the town. The next morning, the 21st, at break of day,

day, prince Henry decamped, and made so good a disposition for his retreat, that he did not lose a single man, tho' he marched in day-light, and in sight of the whole corps of Austrian irregulars. He passed the bridge at Leitmeritz, which was burnt, after withdrawing the battalion left to guard the town. The whole army then united, made a small movement towards the gorges of the mountains, and the king lay at Sulowitz, very near the field where the battle of Lobowitz was fought on the 1st of October last year. The heavy baggage was sent on in the afternoon, with a proper escorte. The army marched next morning, the 22d, in two columns, and encamped on the high grounds at Luschitz, a little way beyond Lenai, where it halted the 23d. No attack whatever was made upon the rear guard of the army, tho' the evening before great numbers of Austrian hussars, and other irregulars, had appeared within cannon-shot of the Prussian camp. Sunday the 24th, the army marched to Nellendorff, and the next day, the 25th, the army marched thro' Shonewald, and encamped near Cotta, and on the 26th encamped before Pirna, halted there the 27th, and yesterday crossed the river at Pirna, and marched into Lusatia, to join the army commanded by the prince of Prussia, which is now at Lobau. This retreat of the king's army has been made with all the success that could be wished, and without the loss of men or baggage. The prince of Prussia's army have not had the same good fortune. After the loss of the important post of Gabel, the Austrians immediately sent a strong detachment to attack Zittau, where a Prussian magazine was. The place was bravely defended for some days by the garrison, consisting only of six battalions, till the Prussian army came up. The two armies then encamped, having the town of Zittau in flank and between them, but as, in this position, the Austrians could not take the town, they bombarded it, and have reduced it to ashes; but the greatest part of the magazine was saved in time. The king of Prussia is gone to join the army at Lobau; which, with the reinforcements, will be about 60,000 men. The prince of Dessau remains with a large corps to cover Dresden, and secure the gorges of the mountains.

### QUESTION.

LET *pp* : *qq* :: *pp* - *aa* : *aa* - *qq*, and  
*pp* - *aa* : *aa* - *qq* :: *b* : *a*; required  
to find *p* and *q*.

Cambridge, May 4, 1757

### LIST of SHIPS taken from the French, continued from p. 345.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>La Scour,<br/> La Reine des Anges,<br/> Pettauger,<br/> A Le Marie,<br/> A large ship,<br/> La Fidelle,<br/> Les Trois Freres,<br/> La Belle Magdalaine,<br/> Le Dauphin,<br/> Le Vaires,<br/> B Laverge de Legard,<br/> St. André,<br/> L'Amiable Larette,<br/> La Parfaite,,<br/> A ship of 300 tons,<br/> A small vessel,<br/> Concorde,<br/> C Marie,<br/> A ship of 400 tons,<br/> Greyhound,<br/> A brigantine,<br/> A large snow,<br/> Jupiter,<br/> Mermaid, with 4327<br/> pounds of indigo,<br/> D Bellone,<br/> Concorde,<br/> Le Juste,<br/> Le Rouille,<br/> Jane and Josephé,<br/> Roberte,<br/> E A ship of 18 guns,<br/> La Syrene,<br/> St. Jacques,<br/> Les Deux Associates,<br/> A ship of 350 tons,<br/> Victoire of 300 tons,<br/> Diligence,<br/> F The Ponticherri, from the East-Indies,<br/> for Port L'Orient, burthen 1000 tons,<br/> by the Dover man of war.<br/> Another very rich East-India ship, taken<br/> by the Antigallican privateer. (See<br/> p. 42.)<br/> A French snow, and a Dutch ship, with<br/> masts and planks, for Brest.<br/> G A frigate of 36 guns, with stores, for<br/> Canada, and the Ann and Sophia, with<br/> 106 English prisoners, by the Torbay.<br/> A Swedish ship, from Havre, for Cadiz.<br/> Neptune, from Bourdeaux, for Morlaix.<br/> A large ship, from Marseilles, for Va-<br/> lencia.<br/> H A Dutch ship, from Rotterdam, for Bour-<br/> deaux.<br/> A ship of 150 tons, taken in the Streights.<br/> Rackow, from Cayenne, for Rochelle.</p> | <p>from Martinico,<br/> by cruising ships<br/> of war, and pri-<br/> vateers.</p> <p>from St. Domin-<br/> go, by ditto.</p> <p>for Martinico, by<br/> ditto.</p> <p>For St. Domingo,<br/> by ditto.</p> |
|--|---|

Intrepide, with eight carriage, and nine swivel guns,  
Le Diligent, 10 guns,  
A ship of four guns; and six swivels,  
La Valeur, of St. Maloes,  
A small cutter,  
A schooner,  
A ship of 12 carriage guns, six swivels, and 124 men,  
A ship of 10 guns, 56 men,  
A cutter of six guns,  
La Cigalle, 14 guns, and 112 men,  
A letter of marque 400 tons,

Privateers.

*The above bring our list down to C January, 1757.*

*[To be continued.]*

LIST of SHIPS taken by the French, continued from p. 345.

Knowles, Cowan, from Jamaica, for London.

Ceres, from Piscataqua, for Antigua.

Thomas, Harris, from Boston, for ditto.

Patty, Lynch, from Maryland, for ditto.

Robert, Sherran, from Cork, for St. Kitts.

A sloop, from Antigua, for Boston.

—, Moor, from Philadelphia, for St. Kitts.

—, Lewis, from Cork, for Jamaica.

—, Clark, from Africa, for Nevis.

—, Heron, from Cork, for St. Kitts.

Jenny, Hopkins, from Jamaica, for London.

Unity, Trip, from Bermudas, for Carolina.

King George, Bothaw, from Boston, for Jamaica.

Montferrat Planter, Lyon, from Montferrat, for London.

Edward and Sufanna, M'Namara, from St. Kitts, for London.

Hawke, Conolly, from London, for Antigua.

Henry, Graham, from Bristol, for ditto.

Blakeney, Shottbridge, from Bristol, for St. Kitts.

Patrick, Herbert, from Cork, for the Leeward Islands.

A Dutch ship, from Antigua, for Barbadoes.

Ellisen, March, from London, for Jamaica.

Longville, Staples, from New-York, for H ditto.

Boyd, Boyd, from Glasgow, for Antigua.

Samuel, Coffin, from ditto, for ditto.

Betty, Finch, from Madeira, for St. Kitts.

Sufanna, from Newfoundland, for Bilboa.

Offer, Millar, from ditto, for Cadiz.

A ship with logwood, from Honduras.

London Packet, Davis, from London, for Nova-Scotia.

Betty, Logan, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

A Crawford, Stokes, from Dublin, for New-York.

Bradock, from Virginia, for ———.

Molly, from Carolina, for London.

Ellen, from Newfoundland.

Vigilante, from Philadelphia, for Bilboa.

Swan, Cartwright, from Newfoundland.

B Fox, Robinson, from Virginia, for London.

William, Allen, from ditto, for ditto.

Seahorse, Hammond, from ditto, for ditto.

Providence, Jackson, from North-Carolina, for Barbadoes.

William, Conner, from Barbadoes, for Virginia.

C Little Betty, Baymes, from Montferrat, for ditto.

A schooner, with 73 slaves.

Ditto, from Rhode Island.

Ditto, from Maryland.

Ditto, from Marblehead.

Ditto, from Boston.

D A brig, from Cork, for Boston.

A sloop, from Boston, for Halifax.

A snow, from Whitehaven, for ditto.

Ditto, from Philadelphia, for ditto.

Ditto, from Antigua, for Boston.

Neptune, Read, from Newfoundland, for Pool.

E Peter and Sally, Reeves, from ditto, for ditto.

Anne, Glover, from Newfoundland, for the Streights.

Adventure, Munday, from ditto, for ditto.

Beaver, Heywood, from ditto, for ditto.

Newport, Northcoat, from Honduras, for Amsterdam.

F Lux, Richardson, from Maryland, for Dublin.

Anne, Brocking, from Newfoundland, for Torbay.

Elizabeth, Byne, from ditto, for ditto.

Pembroke, Richards, from New-England.

G Friendship, Campbell, from North-Carolina, for London.

Expedition, Caulden, from Zealand, for Hamburg.

Prince's Augusta, —, from Petersburg, for Cork.

A brig, from Rotterdam, for London.

A ship, from Gottenburgh, for Hull.

Mary, Gaul, from Bamf, for Rotterdam.

Royal George privateer, of Guernsey.

Milford privateer, of ditto.

*[To be continued.]*

## BEAUTY and MUSICK.

Beauty and musick charm the soul, Tho' sepe—rate in the fair ; What  
 mortal can their pow'r controul, When heav'n has join'd them there ?  
 When heav'n has  
 join'd them there ?

2.  
 What needed then my Cælia's art,  
 To sing or touch the lyre ?  
 Your charms before had won my heart ;  
 'Twas adding flame to fire.

A COUNTRY DANCE.  
YORKSHIRE LASS.

First couple cast off one couple, foot it, and cast off again, lead to the top, foot it, and cast off right hands acrofs with the third couple, and right and left at top.

## Poetical ESSAYS in AUGUST, 1757.

## EPIGRAM.

WERE men so dull they cou'd not see  
 That Lyce painted ; should they flee  
 Like simple birds into a net,  
 So grossly woven and ill-set ;  
 Her own teeth wou'd undo the knot,  
 And let all go that she had got,

These teeth my Lyce must not show,  
 If she wou'd bite : Her lovers, though  
 Like birds, they stoop at seeming grapes,  
 Are disabus'd when first she gapes :  
 The rotten bones discover'd there,  
 Shews 'tis a painted sepulchre.

On the Death of JOSEPH SMITH, D. D. late  
Provost of Queen's College, Oxon.

1.  
NOT in oblivious gloom expire,  
The breasts that glow with sacred fire;  
Or slain'd by heav'n thy worth to save,  
The watchful Muse arrests the hearse,  
And bids them live in endless verse,  
Triumphant o'er the with'ring grave.

2.  
Thee, Smith, the mark'd, when from its clay,  
Emerg'd thy pure ethereal ray,  
To mix with fainted souls on high;  
And, while Philippa's sons the tear,  
Of gratitude pour'd o'er thy bier,  
Entun'd thy heart felt elegy.

3.  
Ah, me! the cry'd, the good and wise,  
In death's cold arms extended lies,  
See *Virtue* mourn th' afflicting blow!  
His was the courtly grace and ease,  
That taught her harsher voice to please,  
And smooch'd the roughness of her brow.

4.  
Say, ye who all attention hung,  
O'er the sweet accents of his tongue,  
Whene'er he pour'd th' instructive lore,  
How, taught in holy hope to rise,  
Ye burn'd impatient for the skies,  
Allur'd by fading earth no more?

5.  
Nor did persuasive speech alone,  
Fix on his lips her sacred throne,  
More strong his fair example taught:  
The laws he preach'd his steps pursu'd,  
While ev'ry eye with wonder view'd,  
And emulative ardour caught.

6.  
Oft has the drooping head of care,  
Rear'd by his hand from fell despair,  
View'd days of brighter tenor flow;  
Oft has his judgment's piercing rays,  
Unravell'd doubt's perplexing maze,  
And giv'n the heart new peace to know.

7.  
Smit with the charms of vary'd good,  
Each virtuous breast his friendship woo'd,  
O • William, thy fav'rite boast:  
Ev'n the Fair • Pride of sov'reign pow'r,  
Call'd him to share the social hour,  
And pomp in grateful converse lost.

8.  
But chief for long try'd wisdom known,  
Fair learning mark'd him for her own,  
Exulting in his gen'rous sway.  
Kind genial warmth his influence shed,  
Each science rear'd its laurel'd head,  
Each latent genius sprung to day.

9.  
Now, whilst he soars to purer light,  
The Muse he nurs'd pursues his flight,  
Far as the confines of the skies:  
There harps angelic take the strain,  
And hail him to th' ethereal plain,  
Whilst his hands reach th' immortal prize.

• He was secretary to Sir Joseph Williamson at the peace of *Byzwick*, and afterwards chaplain to *Caroline*.

EPITAPH for a Monument in Scotland.

To the immortal memory of  
Sir Peter Halkett, of *Pitfirrane*, Baronet,  
And colonel of one of his majesty's regiments  
of foot:

Who was slain in that unfortunate conflict  
in *America*,

In the year 1755;  
Unfortunate indeed to *England*, and therefore so,  
As by this gallant commander's death, it  
tore from her

One so capable of wiping off her disgrace,  
Had he HIMSELF commanded in chief,  
Thus, it is most likely, he would have fallen,  
But then, we may well believe,  
Unless from that one circumstance,  
That *Britain* would never have remember'd  
The day with sorrow.

After repeated efforts to rally his men,  
He received a shot from the enemy in his head,  
Whilst a second pierc'd his heart;  
That loyal and manly heart always ready to  
execute

The greatest action which the head could plan.  
It was from a bed of sickness, against all the  
prayers

And intreaties of his friends and family,  
That he led his regiment to the field, where  
he now lies

In the bed of honour.  
This is erected by the right honourable  
The lady Amelia Halkett,  
Not as an addition to his glory,  
(Vain were that thought!)  
But as a testimony, small as it is,  
Of the constant and unfeigned love  
She bears to the memory  
Of

The best of husbands and of men.

J. HACKETT.

How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,  
With all their country's wishes blest!  
When spring, with dewy fingers cold,  
Returns to deck the hallow'd mould;  
She there shall dress a sweeter sod,  
Than fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung;  
By forms unseen their dirge is sung:  
Honour shall come, a pilgrim grey,  
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;  
And freedom shall awhile repair,  
To dwell a weeping hermit there.

ANACREON, ODE I. imitated.

Οἶλ'ω λίγαν ἀντρίδας, &c.

WHene'er I strike my trembling strings,  
I'd sing of heroes and of kings;  
In mighty numbers wou'd I tell,  
The woes which hapless Troy befell;  
I'd sing too of the Theban jars,  
The dire events of Cadmus' wars;  
But, ah! my strings rebellious prove,  
And will of nothing sound but love.

In

In ev'ry part I change my lyre,  
Each stubborn string I wind up higher ;  
This done, I try my skill again,  
To sing in a sublimer strain ;  
Fain wou'd I Herc'les' praise relate,  
What were his labours, what his fate :  
But still my strings rebellious prove,  
And will of nothing sound but love.  
Adieu then, mighty chiefs, adieu,  
Love will prevail in spite of you.

G. S.

*EPITAPH on old SCARLEIT the Sexton, in Peterborough Cathedral. Above the Epitaph is his Picture : He is represented holding the Keys of the Cathedral in one Hand, a Shovel in another, a Skull and Mattock under his Feet. The Inscription is :*

**Y**OU see old Scarleit's picture stand on hie,  
But at your feet there does his body lie ;  
His grave-stone doth his age and death-tyme show,  
His office by theis tokens you may know.  
Second to none for strength and sturdy limb,  
A scarbabe mighty voice, and visage grim.  
Hee had inter'd two queenes \* within this place,  
And this townes householders in his lifes  
Twice over ; but at length his one turn came,  
What he for others did, for him the same  
Was done : No doubt his soule does live for aye  
In heaven, tho' here his body clad in clay.

*The LOVER'S RELIEF. A SONG.*

**1.**  
**L**OVE'S in truth a mighty blessing,  
When the fair one we're possessing ;  
But tormenting is the pain,  
When the proud one scorns the swain.

**2.**  
What at first was meant to blefs us,  
By fond fools does but distress us !  
To sigh and sob, and to be sad,  
Is not to love, but to be mad !

**3.**  
Tho' fly, Cupid fires my breast,  
He shall never break my rest ;  
For dear Kitty, shou'd you grieve me,  
Honest Bacchus will relieve me.  
Moscow, 1756.

J. R.

*HORACE, ODE XXII. BOOK I. translated.*

**TO ARISTIUS FUSCUS.**

**T**O sacred virtue, and her cause the friend,  
Whom truth and dove-like innocence defend,  
Flies not for succour to the deadly dart,  
Bold on the basis of an upright heart :  
If o'er the sandy Lybian plains, his way,  
Parch'd by the fervor of the solar ray ;  
Or where th' aspiring mountains icy brow,  
Surveys the distant deep that rolls below ;  
Or lonely by the hoarie refounding shore,  
Where the rough torrents of Hydaspes roar.  
Wrapt as I wander'd in the Sabine grove,  
Fitt'd ev'ry thought with Lalage and love,

A wolf observ'd me in the Sylvan shade,  
And tho' defenceless, in confusion fled ;  
Not in Apulia such a monster reigns,  
Or roams on Mauritania's tawny plains :  
Place me where winter seasons sternly roll,  
Where genial sun-shine never gilds the pole ;  
No verdure blooming thro' the frosty vales,  
Ne'er fann'd in whiffers by reviving gales,  
Where clouds with melancholy gloom appear,  
And tempests thunder thro' the darkling years  
Place me where glaring Sol refulgent flames,  
On climes that glow beneath his burning  
beams ;  
Fresh to my fancy Lalage shall rise,  
And blefs each transient minute as it flies.  
Fowey, July 19, 1757.

J. W—T.

*To Miss B— W—. (Sent her with Young's Night Thoughts.)*

**B**EHOLD, fair maid, how light from darkness springs,  
Bytuneful Young while contemplation sings !  
In polish'd lines how solemn truths can flow,  
And christian zeal gives elegance to woe !  
Yet awful splendor ev'ry thought informs,  
Like gleams of sun-shine mix'd with winter storms.

As Eve's in Eden be your thoughts serene,  
When ready flow'rs first hail'd their new-made queen.

Each thought of yours takes radiance from  
Aslandscapes brighten with the morning skies.  
When lively converse with the day expires,  
And, to itself, your spotless mind retires ;  
Each bright idea then, that mind pervades,  
And judgment guides what innocence persuades :

These pleasing thoughts shall ev'ry night  
Thoughts ! which may rival all the beams  
of day,

So birds, that warble in some secret shade,  
Atone for sun-shine, and inspire the glade.  
Immortal Young, in search of heav'n, explor'd  
Each pregnant scene which nature cou'd  
From toils like his securely you may rest,  
Nor further search—for heav'n—is in your breast.

G. R.

*EPITAPH intended by Mr. PRIOR for his own Monument.*

**A**S doctors give physick by way of prevention,  
Matt alive and in health of his tomb-stone  
For delays are unsafe, and his pious intention,  
May haply be never fulfill'd by his heir.  
Then take Matt's word for it, the sculptor  
is paid ;  
That the figure is fine, pray believe your  
Yet credit but lightly what more may be said ;  
For we flatter ourselves, and teach marble  
to lye.  
Yet counting so far as to fifty his years,  
His virtues and vices were as other men's  
are ;  
High hopes he conceiv'd, and he smother'd  
In a life party-colour'd, half pleasure,  
half care.

\* Queen Catherine, and Mary, queen of Scots, afterwards removed to St. Andrew's.

Nor to business a drudge, nor to faction a  
slave, [agree ;

He strove to make int'rest and freedom  
In publick employments industrious and  
grave ; [merry was he !

But alone with his friends, Lord ! how  
Now in equipage stately, now humbly on  
foot, [would trust,

Both fortunes he try'd, but to neither  
And whirl'd in the round, as the wheel  
turn'd about, [man was but dust.

He found riches had wings, and knew  
This verse, little polish'd, tho' mighty sincere,  
Sets neither his titles nor merits to view :

It says, that his relics collected lie here,  
And no mortal yet knows too if this may  
be true. [way,

Fierce robbers there are that infect the high-  
So Matt may be kill'd, and his bones ne-  
ver found ; [at sea,

False witness at court, and fierce tempests  
So Matt may yet chance to be hang'd or  
be drown'd.

If his bones lie in earth, roll in sea, fly in air,  
To fate we must yield, and the thing is  
the same ; [tear,

And if passing thou giv'st him a smile or a  
He cares not—yet prythee be kind to his  
fame.

EPITAPH, written by COWLEY for himself.  
The English by Mr. ADDISON.

HIC, O Viator, sub lare parulo,  
Couleius hic est conditus, hic jacet  
Defunctus humani laboris

Sorte, supervacuâque vitâ.

Non indecorâ pauperie nitens,

Et non inerti nobilis otio,

Vanoque dilectis popello

Divitiis animosus hostis.

Possis ut illum dicere mortuum,

En terra jam nunc quantula sufficit !

Exempta sit curis, Viator,

Terra sit illa levis, precare.

Hic sparge flores, sparge rosas breves,

Nam vita gaudet mortua floribus,

Herbisque odoratis corona

Vatis adhuc cinerem calentem.

“ From life's superfluous cares enlarg'd,

His debt of human toil discharg'd,

Here Cowley lies ! beneath this shed,

To ev'ry worldly int'rest dead ;

With decent poverty content,

His hours of ease not idly spent ;

To fortune's goods a foe profess,

And hating wealth by all carest.

'Tis true he's dead ; for Oh ! how small

A spot of earth is now his all ;

Oh ! with that earth may lightly lay,

And ev'ry care be far away ;

Bring flowers ; the short-liv'd roses bring,

To life decaas'd, fit offering :

And sweets around the poet strow,

Whilst yet with life his ashes glow.”

EPITAPH for himself. By Mr. POPE.

UNDER this marble, or under this fill,

Or under this turf, or e'en what they

will ;

Whatever an heir, or a friend in his head,  
Or any good creature shall lay o'er my head,  
Lies one who ne'er car'd, and still cares not  
a pin, [within :

What they said, or may say, of the mortal  
But, who living and dying, serene still and  
free, [shall be.

Trusts in God that as well as he was he

Is Salisbury Cathedral. Over the Figures of  
DEATH and a TRAVELLER.

Traveller. A Lasse, death, alasse a blefsul  
thing that were,

Yf thou woldst spare us in our lustyness  
And cum to wretches that be soe of hevvy clere,  
When that ye clere to slake there dysfresse ;  
Crewelly wemith the seyh wayle and wepe,  
To clofe there yen that after ye doth clepe.

Death. Graftles galante in all thy luste and  
pryde,

Remember that thaw shalte gyve due ;  
Death shold fro thy body thy fowle devyde,  
Thou mayst not hym escape certainly :  
To ye dede bodes cast down thynne ye,  
Be holde thayne well confidere and see,  
For such as thay ar, such shalt yow be. }

On the Monument of the Earl of ARGYLE, who  
was beheaded, June 30, 1685. In the Grey  
Friars, Edinburgh. Written by himself.

THOU passenger, that shalt have so much  
time, [crime ;  
To view my grave, and ask what was my  
No stain of error, no black vice's brand,  
Was that which chas'd me from my native  
land.

Love to my country, twice sentenc'd to die,  
Constrain'd my hands forgotten arms to try.  
More by friends' frauds my fall proceeded  
hath, [my death,

Than foes ; tho' now they thrice decreed  
On my attempt, tho' Providence did frown,  
His oppress'd people God at length shall own.  
Another hand, by more successful speed,  
Shall raise the remnant, bruise the serpent's  
head.

Tho' my head fall, that is no tragick story,  
Since going hence, I enter endless glory.

A SCOTCH EPITAPH.

HERE fast a sleep lies Saunders Scott,  
Lang may he snort and snore ;

His bairns are now in Gorman's pot,

That us'd to strut the streets before.

He liv'd a lude and tastrel life,

For gude he nae regarded,

His perjur'd clack rais'd mickle strife,

For whilk belike he'll be rewarded.

Ill temper'd loon that us'd to snort,

When ilk his neighbours fell in trouble,

His gybes do now lie in the dirt,

To satisfy his brethren double :

The bread of life was offer'd him,

For to abate his evil ;

But he refus'd and sae he's dead ;

Wha kens but now he's wi' the devil.

But syne he's gane, I'll say nae mair,

In Abram's bosom may he waken,

But gin he meet with sic gude fare,

There's mair than aye will be mistaken.

T H E

# Monthly Chronologer.

SATURDAY, July 30.



**Admiralty-Office.** His majesty's ship the Southampton, capt. Gilchrist, on the 25th, on her way from St. Helen's for Plymouth, fell in with five French frigates, two of them equal in force to herself, which two she, after a brave resistance, made sheer off in a shattered condition, having received herself eight shot between wind and water; ten of her hands were killed, and 23 wounded, which obliged her to put into Weymouth so unfit. Capt. Wheeler, of the Isis, brought into Spithead three large French privateers, one of 26 guns, 240 men, the second, of 16 guns, 180 men, and the third, of 10 guns, and 84 men. Lieut. John Peighin, of a small tender, fought, on the 28th, a large French snow privateer, and made her sheer off.

MONDAY, August 1.

Capt. Taylor, in his majesty's ship the Seahorse, with the Raven and Bonetta sloops, had a warm engagement, off Ostend, with two French ships of 40 guns each, after which they bore away from each other in a very shattered condition.

THURSDAY, 4.

Mr. Stevenson was elected master of the Grocers company for the year ensuing: After which an elegant entertainment was provided for the said company at their hall, at which were present the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, and the Rt. Hon. Henry Bilson Legge.

SUNDAY, 7.

Two houses, in the Old Jewry, were consumed by fire, and several others damaged.

TUESDAY, 9.

The parliament was further prorogued to Thursday, September 22. (See p. 361.)

SATURDAY, 13.

All the ships from the Sound arrived in the river, the captains of them agreeing to come without convoy, and entering into bond to stand by and defend each other if attacked by the enemy.

THURSDAY, 18.

One Andrew Scott was committed to New-Prison, for having robbed the Portsmouth mail, which he unstrapped from the post-boy's horse, whilst he was gone into a publick house to drink at Hammer-smith. He was detected in endeavouring to put off a note to Mr. Child the banker.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

A soldier was shot, on Barham Downs, for desertion.

FRIDAY, 26.

**Admiralty-Office.** His majesty's ships the Rye and Shoreham, arrived yesterday in the August, 1757.

Downs, with 104 ships and vessels under their convoy from Jamaica.

Rear-admiral Coates writes word, that, on the third of June last, his majesty's ship the Lively returned into Port-Royal with a small French privateer she had taken off the east-end of that island; and the next day his majesty's ship the Lynn, arrived there with two store-ships, and several merchant ships, from the Leeward-islands, and a large schooner privateer of 10 guns, and 85 Men, which she took in her passage.

Captain Haldane, of his majesty's ship Lowestoffe, has brought into Plymouth a French snow privateer of 14 guns, and 133 Men, from Brest.

At the assizes at Maidstone two persons received sentence of death, who were reprieved: At Hertford three, one for murder, the other two were reprieved: At Guildford five, one for murder: At Shrewsbury one: At Worcester eight, six whereof were reprieved: At Hereford four: At Derby one: At Lincoln three: At Gloucester five, who were all reprieved: At Salisbury five men, and a woman for the murder of her bastard child: At York six, one for murder, four reprieved: At Warwick three, one of whom was reprieved: At Stafford three, who were all reprieved: At Newcastle three, one a woman, for the murder of her bastard child: For Northumberland one: For Durham two, one reprieved: At Cambridge 1: For Cornwall two, who were reprieved: Leicester county and town, and Coventry, were maiden assizes. (See p. 361.)

His majesty has presented to the British Museum, that fine collection of books and manuscripts, known by the name of the King's Library, founded by Henry, prince of Wales, son of James I.

Great damages have been sustained in several parts of the kingdom by lightning; particularly a farm, with all the stock, was destroyed at Lewes, in Sussex, and the out-houses and stables belonging to lady Petre, at Brentwood.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge have sent letters of thanks to the city of Chester, for the freedoms they bestowed on them in gold boxes. (See p. 361.)

A ship is arrived in the river from Greenland with seven whales; one with four; two with three; seven with two; and seven with one each: At Liverpool, two with three each: At Hull, one with six, and three with eight whales amongst them: At Whitby, four with six whales amongst them: At Aberdeen, one with two: At Boroustonefs, two with one each, and one with five: At Leith, two, with one and a half

F f f



half each : At Dundee, one, with one : At Newcastle, one with three, and two with two and an half each. Upon the whole, the fishery has not been very successful this season either for the English or Dutch.

Some thousands of persons in the woollen manufacture are unemployed, particularly in the branch relating to calimancoes and camblets, the demand for those being greatly decreased.

Ships taken from the French since the commencement of the war to the 12th of July, 1757. Merchantsmen 681. Privateers 91. In all 772.

Ships taken by the French since the commencement of the war to the above time, viz. Merchantsmen, &c. 637. It is computed that the English have profited by captures upwards of two millions.

The bounties for seamen and landmen, (see p. 362.) to enter on board the fleet, are continued to September 23.

The parliament of Ireland is farther prolonged to October 12.

Newcastle, August 20. Our navigators, employed in the Greenland Fishery, have been alarmed with an appearance in the heavens, which some of them imagined might be the comet so much talked of ; tho' by the description communicated to us, it must only have been a perihelium, or mock-sun, with a halo. The particulars, as extracted from one of their Journals, are in substance, " That at midnight, on Friday the third of June last, in 77 deg. 30 min. north lat. the weather being clear, they observed the sun to be very bright, and encompassed with a luminous circle, coloured like the rain-bow, at the distance of 10 deg. from his body. After this they had dark close weather ; and at four in the morning, the appearance of a bright sun broke out to the eastward, about 60 deg. above the horizon, accompanied with a broken halo, or semicircle, distant from it 21 deg. the back of which was turned towards the true sun, and from this halo issued a tail, or stream of light, extending 50 deg. in length towards the north." This strange phenomenon, in a good measure, resembles that observed at Rome, March 20, 1629, which is circumstantially described by Descartes, in Chap. 10. of his Book of Meteors.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

July 30. JOHN William Bacon, of the county of Durham, Esq; was married to Miss Garth.

John Blencowe, Esq; to Miss Sally Bullock, of Kensington, with a fortune of 3000l.

August 1. Edmund Kelly, Esq; to Miss Harriot Hucks, daughter of the late Robert Hucks, of Bloombury, Esq;

4. Rev. Mr. Francis Warneford, to Miss Kitty Calverly, with a fortune of 10,000l.

6. Joseph Dawson, of Loughton-Hill, in

Dorsetshire, Esq; to Miss Kitty Broadhead, of St. Albans, with a fortune of 7000l.

9. John George, of Hertford, Esq; to Miss Bryan.

12. Mr. Drayton, of South-Carolina, to Miss Mary Mackenzie, one of the daughters of the late earl of Cromartie.

16. Capt. Jennings, of the marines, to Miss Knowles, of Chelsea, with a fortune of 3000l.

17. William Marshall, Esq; to Miss Crockcroft, eldest daughter of Robert Crockcroft, of Louth, in Lincolnshire, Esq;

John Thompson, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, Esq; to Miss Sally English, with a fortune of 12,000l.

24. James Forrel, of Hampstead, Esq; to Miss Manly.

July 29. Lady of Sir John Shaw, Bart. was delivered of a son.

August 7. Lady of Sir John Danvers, Bart. of a son.

8. Lady of Sir Edward Hales, Bart. of a son and heir.

17. Lady of Sir George Wellbeck, of a son and heir.

#### DEATHS.

July 21. JACOB Self, of Bradford, in Wilts, Esq;

Dr. Butler, an eminent physician, of Hatton-Garden.

23. James Payzant, Esq; a clerk in the secretary of State's-office, aged 100.

William Maitland, F.R.S. author of the Histories of London and Edinburgh, and of the History and Antiquities of Scotland, at Montrose.

Right Hon. the earl of Dundonald, captain of a company of foot.

30. Harry Forbes, Esq; a planter, from Barbadoes.

August 1. Dr. Harrington, an eminent physician at Bath.

John Taylor, Esq; late high sheriff for Herefordshire.

Col. Fitzwilliams, aid de camp to the duke of Cumberland.

George Hellier, of Spring-Gardens, Esq; and next day Mrs. Hellier, thro' grief for his loss.

3. Jarriot Milner, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Bedfordshire.

Michael Mosely, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Shropshire.

William Bagshaw, of the Peak, in Derbyshire, Esq;

7. John Rawlinson, of Hackney, Esq; William Atterbury, of Marlborough, in Wilts, Esq;

8. Mr. Robert Lambe, an eminent Lisbon merchant.

Right Hon. the countess of Winchelsea : She was daughter of Sir Tho. Parker, Bart.

9. Temple West, Esq; vice-admiral of the white, and a lord of the Admiralty.

20. Benj. Chasler, of Soho-square, Esq; James

James Lindfey, of Bartholomew-close, Esq;  
12. Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, physician to his majesty's household, and author of the *Suspicious Husband*, and other polite pieces. He was son of the bishop of Winchester.

15. Miss Charlotte Johnson, of Hanover-square.

16. George Brackstone, Esq; at Knightbridge.

Major Killigrew, of the royal carabineers on the Irish establishment.

Humphry Sydenham, Esq; member for Exeter in the two last parliaments.

Thomas Yates, of Ford, in Northamptonshire, Esq;

17. Lady Vincent, wife of Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. and daughter of gen. Howard.

19. Edward Hodges, of Hanover-square, Esq;

24. Matthew Wymondesfold, of Wanstead, in Essex, Esq; in the commission of the peace for that county.

On June 27, William Murdock, Esq; a merchant at Madeira.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Nathaniel Torriano, was presented to the rectory of Aldham, in Suffolk. — Isaac Collman, M. A. to the rectory of St. Peter, in Thetford, Norfolk. — Mr. Michael Everett, to the vicarage of Whithy, in Wiltshire. — Thomas Stephens, M. A. to the rectory of Checkerell, in Dorsetshire. — William Snow, B. A. to the rectory of Norton, in Cambridgeshire. — Robert Tournay, M. A. to the rectory of Bonnington, in Kent. — Mr. Wheeler, to the vicarage of Siltthorpe, in Yorkshire. — Mr. Fullmer, to the rectory of Dodwell, in Buckinghamshire.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable Joshua Allen, M. A. to hold the rectory of St. Bride's, with the rectory of Marberth, in Pembrokeshire. — To enable Charles Tarrant, M. A. to hold the rectory of Colmer, in Hampshire, with the rectory of Tidworth, in Wilts., worth 360l. per ann. — To enable George Shuttleworth, L. L. B. to hold the rectory of Radipole and Melcomb Regis, with the vicarage of Alvington, in Dorsetshire.

Dr. William Walker, appointed president of St. John's college, Oxon, in the room of the late Dr. Derham.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

W Hitehall, July 30. The king has appointed James Read, Esq; to be his majesty's consul general to the emperor of Morocco.

Aug. 25. Philip Yorke, Esq; commonly called lord vic. Royston, to be lord lieutenant of the county of Cambridge.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

William Thomson, Esq; is appointed lieutenant colonel; John Richardson, Esq; ma-

yor; Martin Tucker, Esq; captain; Charles Morris, Gent. lieutenant, and Benjamin Lewis, Gent. cornet, in the first regiment of dragoon guards.

Other promotions in the army. Guise's foot. John Maxwell, captain; Matthew Derensy, lieutenant captain; John Dale, lieutenant; Charles Elphinstone, ensign. — Col. Lochart's. William Crossie, ensign. — Ross's foot. — Boyd, ensign. — Cuningham's foot. Thomas Townshend, lieutenant colonel. — Windus's independent company of invalids at Guernsey. — Burrard, lieutenant. — Lord Robert Bertie's fusiliers. Thomas Shears, captain lieutenant; Thomas Tennison, lieutenant. — Kingsley's foot. — Legrand, ensign. — Corwallis's foot. — Popham, ensign. — Walsh's foot. — Jones; lieutenant. — Cope's dragoons. Edward Ligewier, captain. — Howard's buffs. John Badger, adjutant. — First troop of horse guards. George Wybern, quartermaster. — Lord George Sackville's dragoon guards. Francis Trevell, lieutenant; William Smith, cornet. — Whitmore's foot. Isaac Colnet, ensign; Westney Grove, quartermaster. — William Joyce, Esq; fort-major of Plymouth garrison. — Francis Russel, Esq; surgeon to the forces in Great-Britain. — Peter Player, Esq; a collector of the customs in the port of London. — Wigg Myddleton, Esq; comptroller of the Pepper offices, under the Royal-Exchange. — Dr. Robert Taylor, physician to the household, in the room of the late Dr. Hoadley. — John Suffield Browne, Esq; genealogist of the order of the Bath, in the room of Sackville Fox, Esq; — Charles Taylor, Esq; treasurer of the Middle Temple, in the room of Mr. Spelman.

#### B—KA—TS.

RICHARD Lodge, of Size-lane, packer.  
Benjamin Baldry, of Fressingfield, in Suffolk, grocer.  
Nicholas Tyack, of Germoe, in Cornwall, maltster.  
John Thornton and Thomas Taylor, of Bell-yard, Gracechurch-street, warehousemen and partners.  
James Bernard, of Peter-Nether-Row, in the parish of Christ-church, in Middlesex, hatter.  
George Draper, of Bucklersbury, haberdasher.  
Christopher Grindall, of Whitechapel, merchant.  
John Croft, jun. of Burton-Constable, in Yorkshire, dealer.  
Anthony Gother, of Liverpool, merchant.  
John Webster, of Aughton, in Lancashire, dealer.  
Ambrose Constant Faulkner, of St. Paul Covent-Garden, victualler.  
John Mandeville, of Threadneedle-street, carpenter.  
Samuel Ward, of Bath, dyesther and cheslen ouger.  
James Smith, of Whithy, in Hertfordshire, merchant.  
Edolph Gringgen, of St. Mary-le-Bon, victualler.  
Elizabeth Thain, of New Round-court, in the Strand, milliner.

#### COURSE of EXCHANGE,

LONDON, Saturday, August 28, 1757.

Amsterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price
Hamburgh	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 4-10th
Ditto, a Usance	—	30 4-10th

Filed

London

Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadix	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Biboa	—	37 7-12ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Lisbon	—	55. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	55. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7 3-qr.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1757.

IN our last we left the French army under marshal d'Etrees just passed the Weser, and beginning to lay the southern part of the electorate of Hanover under contribution. We have since heard, that about that time, M. de Contades, with a detachment from their army, was sent to make himself master of the territories of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, which he did without opposition; for on the 13th ult. he was met at Warberghy that prince's master of the horse, who declared, that they were ready to furnish the French army with all the succours the country could afford; and accordingly the magistrates of Cassel presented him with their keys, as soon as he entered their city. The rest of the French army had all passed the Weser by the 16th, and began their march towards Hameln, where the army of observation under the duke of Cumberland, amounting to about 45,000 men, was strongly encamped; but as the French had several desires to pass, it was the 24th before they approached the duke's army, tho' in their march many little skirmishes happened between the advanced parties from both armies, and, on the 26th, was fought the battle, which we have already given an account of. To which we shall now add, that the French compute their loss, in this engagement, only at 1500 men, and that of the enemy at 2000; so that by all accounts it was far from being decisive; but as the French army was in number near double to that of the duke's, he was obliged to retreat; and tho' he left a garrison in Hameln, yet as the place was far from being well fortified, the garrison were soon obliged to accept of an honourable capitulation, and the French say, they found in the town, 60 brass cannon, several mortars, 40 ovens, part of the equipage of the duke's army, large quantities of provision and ammunition, and a great many sick and wounded, who, not being included in the capitulation, must remain prisoners of war. After the battle, the duke of Cumberland, with his army, retreated first to Nyenburgh, then to Hoy, and lastly to Ferden, after having sent all the magazines, and the sick and wounded that were at Nyenburgh, away from that place; and as the French army had advanced no further than Oldendorf, we do not hear that so much as

a skirmish has since happened between any of the out-parties; but the French being thus left masters of the field, they sent a detachment of 2000 men to the city of Hanover, and took possession of it on the 19th instant, as they have done of many other places in that electorate, and have sent a summons, in writing, to the magistrates of most of the rest, to send deputies, in order to treat concerning the contributions, and the different kinds of provisions to be delivered to their army; and to agree on such regulations as shall be found consistent with the laws of war. In all places where they come, they observe an exact discipline, but oblige the inhabitants to deliver up all their arms, artillery, and ammunition. Whether the court of France had any reason to find fault with the conduct of the marshal d'Etrees, is not known, but before the late engagement they had ordered the marshal duke de Richelieu to go and take the command of their army in Lower Saxony, where he accordingly arrived the 3d instant, and on the 8th marshal d'Etrees set out for Aix la Chapelle.

Having, in our last, given an account of the battle, which was fought on the 13th of June, between the Austrians and the Prussians near Caurzin in Bohemia, we shall from accounts since received add, that by the journal of the campaign since published at Berlin, and dated at Lissau, June 22, it is said, that the Prussians lost in that battle about 7 or 8000 men, and some pieces of cannon, which could not be brought off, because the carriages were broken, or for want of horses, as such a great number were killed; but that marshal Keith, in his return from Prague, had but 200 men killed, and four wounded, and lost but two pieces of cannon, four pounders.

After this battle, the king of Prussia, with one part of his army, fixed his camp at Letomeritz, and marshal Keith, with the other part, on the opposite side of the Elbe, having a communication by bridges between them. As this prevented the Austrian army from being able to penetrate, by the way of the Elbe, into Saxony, they moved, by short marches, into the circle of Buntzlau, and, at last, by a detachment, commanded by the duke d'Arenberg and M. Macguire, reduced the important post of Gabel, after an obstinate defence made by the Prussian garrison, under major-general Puttkammer, who were obliged to surrender prisoners of war. This opened a way for the Austrians into Lusatia, and on the 23d ult. they attacked Zittau, where the Prussians had large magazines, and a numerous garrison. This made the Austrians attack the place with a most furious bombardment and cannonade, left the king of Prussia should have time to march to its relief; and the garrison finding themselves unable to withstand such an attack, most of them made their escape, and carried off as much as they could of the magazine, leaving

leaving only 3 or 400 men in the town under col. Diricke, to hold it out as long as possible, which he accordingly did, till the whole town was almost destroyed, the account of which so affected the queen of Poland, that upon hearing it, she fainted away; and indeed it is a most melancholy one, which we have as follows from the magistrates of that unfortunate city: "The cannonading began on the 23d of June, at eleven in the morning, and lasted till five in the evening. In this interval 4000 balls were fired. The buildings laid in ashes are 547 houses, including 104 brewhouses; all the steeples, except that of Bautzen; the two cathedrals of St. John and St. James; the Orphan-house; eight parsonage-houses, and eight schools; the town-house, with every thing contained in it; the publick weigh-house; the prison; the archives, with all the other documents of the town council; the plate, and other things of value, presented to the town, from time to time, by emperors, kings, and other princes, and noblemen. There are left standing only 138 houses, with the council library, the cloister church, the Bohemian church, and the salt work. Ninety persons have been dug out of the ruins. Dr. Stroumelius's widow, with her whole family, consisting of fourteen persons, and fifty-six others, were found dead in their houses, and forty are still missing."

As this city belonged to their friend the king of Poland, the Austrians have thought fit to publish an excuse for their conduct, ascribing it entirely to the necessity they were under, and the obstinate defence made by the Prussian garrison; but they took care, it seems, to spare those parts where the Prussian magazines were lodged, for they say, they have got in it a very large magazine of powder, and another of meal and flour.

The reduction of Gabel, and the march of the Austrian army towards Lusatia, made the king of Prussia resolve to quit his strong camp at Letomeritz, which he did on the 21st ult. and by the end of the month his whole army had quitted Bohemia, from whence they marched into Saxony, and then into Lusatia, being all re-assembled in a camp between Bautzen and Gorlitz, except only twelve battalions and ten squadrons left in the famous camp at Pirna, under prince Maurice of Anhalt Dessau, to give a check to the Austrian irregulars. By this he has put a stop to the advance of the Austrian army, which remained encamped between Gorlitz and Zittau, when the last accounts came from thence.

As the Austrian irregulars were continually patrolling about the Prussian army both in their encampments and marches, there were daily skirmishes, and some very bloody ones, between them and the Prussian troops, but these we have no room to give an account of, nor could we give any certain ac-

count of any of them, as the Austrian and Prussian accounts are so different. And if we can believe the Austrian accounts, the Prussian army must be greatly diminished by desertion since the last battle, which may be in some measure true, as in time of peace it was recruited from all parts of Germany; for the this way of recruiting may be very well in time of peace, as it prevents the natives from being seduced from useful labour or industry, yet it is not so well in time of war, especially an unfortunate war, because the fidelity of such soldiers can never be so much depended on, as the fidelity of natives, who serve their natural sovereign from principle and not merely for pay, and who must desert their country, their parents and relations, at the same time they desert their sovereign.

The Austrians seem now to have the best of it not only in Bohemia and Saxony, but also in Silesia, where they have lately begun hostilities, with a few troops under the command of Baron Jahnus, a colonel in their service, who has made himself master of Hirschberg, Waldenberg, Gottesburg, Franchenstein, and Landshut. These, it is true, are but open places, for, it seems, he was repulsed in an attack he made upon Strigau, but the Austrians have sent him a reinforcement of troops with artillery, and the king of Prussia, it seems has no sufficient number of troops in the field to oppose him. Besides his majesty is threatened with an attack upon the other side from Franconia, where the army of the Empire is assembling under the Prince of Saxe Hildbourghausen, and will soon be very numerous; especially if it should be joined by a second army from France, the first division of which had entered the empire, and advanced as far as Hanau upon the Main, by the beginning of this month.

But as to the Russians they have not as yet done the king of Prussia much damage, besides that of obliging him to keep an army in Prussia to oppose them; for since the taking of Memel, which surrendered to them by an honourable capitulation on the fourth ult. they have done nothing except interrupting the trade of Konningsberg by their squadron; and it would seem as if his Prussian majesty had not much to fear from that side; but from Sweden he has something to fear, for they are with the utmost expedition preparing to have an army of above 22,000 men in Pomerania, and it is highly probable that they may take this opportunity to recover what they lost in Germany by the misfortunes of king Charles the Twelfth; accordingly his Prussian majesty is preparing to defend himself on that side, having sent four regiments from Brandenburg into that Part of Pomerania which belongs to him.

From Vienna we have the following article, dated July 13. Count Kaunitz, high chancellor

chancellor of the court, has informed Mr. Keith, the British minister, that the court of London, by the succours it has given and still continues to give the king of Prussia, as well as by other circumstances relating to the present state of affairs, having broken the solemn engagements which united this crown with the house of Austria, her majesty the empress-queen had thought proper to recall her minister from England, and consequently to break off all correspondence. Mr. Keith is now preparing to come to London; and he accordingly set out from Vienna the 20th of the same month.

And from Brussels we have the following article, dated July 20. We hear from Ostend, that yesterday, the 19th instant, several battalions of French troops entered that town, and several more are this day to enter Nieuport, to garrison those two towns, under the command of lieutenant-general de la Motte, till further orders, and that the Imperial troops will leave those garrisons, in order to be employed elsewhere.

The same letters add, that the empress-queen has reserved to herself, in these two towns and ports, the full and free exercise of all her rights of sovereignty, to which purpose an oath is to be administered to M. de la Motte, by her majesty's minister plenipotentiary for the government of the Low Countries.

And from the same place we have advice of the 16th instant, that Mr. Dayrolle, his Britannick majesty's minister to that court, was preparing to set out on his return home.

**THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE,**  
*for August, 1757.*

## CONTROVERSY.

1. **A** Letter written, May 11, 1749, to the Rev. and Learned Mr. Whiston; being a full and particular Answer to his Friendly Address to the Baptists, concerning his Charge of Imperfections: And many other Things therein contained. Also an Examination of the Apostolical Constitutions, in another Letter written to him, Oct. 8, 1740, a just Censure upon the supposed real Authors of sundry Parts of them, with suitable Extracts. And a Preface occasioned by the Memoirs of his Life. The Whole giving a more certain and distinct Account of the Principles and Practices of the general Baptists, than any other Piece heretofore published. By Grantham Killingworth, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

## HISTORY.

2. Tindal's *Rapin*, 8vo. Vol. VII. pr. 5s. Baldwin.

3. The general History and State of Europe, Part IV. From the French of Voltaire, pr. 1s. 6d. Nourse.

4 Memoirs of Count Daun. By A. Henderson, pr. 1s. 6d. Withy.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

5. Apologie du Sentiment de Monsieur le Chevalier Newton, sur l'Ancienne Chronologie des Grecs, pr. 5s. Millar.

6. An Analysis of Dr. Rutty's Synopsis of Mineral Waters. By C. Lucas, M. D. pr. 28. Millar.

7. **The Accomplished Governess.** By D. Bellamy, pr. 6d. Owen.

8. *The Beauties of England*, pr. 28. Davis.

9. *The Letter Writer's New and Compleat Instructor*, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooke.

10. Some general Thoughts on Govern-  
ment, pr. 6d. Cooper.

11. The Ceremonial at an Installation of the Knights of the Garter, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

12. The Nonpareil, pr. 35. Carnan.

13. A Tract, wherein the Subjects Rights in Richmond Park are fully considered and digested, pr. 18. Shepherd.

14. A Letter to the Author of the Critical Review, pr. 6d. Field.

25. The Book of Lamentations, pr. 6d.

16. The Auction, pr. 6d. Bailey.

17. The Second Volume of the Monitor,  
pr. 6d. Scott.

18. A Compendium of the Corn Trade,  
 &c. pr. 18. Robinson.

**SERMON.**

19. At the Anniversary Meeting of the  
Gentlemen educated at St. Paul's School.  
By Thomas Fairchild, pr. 6d. Davis.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

**S I R.**

**I**N the Regulations for the Prussian army, both infantry and cavalry, I find that great care is taken to inspire their soldiers with a high opinion of themselves, and to make them think that they are above the level of common men. Among the Regulations for their infantry, there are several that are designed chiefly for this purpose; and among those for their cavalry, there are no less than ten different articles for preserving cleanliness and decency amongst soldiers, the first of which is as follows.

**R**EGIMENTS are constantly to be kept in the same good order, the whole year throughout, in which they are at their review ; it is his majesty's strict command, that the generals and commandants of regiments, the field-officers and captains, and also officers of all other degrees, shall take care that the soldiers, especially on duty, and the parade, are dressed in the neatest manner ; have clean and good linen on, gaiters, black stocks, hair queued, and buff accoutrements well coloured ; that either on parades, or in the streets, they never do appear otherwise, than as soldiers, who are ambitious to look like themselves, and not like boors : On the other hand, when they are suffered to go abroad in a slovenly, irregular manner, and are not always com-

pleantly dressed in their regimentals, their respective commanding officers shall be answerable.

And the last three are as follow.

Art. 8. Every part belonging to the brass and iron work, must be always made as bright as possible; and all officers, and non-commissioned officers, must take pains to inspire their men with an ambition to appear always dressed in a graceful, and soldier-like manner; for if a man takes no delight in his own person, he must consequently have more of the clown remaining in his composition, than of the soldier.

Art. 9. As it is necessary that a soldier, when he has acquired a good air, should likewise know how to take off his hat properly; the officers therefore must teach every man to take it off with his left hand, and let it hang down behind his sabre; in that position, to look the officer, or other person whom he is saluting, in the face, taking care, at the same time, not to stoop, or hang down his head: A soldier must also learn how to address an officer, or other person of distinction; or, if he himself is, at any time, accosted by such, to be able to assume a graceful boldness, and to give a reasonable answer.

Art. 10. Soldiers are not to shun their officers, and seem industrious to avoid their sight; nor run into their quarters, when they happen to come near them; but must stand fast, take off their hats, and wait to see whether they have any orders to give.

In short, it seems to be the design of the Prussian government, that every common soldier in their service should look upon himself as a gentleman; and it ought to be the design of every government; for courage, intrepidity, and resolution, are the certain attendants of a high spirit, which is the reason of gentlemen's being found in all countries to be the best soldiers; and in all countries, which are properly called free countries, that is to say, where the poor, as well as the rich, are not only intitled to, but may easily have the protection of the laws against oppression, and are provided with such privileges as may, in a great measure, prevent insolence. I say, in all such countries, their people, when properly disciplined, have always been found to make better soldiers, than the people of absolute monarchies, where both poor and rich are oppressed by their government, or the people of Aristocracies, where the poor are not only oppressed, but daily insulted by the rich.

This I could confirm from many ancient histories, as well as several modern examples, and it shews how necessary it is, to endeavour to make every man, who is designed for a soldier, as high spirited as possible; and to avoid every practice or custom that may in any way contribute towards breaking or debasing the spirit of a soldier. For this reason I have often exclaimed against that custom, too frequent in our own army,

of allowing soldiers to be beat or cudgelled by any officer. Military punishments for high offences, or neglects, are certainly necessary; but peccadillos may be corrected by a proper conduct in the superior officers, without blows or stripes; and when such become necessary, they ought always to be inflicted by the sentence of a regimental court-martial; for tho' that sentence may be severe, it does not break the spirit of the sufferer; and can seldom, if ever, be absolutely void of any foundation in justice: At least it can seldom be thought so by his companions; and if ever it should, it may excite their compassion for, but never their contempt of the sufferer.

But to allow the soldiers to be beat and abused by a peevish or tyrannical officer, whenever he takes it into his head to be very angry, must break the spirit of the man who suffers, because it must often happen without any just cause, and if it does often so happen to the same man, it exposes him to the contempt of his companions, if to many, it may, in time, render a whole regiment either mutinous, or poltroons. Such soldiers can never look upon themselves as gentlemen; but, on the contrary, must think themselves in a lower and worse condition than that of boors and clowns, especially here in England, where the lowest clown is intitled to his action of assault and battery, if he be drubbed without a just cause even by his master; and too often recovers damages, even when by a licentious tongue he had given just cause for the correction he met with. Such soldiers may be taught to get above all the little punctillios of a review; but from such soldiers a bold, vigorous, and furious attack upon an enemy, can never be expected. And whilst such a power is indulged to the officers of an army, it must often provoke the boldest and bravest soldiers to desert to the enemy.

These speculations I was led into by the Prussian Regulations; and as they may be of some service to us, in our present circumstances, I hope you will give both a place in your useful Magazine.

Whitehall, August 20,

I am, &c.

1757.

ACROSTICAL Song, to Miss ———.

B edeck'd with each charm that can brighten  
the fair,  
E ach beauty that love can bestow;  
T he maid's only envy, the swain's only care,  
T hou source of each blessing or woe:  
N eglecting the follies that custom has taught,  
I njoy ev'ry hour as it flies;  
C onsider that beauty is not to be bought,  
H oar wrinkles, unask'd for, will rise.  
O bey then the dictates of reason and love,  
L earn wisely to culture thy charms;  
E ach minute, each grace, and each pleasure improve,  
S corn censure, and fly to my arms.  
August 18.

BOIVADENSIS.

PRIZE

# PRICES of STOCKS for each Day in AUGUST, BILLS of MORTALITY, &c.

Bank India	South Sea	South Sea 1/2	3 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	Ind. Bonds	E. Ind. p.	Wind at
Stocks	Stocks	Stocks	Stocks	Stocks	Stocks	Stocks	Stocks	Dead.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	London.
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	July 12. to August 9.
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Charles.
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	{ Males 599 } 1000
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	{ Femal. 491 }
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	{ Males 741 } 1457
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	{ Femal. 716 } 1457
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	{ Males 741 } 1457
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	{ Femal. 716 } 1457
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	{ Males 741 } 1457
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	{ Femal. 716 } 1457
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	{ Males 741 } 1457
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	{ Femal. 716 } 1457
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	{ Males 741 } 1457
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	{ Femal. 716 } 1457
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	{ Males 741 } 1457
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	{ Femal. 716 } 1457
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	{ Males 741 } 1457
19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	{ Femal. 716 } 1457
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	{ Males 741 } 1457
21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	{ Femal. 716 } 1457
22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	{ Males 741 } 1457
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	{ Femal. 716 } 1457
24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	{ Males 741 } 1457
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	{ Femal. 716 } 1457
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	{ Males 741 } 1457
27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	{ Femal. 716 } 1457
28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	{ Males 741 } 1457
29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	{ Femal. 716 } 1457

Mark-lane Exchange.	Baffingfloke.	Reading.	Farmham.	Hemley.	Guilford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.
What 46s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.	15l. 1s. 6d.	15l. 1s. 6d.	15l. 1s. 6d.	15l. 1s. 6d.	15l. 1s. 6d.	15l. 1s. 6d.	15l. 1s. 6d.	15l. 1s. 6d.	15l. 1s. 6d.
Barley 23s to 25s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.
Oats 17s to 21s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.
Beans 23s to 25s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.	17s to 18s 6d.

Price of corn  
New Sub. August 1. 188.—11. 88 f.—20. 88 f.—23. 88 f.

Within the Walls 97  
Without the Walls 74  
In Mid. and Surrey 76  
City & Sub. Well. 270

Weekly July 29 — 457  
Aug. 5 — 367  
9 — 358  
1457

Decreased in the Burials this Month 45.

Wheaten Peck Lost re. 3rd.

# The LONDON MAGAZINE :



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For SEPTEMBER, 1757.

To be continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

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MULTUM IN PARVO.

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*We are obliged to defer many ingenious productions, received from our kind correspondents, till our next.*

✂ *Subscriptions for a GENERAL INDEX to the LONDON MAGAZINE, continue to be received by R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Paternoster-Row,*

✂ *In line 1. of Dr. HILL's account of the sleep of plants, for Herbalists, read Botanists.*



T H E

# LONDON MAGAZINE.

For SEPTEMBER, 1757.

*The Author of a Treatise lately published, intituled, A Compendium of the CORN TRADE, &c. has given us a very rational, and a very probable Account of the Cause of the late high Price of Corn in this Country, as follows:*



T may be remembered that, previous to the declaration of war, a great number of prisoners were brought in, and those increasing afterwards, added very considerably to

the number of consumers; when the war took place, the fear or apprehension of an invasion from France, occasioned a contract for foreign troops, and consequently a necessity of providing for them before their arrival, which, added to the number of prisoners, made the calculated account of the consumption rise to about 30,000 men a day, or in the computation of the whole year, to nearly 11 millions of additional consumers, which, with a middling harvest might very naturally give an uncommon turn to the current markets; but even this, simply considered, would not have produced any thing like the consequences that have since ensued, had common discretion directed our future measures; when instead of considering events, contracts were unguardedly made, and large sums issued to purchase stores for the military magazines, which on a sudden attracted the attention of such as were possessed of any great quantities. The contractors foreseeing what turn such extraordinary purchases would create, added to the government's cash what they could raise of their own, or borrow from others, or that would unite with them in engrossing under the sanction of power, and as under the contracts the sale was at their own disposition, they adventured to the utmost extent of their cash or credit, while others, unengaged in the contracts, and are constantly attentive to the markets, the corn

September, 1757.

jobbers, their agents or factors, who can always in London command cash, perceiving the drift of the contractors, readily struck into a road that equally suited their views.

The farmers, who are not the most deservive in sagacity, soon felt the effects of a brisk market, and when they had disposed of what suited their convenience, reserved the rest to share with the engrossers in the benefit of a rising market; such who were not under any necessity to sell reserved their whole store, and then it rested between the contractors, engrossers, and retainers, to make what market they pleased.

Hence, we perceive, the plain reason of a high market in the midst of plenty, and so long as the farmers and engrossers can hold out, the price will rather rise than fall, unless either the future crops prove too large for their purses, or the legislature shall find it absolutely necessary to interfere with more spirit than has been of late apparent." (See p. 457.)

The same author likewise takes notice of one disadvantage, among the many we are exposed to, by our taxes upon the necessities of life and upon the materials for manufacture, which, so far as we know has not before been observed: He supposes, we believe very justly, that a large quantity of our wheat which in plentiful years is exported with the bounty, is made into starch abroad, and clandestinely run into this kingdom, in order to avoid paying the duty, which is 2d. a pound.

That this is fact seems highly probable, if what he says be true, that a hundred weight of starch may be made from four bushels of wheat; for four bushels of wheat, at 3s. and 6d. per bushel, amounts only to 14s. and suppose the labour costs 14s. more, the prime cost of an hundred weight of starch is but 11. 8s. from which deduct what may be made of the offal, which we shall state but at two shillings. Thus we must reckon that an

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hundred

hundred weight of starch costs the maker but 11. 4s. and the duty amounts to 18s. 8d. so that if a foreign maker of starch can get it clandestinely run into this island, he saves, that is to say he has a profit of of 18s. 8d. upon every 11. 4s. of prime cost, above any profit that can be made A by the fair trader, or home maker.

Now as 11. 4s. is to 18s. 8d. so is 1001 to 771. 15s. 6d. and three fifths of a penny, so that a French or Dutch maker of starch who makes it of English wheat purchased at the rate of 3s. 6d. per bushel, and smuggles it into this kingdom, has a B profit of above 771. per cent. more than can be made by the fair trader in, or the home maker of starch; for as the bounty upon wheat exported is sufficient to clear the charge of freight and insurance to France or Holland, we reckon that a French or Dutch maker of starch may buy Eng- C lish wheat as cheap, as it can be bought by any maker of starch here in England.

It is therefore highly probable, that much the greatest part of the starch consumed in England is made beyond sea, and clandestinely run into this kingdom. Accordingly the author of this Treatise reckons, that of 18,893,333 lb. of starch that is, or would be annually consumed in England, if the duty was low, there is but 1,560,000 lb. that pays the duty, consequently there must be 17,333,333 lb. smuggled in upon us yearly; and that if this large quantity of starch, so smuggled E in upon us yearly, be made of foreign wheat or other materials, it is a loss to our farmers, as it diminishes the annual consumption of wheat: On the other hand, if it be made of English wheat ex- F ported with the bounty, it is a loss to the publick revenue of 19,845l. yearly, being the sum paid for the bounty on the wheat annually exported for this purpose; besides the loss which in both cases the nation sustains by paying for the labour of foreigners, and thereby diminishing the number of our own industrious or laborious people.

From the MONITOR, Saturday, Sept. 3.

“HANOVER is now in the possession of a French army, which has invaded this electorate under the name of auxiliaries to the queen of Hungary and the elector of Saxony: Two powers H with whom we have no contest, nor so much as the seeds of a dispute.

This is the country, which France has so often and solemnly by treaties, confirmed by oath, and by the most sacred mysteries of its religion at the altar, promised and engaged to defend against all

invaders: A country that never entered into any alliance to disturb the peace of Europe, and, at this time, cannot be accused of violating one clause of that league of peace and amity, in which she has lived for many years with all the world.

In the midst of a security grounded upon the faith of the Germanick body, the house of Austria, the house of Bourbon, the emperors of Russia, the kings of Spain, Sweden, Denmark, and Sardinia, and the states general; the French have entered this country and threatened to lay it waste, by fire and sword.—Relying on our innocence; and on the right we have to the protection of those powers, who have guaranteed the quiet possession of these dominions to the house of Hanover, we expect that our guarantees will be persuaded that these invaders, who have nei- C ther declared war, nor so much as pretend to have received any provocation from this electorate, or its appendages, are not better than robbers: And that they will think it their interest, as well as their duty, to unite against an enemy whose operations against our weak and peaceable D state, shew that they proceed from a predominant desire of conquest.

Men in our circumstances, surprized and overpowered, cannot be silent: Our case is grievous: But do not think it will stop here: All Europe is involved in our common fate: The French, by this method of invasion, have violated the laws of nations, which is common to all, and introduced such maxims, as tend to destroy the whole commerce of mankind: They, therefore, who have power, must consider that their own safety is in danger if they delay their resentment of such in- F fringements, of the publick faith of treaties.

For it is evident, that the fortune of Europe is soon to be decided: Either France must be permitted to take possession of countries at her pleasure, or the arms of all nations must unite to stop her progress. Freedom or slavery will be the certain events of that part, which the guarantees of the publick safety shall take in this crisis: For betwixt these two, no middle state can be attained; no peace be assured.—

The French are the people that contrived the revolution in Portugal, the rebellions in Catalonia, Great-Britain, and Ireland: That brought Gustavus Adolphus with fire and sword into the empire: That corrupted Wallestein to betray the imperial army; and encouraged the English parliament to cut off the head of their king.

They

They have been always the common enemy of every state; destroying the peace of government every where, sowing factions in every court, corrupting the councils or spurring the subjects up to rebellion; and where they find an opportunity, they never fail to jumble one prince against another in their turns. How did they, of old, throw a bone of contention between the electors of Palatine and Mentz; and almost accomplished the ruin of them both, by alternately taking part with both of them? How they have, of late, revived the same policy, the king of Prussia is best able to inform us, who, by the assistance of France, had well nigh brought the queen of Hungary to her last gasp; but is now reduced to almost an equal distress, by the arms of France united against him, with the house of Austria.

The treason of prince Lobkowitz, and the prince of Furstenburg, and his brothers, whom the French bribed to betray the councils and affairs of the emperor their sovereign, is never to be forgotten. Does it not create a strong suspicion that some of the like measures are pursued with those about the head of the empire, when it is notorious that the members are deserted to the depredations of a foreign army, which is contrary to the laws of the empire? And that a force is put upon the Germanick body to furnish contingents to oppress the protestant religion, and to second the arbitrary and dangerous encroachments of, the Austrian and Bourbon families upon their constitution, properties, rights and liberties?

Has not Russia taken the alarm? What stopt the mouths of her cannon before Pillau, and the Russians march into Germany, but a detestation of the French proceedings? Which, instead of joining their allies in defence of Saxony and Bohemia, have wantonly ravaged the neutral territories of Hesse, and the electoral dominions of the house of Hanover; which the Czarina will never suffer to go unpunished, if she be properly supported.

Such a predatory war cannot fail of resentment from the northern powers, who, tho' they have no dislike to French subsidies, can never be brought into a humour to connive at the rapid course of a banditti, which, with the same equity, may surprize and plunder their own states.

The fastnesses of Switzerland can be no security against such invaders. Their attempts upon Geneva and Berne should teach the cantons, that it is dangerous to border upon a state of thieves and robbers; and to convince them of the necessity

to join in the means to force them to restitution, and to a lasting peace.

Let Holland, Denmark, and Sweden remember the ill usage they have sustained from the arms and intrigues of France, and they can never remain idle spectators, while these plunderers carry off their prey. Let them declare in favour of the protestant interest in Germany; let them add weight to their councils by their arms, in defence of the imperial constitution, against the usurpations of Austria and her allies; let them only signify their resentment at the breach of faith which has filled this country with all the horrors of war, and there is no doubt but our French masters will retire as precipitately as they did from the united provinces in 1672.

Let England pursue her own interest in America; let her exert her naval power on the coasts of old France; and there is not the least doubt of seeing the time that their trade and navigation will be brought so low, as not to enable them to maintain those mighty armies, which, like Goths and Vandals, when they become troublesome at home, are sent to live at large, and make their fortunes on the ruin of their peaceable and unprovided neighbours.

This measure will be the most effectual assistance we on the continent can receive from Britain. Her land forces are in no wise equal to the infinite numbers of our enemies: Therefore the part to be acted on the theatre of war by the English, is to take upon them the cutting off of those resources, with which the French corrupt the councils of princes, excite factions and rebellions in states, and support the trade of robbery; which, under the name of war, and the glory of their king, will never omit taking the advantage of peace and tranquillity, to invade, oppress, and destroy some state or other, if not thus reduced to accept of such terms from the sovereign of the seas, as shall for the future disable them from disturbing their neighbours, and secure to Britain the everlasting friendship and commerce of Germany."

A HANOVERIAN.

To the GOOD PEOPLE of ENGLAND.

WHEREAS the act for better ordering of the militia in this kingdom has been misunderstood: These are to inform you, that, by the said act, no person is compellable to travel farther than the limits of their respective county to learn their exercise. And that the place or places of exercise shall be in such part or parts of the county as the lieutenants

nants and deputy lieutenants of each respective county, or any three of them, shall think fit to appoint. Neither is any of the militia to be transported, or any way to be compelled to march out of the kingdom: Nor is any militia-man to serve otherwise (unless he was chosen and appointed to serve in a vacancy) than for three years at a time, and by rotation; during which three years every militia-man is exempted, by the act, from all statute work, and from serving either as a peace or parish officer, or in any of his majesty's land forces, without his consent be first obtained, as has always been observed in all cases: And every militia-man after having been personally in actual service, may (if he be a married man, and not otherwise) set up, and exercise any such trade as he is apt and able for, in any part of the kingdom of England and Ireland; and, during the time of such service, he will be entitled to the same pay as his majesty's regiments of foot receive, and no other; and will be subject, and made liable to all such articles of war, rules and regulations, as shall be then in force, for the discipline and good government of any of his majesty's forces in Great-Britain, as well as to the several pecuniary penalties and imprisonments directed by this act. And the deputy-lieutenants have power to discharge any man, being of the age of 35 years or upwards, and having served two years in the militia, who shall desire his discharge, if any person whatsoever shall shew just cause for his discharge.

*A Letter from Vice-Admiral Watton, dated on board his Majesty's Ship the Kent, off Fort William in the East-Indies, February 24, 1757, brings the following Advice.*

ON February 2, the Nabob's army was seen marching by the English camp, about a mile distant, towards the town; and, when they were got to a convenient spot of ground, they encamped there. Hereupon col. Clive applied to the admiral for a party of seamen to reinforce him. Accordingly capt. Warrick received orders, on the fourth, to take upon him the command of a detachment of sailors to join col. Clive, in order to force and drive the Nabob out of his camp. On the fifth, at one in the morning, capt. Warrick landed his men a little above Kelsal's octagon, which were as follows; 180 from the Kent, 173 from the Tyger, 120 from the Salisbury, 19 from the Bridgewater, 37 from the sloop, and 30 from the Indiamen, in all 569 men. About two, he joined

the colonel, whose troops were under arms, and ready to march, on which our men were disposed of to guard and attend the train, which consisted of six field pieces and one haubitzer. Soon after they marched off the ground, in the following order: The king's troops and company's grenadiers in front, the sailors with the train next, with the battalion after, and seapoys in the rear. At three, the colonel altered his disposition, and marched the battalion before the train. In this order they marched till five, when the troops in the van were charged by the enemy's horse in their camp, but it did not seem to retard our march, and, by the time our rear-guard were entered, the engagement became general, from hedges and bushes, on which we played our artillery, defending the right and left of our army, all the way thro' the camp, in which we found dead men and horses. Here our men were diverted by killing their bullocks, camels, and what horses were left in our march, which we continued with great rapidity, driving the enemy before us, till they lodged themselves in a tope near Metter's garden, behind the hedges: From hence they detached a large body of horse with two cannon, to the cross road of the bungle which we soon dislodged with our field-pieces, after receiving a few shot; and from thence marched into the fort. In this action were killed 12 seamen, 2 captains of the company's troops, 17 private men, and 10 seapoys. The number wounded were about 15 seamen, and 50 soldiers and seapoys. Lieut. Lutwidge of the Salisbury, the only officer mortally wounded. The Nabob's army was said to consist of 15,000 foot and 10,000 horse. We have had various accounts of his loss. A Bremin, who was soon after in the camp, says 1300 men were killed and wounded, and that 21 of the former were officers. Besides this loss, upwards of 500 horses were killed, several draught bullocks, and three or four elephants. This attack, tho' not attended with all the wished for success, yet it was sufficient to make the Nabob very solicitous to hasten the business of a peace, which was concluded on, and consists of the following articles.

*Articles acceded to, and signed by the Nabob of Bengal, February 9, 1757.*

I. Whatever rights and privileges the king has granted the English company in their Phirmaund, and the Husbulhoorums sent from Dilly, shall not be disputed or taken from them, and the immunities therein mentioned be acknowledged and

stand good. Whatever villages are given the company by the Phirmaund shall likewise be granted, notwithstanding they have been denied by former subahs. The Zemindars of those villages, not to be hurt or displaced without cause. Signed by the Nabob in his own hand. "I agree to the terms of the Phirmaund."—II. All goods passing or repassing thro' the country, by land or water, with English duticks, shall be exempt from any tax, fee, or imposition, from Chokeys, Gaulwalls, Zemindars, or any others. "I agree to this."—III. All the company's factories, seized by the Nabob, shall be returned. All monies, goods and effects belonging to the company, their servants and tenants, and which have been seized and taken by the Nabob, shall be restored. What has been plundered and pillaged by his people made good, by the payment of such a sum of money as his justice shall think reasonable. "I agree to restore whatever has been seized and taken by my orders, and accounted for in my sincany."—IV. That we have permission to fortify Calcutta in such manner as we may think proper, without any interruption. "I consent to this."—V. That we shall have liberty to coin Siccas both of gold and silver, of equal weight and fineness to those of Muxadavad, which shall pass in the provinces. "I consent to the English company's coining their own imports of bullion and gold into siccas."—VI. That the treaty shall be ratified by signing and sealing, and swearing to abide by the articles therein contained, not only by the Nabob, but his principal officers and ministers. "I have sealed and signed the articles before the presence of God."—VII. That admiral Charles Watson, and col. Robert Clive, on the part and behalf of the English nation, and of the company, do agree to live in a good understanding with the Nabob; to put an end to these troubles, and be in friendship with him, while these articles are performed and observed by the Nabob. "I have sealed and signed the foregoing articles upon these terms; that if the governor and council will sign and seal them with the company's seal, and will swear to the performance on their part, I then consent and agree to them."

*Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Watson, dated on board the Kent, off Chandanagore, March 31, 1757.*

"Col. Clive being joined with 300 of the Bombay troops, who, by this reinforcement had with him 700 Europeans

and 1600 Blacks, he immediately marched to Chandanagore, where he had not been long before he took possession of all the French out-posts there, except one redoubt, situate between the river side and the fort walls, wherein were mounted 2 pieces of cannon of 24 pounders, four of which pointed down the river. On the 15th instant, I failed with the Kent, Tyger, and Salisbury. The 20 gun ship and sloop I ordered up the river, some days before, to cover the boats attending on the camp. On the 18th, I anchored about two miles below Chandanagore, and observed the French had done every thing in their power to obstruct our passage, by sinking two ships, a ketch, a hulk, a snow, and a vessel without any masts, all directly in the channel, within gun-shot of the fort, and laying two bombs, moored with chains, across the river. This caused some delay, till the bombs were cut adrift, and I could discover, by sounding, a proper channel to pass thro', which the pilots found out without being at the trouble of weighing any of the vessels. Before this was sufficiently known to venture, adm. Pocock came up to me in his boat, and hoisted his flag on board the Tyger. On the 24th, at six in the morning, I weighed, and sailed up in the following order: The Tyger, Kent, and Salisbury. At ten minutes after six, the enemy began to fire from the redoubt, which was abandoned as soon as the leading ship got a-breast of it. At three quarters after six the ships were placed, when I caused the signal to be made for engaging, which continued very brisk on both sides till a quarter past nine. The enemy then waved over their walls a flag of truce, and desired to capitulate; and the articles being agreed upon and signed, I sent capt. Latham, of the Tyger, ashore to receive the keys, and take possession of the fort. Col. Clive marched in with the king's troops about five in the afternoon. They had in the fort 1200 men, of which 500 Europeans and 700 Blacks, 183 pieces of cannon, from 24 pounders and downwards, three small mortars, and a considerable quantity of ammunition. Besides the ships and vessels sunk below, to stop up the channel, they sunk and ran ashore five large ships above the fort and we have taken four sloops and a snow. The enemy had killed in the fort 40 men, and 70 wounded. The Kent had 19 men killed and 49 wounded; the Tyger 13 killed and 50 wounded. Among the number killed, was my first lieutenant, Mr. Samuel Perreau, and the master of the Tyger.

ger. Among the wounded was, Mr. Pocock slightly hurt, capt. Speke and his son by the same cannon-ball; the latter had his leg shot off. Mr. Rawlins Hey, my third lieutenant, had his thigh much shattered, and is in great danger. Mr. Stanton, my fourth lieutenant, slightly wounded by splinters; but the greatest part of the wounded have suffered much, being hurt chiefly by cannon shot: Several of them cannot possibly recover. I must do this justice to all the officers and men in general, to say, agreeable to their usual bravery, they behaved with great spirit and resolution on this occasion; as did also the land forces, who kept a good and constant fire the whole time from two batteries, of four and two guns, they had raised very near the fort.

*Kent off Calcutta, in the River Hughley, April 14.*

Since the date of my last letter several of the wounded are dead, among whom is Mr. Rawlins Hey, my late third lieutenant, and capt. Speke's son. There are many more in great danger.

*Articles of Capitulation proposed by the Director and Council for the French East-India Company's Affairs at Chandénagore to Vice-Admiral Watson, with his Answers, March 23, 1757.*

**Art. 1.** THE lives of all the deserters shall be saved. *Ans.*

The deserters to be absolutely given up.

—**Art. 2.** All the officers of this garrison shall be prisoners on their parole of honour; that they shall have liberty to carry with them all their effects, and go where they please, on promising they will not serve against his Britannick majesty during the present war. *Ans.* The admiral agrees to.—**Art. 3.** The soldiers of the garrison shall be prisoners of war, so long as the present war continues; and when peace is made between the king of France and the king of England, they shall be sent to Pondicherry, and till then to be entertained at the expence of the English company. *Ans.* The admiral likewise agrees, with this difference only, that instead of sending the soldiers to Pondicherry, they shall be sent to Madras or to England, as the admiral shall hereafter think proper; and that such foreigners, who are not of the French nation, and chuse voluntarily to enter into the English service, shall have liberty.—**Art. 4.** The seapoys of the garrison shall not be prisoners of war; they shall have leave, on the contrary to return on the coast in their country. *Ans.* The

admiral agrees to.—**Art. 5.** The officers and men of the company's European ship the *Contest*, shall be sent to Pondicherry, in the first English ship that goes to the coast. *Ans.* The officers and men of the European ship shall be upon the same footing as the soldiers, and to be sent to Madras, or to England, as soon as possible.—**Art. 6.** The French Jesuit fathers shall have the liberty to exercise the functions of their religion in the house which has been assigned them, since the demolishing of their church: The silver ornaments, and every thing that belongs to the church, shall be given them; and also their effects. *Ans.* The admiral cannot agree to any Europeans residing here; but that the French Jesuits may go to Pondicherry, with all the ornaments of their church, or wherever they please.—**Art. 7.** All the inhabitants, of what nation or quality soever, as Europeans, Muffees, Christians, Blacks, Gentiles, Moors, and others, shall be put in possession of their houses, and all in general as shall be found belonging to them, either in their fort, or on their estates. *Answer.* In regard to this article, to be left to the admiral, who will do justice.—**Art. 8.** The factories of Cassimbuzar, Dacca, Patna, Jenda, and of Ballasore, shall remain at the command of the chiefs, who direct them. *Answer.* To be settled between the Nabob and the admiral.—**Art. 9.** The director, counsellors, and those employed under them, shall have leave to go where they please, with their cloaths and linen. *Answer.* The admiral agrees to.

The admiral expects an answer by three o'clock this afternoon, and that the British forces may take possession of the fort by four.

The above-mentioned propositions have been accepted of by the council; in consequence of which we have delivered up the fortress of Chandénagore to admiral Watson.

*Chandénagore, March 23, 1757.*

*P. Renault.*

*Laporterie.*

*M. Fournier.*

*F. Nicolas.*

*A. Cailliot.*

*Suges.*

**WE** have given our readers, this month, the annexed beautiful Map of the northern part of Upper Saxony, which, if affairs should not take a better turn, may, next campaign, be a theatre of action between the Prussians, Swedes, &c. &c.

The

B A L T I C

A MAP of the  
Northern Part  
of  
UPPER  
SAXONY

By T. Kitchin Geog.

LOWER SAXONY



UARY



for the Lond: Mag:



# The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 376.*

**B**EFORE I explain or make remarks upon any of these articles, I shall give an account of the committee of ways and means, which was resolved on as soon as the house had agreed to the resolutions of the committee of supply, on December 16, it being then resolved, that the house would, next morning, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his majesty, from which time this committee was continued by several adjournments, or orders, until May 23, during which time the following resolutions were agreed to in the committee, and upon the report confirmed by the house, viz.

DECEMBER 18, 1756.

That towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, the sum of 4s. in the pound, and no more, be raised within the space of one year, from March 25, 1757, upon lands, tenements, hereditaments, pensions, offices, and personal estates, in that part of Great-Britain called England, Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed; and that a proportionable cess, according to the ninth article of the treaty of union, be laid upon that part of Great-Britain called Scotland

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As soon as this resolution was agreed to, a bill was ordered to be brought in pursuant thereunto, and that Mr. Charlton, the chairman to the committee, Mr. Samuel Martin, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, the lord Duncannon, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Hardinge, should prepare and bring in the same; which bill was afterwards brought in, and passed into a law; and thereby the sum of 1,989,920l. 8d. was declared to be the Proportion to be raised in England, &c. and the sum of 47,954l. 1s. 2d. was declared to be the proportion to be raised in Scotland.

N. B. The words (towards raising the supply granted to his majesty) being in every resolution of this committee, I shall not hereafter repeat them.

JANUARY 8, 1757.

That the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, be further continued, and charged upon all malt which shall be made, and all mum which shall be made or imported, and all cyder and perry which shall be made for sale, within the kingdom of Great-Britain, from June 23, 1757, to June 24, 1758. The produce of which tax is usually computed at, and granted for

750000 0 0

Upon this resolution, likewise, a bill was immediately ordered to be brought in, and that Mr. Hardinge, Mr. John Pitt, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, the lord Duncannon, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Samuel Martin, should prepare and bring in the same; which bill was accordingly brought in, and passed into a law; and, in both these bills, there was a clause of credit as usual. In the former, the clause of credit was for borrowing 2,000,000l. at the rate of 3l. per cent. per ann. interest; and the clause of credit in the latter, was for borrowing 750,000l. at the rate of 3l. 10s. per cent. per ann. interest; but as some difficulty was, I suppose, found to borrow the money upon the first at so low an interest, therefore in this last there was a clause for allowing an interest of 3l. 10s. upon the first as well as the last; and in both the interest was to be tax free.

September, 1757.

H h h

JANUARY

JANUARY 24.

That a sum not exceeding 1,050,005*l.* 5*s.* be raised by way of lottery, upon the terms, and in the manner following; that is to say, that such lottery shall consist of tickets of the value of one guinea each; that as soon as such tickets can be prepared, and be ready to be delivered, whereof publick notice shall be given in the London Gazette, any person shall be at liberty to purchase any number of such tickets at the Bank of England, and at such other places, as the commissioners of his majesty's Treasury shall direct; and that one moiety of the amount of the value of such tickets shall be divided into prizes, for the benefit of the proprietors of the fortunate tickets in the said lottery; and that the prizes, attending the fortunate tickets, shall be paid to the proprietors thereof, on or at any time after January 20, 1758, without any deduction whatsoever.

Thus from this resolution there remained to be applied to the use of the publick, for the service of 1757, the sum of —

525002 12 6

Upon this resolution also a bill was immediately ordered to be brought in, and that Mr. Charlton, Mr. Samuel Martin, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, the lord Duncannon, Mr. James Grenville, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Hardinge, should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly the bill was afterwards brought in, and passed into a law, by which the million and five-tickets were to be divided into 15 classes of 66,667 tickets each class, and the drawing of the first class was to determine the blanks and prizes in every one of the other 14, according to the following scheme.

Prizes as follow, viz.

N <sup>o</sup> of Prizes.	Value of each.	Total Value.
	<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>
15 Prizes of 10000 each, is		150000
15 —————	5000 —————	75000
15 —————	3000 —————	45000
15 —————	1000 —————	15000
30 —————	500 —————	15000
150 —————	100 —————	15000
1500 —————	50 —————	75000
3000 —————	20 —————	60000
6600 —————	10 —————	66000
15 First Drawn 300 <i>l.</i> each	—	4500
15 Last Drawn 300 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each		4502 12 6
Total Money in Prizes		525002 12 6
Profit to the Government		525002 12 6
		1050005 5 0

The Prizes to be paid without any Deduction at any Time after January 20, 1758. And the Lottery to begin Drawing September 5 following.

MARCH 14.

That the sum of 2,500,000*l.* be raised by annuities for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, or for terms of years certain, and charged upon a fund to be established in this session of parliament for payment thereof, and for which the sinking fund shall be a collateral security, the said several annuities to be granted upon the conditions, and in the manner following, that is to say, that all persons, who, in books to be opened at the Bank of England for that purpose, shall subscribe, at any time before five of the clock in the afternoon of the fourteenth day of April next, for the payment of one hundred pounds, or as many entire sums of 100*l.* as they shall chuse to contribute towards the said sum of 2,500,000*l.* and shall

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S.

d.

at the time of such subscription make a deposit of ten pounds per cent. on such sums, so to be contributed, and shall make the future payments on or before the times herein after limited, viz. 15l. per cent. on or before May 26 next; 15l. per cent. on or before July 7 next; 15l. per cent. on or before August 18 next; 15l. per cent. on or before Sept. 29 next; 15l. per cent. on or before November 10 next; and the remaining 15l. per cent. on or before December 22 next, shall be intitled, for the lives of their nominees, to such annuities, as are herein after particularly specified, such annuities for lives to be divided into five classes: The first class to consist of annuities of four pounds for every 100l. contributed, for the lives of nominees of any age, with the benefit of survivorship upon the death of nominees of the same class for the term of sixty years; that is to say, after the expiration of this term, the contributors shall continue to enjoy the benefit of their accumulated annuities, during the lives of their respective nominees, but no further benefit by the death of any nominee, which shall happen after the expiration of that term: The second class to consist of annuities of four pounds and five shillings, for every one hundred pounds contributed, for the lives of nominees, who shall be above the age of twenty years, with the like benefit of survivorship upon the death of nominees of the same class, for the term of fifty years, in manner aforesaid: The third class to consist of annuities of four pounds and ten shillings for every one hundred pounds contributed, for the lives of nominees, who shall be above the age of thirty years, with the like benefit of survivorship upon the death of nominees of the same class, for the term of 43½ years, in manner aforesaid: The fourth class to consist of annuities of four pounds and fifteen shillings for every one hundred pounds contributed, for the lives of nominees, who shall be above the age of forty years, with the like benefit of survivorship upon the death of nominees of the same class, for the term of 38½ years, in manner aforesaid: The fifth class to consist of annuities of five pounds for every one hundred pounds contributed, for the lives of nominees, who shall be above the age of fifty years, with the like benefit of survivorship upon the death of nominees of the same class, for the term of 35 years, in manner aforesaid: But that such contributors, who, instead of annuities for lives, shall chuse to accept annuities for terms of years certain, shall be intitled, at their option, to any of the following annuities, after the rates of interest herein after mentioned, viz. Of 4l. per cent. for 66 years; 4l. 5s. for 54 years; 4l. 10s. for 46½ years; 4l. 15s. for 41 years; and 5l. for 36½ years. The said annuities for lives to be paid half-yearly, on January 5, and July 5, in every year: The first half-yearly payment of annuities for lives to be made to the several contributors respectively, on January 5, 1758, if they shall before that time have appointed their nominees, or upon such of the said half-yearly days of payment as shall be next after the respective appointments of their nominees; and the said annuities for certain terms of years, at what time soever the contributors shall make their option to accept such annuities, shall commence from July 5, 1757, and be paid half-yearly as aforesaid; and that all contributors paying the whole, or any part of their contributions, previous to the days appointed for the respective payments, shall be intitled to an allowance of so much money, as the interest of the several sums so previously paid, after the rate of three pounds per cent. per ann. shall amount to, from the time of such previous payment, to the respective times on which such payments are directed to be made; and that all the several sums of money beforementioned, which shall be contributed as aforesaid, shall, by the cashiers of the Bank, be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer, to be applied from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this house in this session of parliament, and not otherwise.

Upon this resolution a bill was ordered to be brought in, and that Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, the lord Duncannon, Mr. James Greenville, Mr. Hardinge, and Mr. Samuel Martin, should prepare and bring in the same. But we shall hereafter see, that this resolution was entirely altered by a following, and therefore no bill was brought in upon this.

MARCH 21.

1. That the surplus of the duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors, be granted to his majesty from and after Oct. 10, 1756.

2. That an additional stamp-duty of 1s. be charged upon every piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, on which shall be engrossed or written any indenture, lease, bond, or other deed, for which a stamp duty of 6d. is payable by an act of the 12th of queen Anne.

3. That an additional stamp duty of 1s. be charged upon every piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, on which shall be engrossed or written any licence for retailing of wine, to be granted to any person who shall not take out either a licence for retailing of spirituous liquors, or a licence for retailing of beer, ale, or other excisable liquors.

4. That an additional stamp duty of 1s. be charged upon every piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, on which shall be engrossed or written any licence for retailing of wine, to be granted to any person who shall take out a licence for retailing of beer, ale, and other excisable liquors but shall not take out a licence for retailing of spirituous liquors.

5. That an additional stamp duty of 40s. be charged upon every piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, on which shall be engrossed or written any licence for retailing of wine, to be granted to any person who shall take out a licence for retailing of spirituous liquors.

6. That all persons retailing of wine, shall be obliged to take out licences annually, to be granted by the commissioners appointed for managing the duties arising by stamps upon vellum, parchment, and paper.

7. That an act made 12 Car. II. intituled, *An act for the better ordering the selling of wines by retail and for preventing abuses in the mingling, corrupting and vitiating of wines, and for setting and limiting the prices of the same*, except so much thereof as relates to the preventing of abuses in the mingling, &c. shall, from and after July 5, 1757, be repealed.

8. That from and after the said day, the commission, whereby agents and commissioners are appointed by virtue of the said act for granting licences for retailing of wine, shall cease and determine.

9. That out of the several duties before mentioned his majesty be empowered to grant, during pleasure, to the said several agents or commissioners, and their officers, or such of them as he shall think proper, such yearly allowances as his majesty shall think fit, so as no such allowance to any agent or commissioner, shall exceed 500l. a year, and so as no such allowance to any other such officer shall exceed the present annual amount of the salaries and wages payable to such officers respectively.

10. That after the determination of the said duties upon wine licences granted by the said act, in lieu thereof there shall be set apart and paid to his majesty, out of the several duties before mentioned the yearly sum of 2000l. 14s. 3d. which appears to have been the nett annual produce of the former duties on wine licences, upon a medium of six years, ending January 5, 1757.

11. That an additional duty of one half-penny be laid upon every paper, not exceeding one whole sheet, containing publick news, intelligence, or occurrences, printed in Great-Britain, to be dispersed and made publick.

12. That

2. 1. 19

### Remarks

The figures don't show the depth in Tachinae at low water & the Bottom is Mud and Sand. —

*The lowlands marked I.*

are covered when full sea

Save the world at home Water  
Savies always under Water

B. The Tides are nearly N.E.  
and S.W. at 2 1/2 Hours.

# ATLANTIC OCEAN

**St. Peter's I. & Tower**

Chavira Hill or  
Calva de Mons

Medipia

PLAN of the BAY  
and ROADS of  
**CADIZ,**  
*Surveyed by*  
Michaelis & Beaumont  
and Engraved by  
T. Michlin 6699 f.

Scale of 2 Tiegua

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12. That an additional duty of 1s. be charged upon every advertisement contained in the London Gazette, or any other printed paper, to be dispersed and made publick weekly or oftner.

13. That a duty of two shillings be charged upon every advertisement contained in or published with, any printed paper or printed pamphlet whatsoever, to be dispersed and made publick yearly, monthly, or at any other interval of time, exceeding one week.

14. That an additional duty of one penny be charged upon every almanack or Kalendar for any one particular year, or for any time less than a year, printed on one side only of one sheet or piece of paper.

15. That an additional duty of 4d. be charged upon every other almanack or Kalendar for any one particular year.

16. That for every almanack or Kalendar made to serve for several years, the said several additional duties be charged for every such year, not exceeding three.

17. That an additional duty of 4s. be paid for every chaldron of coals, Newcastle measure, which shall be shipped for exportation to any part beyond the seas, except to Ireland, the Isle of Man, or his majesty's plantations, and after the same rate for any greater or lesser quantity.

18. That the annuities payable pursuant to the resolution of this house of the 14th inst. be charged upon the said several rates and duties beforementioned.

As his majesty's civil list revenue was affected by the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of these resolutions, the wine licence duty to be thereby abolished, being one of those funds settled upon him for life, and appropriated to that revenue, therefore upon the 10th resolution's being read a second time, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majesty's command, acquainted the house, that his majesty was willing, and consented to accept of the said yearly sum, to be set apart and paid to him, in lieu of the duties granted by the said act of king Charles the Second; which was the more gracious in his majesty, as the commissioners and officers of the wine licence office were, by the 9th resolution, left a burden upon him, without any fund for paying those pensions, which he in charity could not avoid settling upon such of them as had no other support.

As soon as these resolutions were all agreed to, an instruction was ordered to the gentlemen who were appointed to prepare and bring in a bill pursuant to the resolution of the 14th, to prepare the said bill pursuant also to the resolutions this day agreed to; and by an order of the 23d, they were instructed to prepare and insert in the bill, a clause, directing, that the annuities payable by virtue of the said resolution of the 14th, after the rate of 4l. per cent. per ann. for 66 years, should be transferrable at the Bank of England, without fee or reward.

#### APRIL 4.

1. That there be issued and applied to the supply, out of such monies as shall or may arise from the sinking fund, the sum of

300000 0 0

2. That there be issued and applied to the supply, the savings out of the grants made this session for the pay of the Hanover troops, in the pay of Great-Britain, the sum of

19416 14 9 1/2

319416 14 9 1/2

As the terms offered by the resolution of March 14, were not, it seems, liked by those usurious Jews and stockjobbers, who have so long preyed upon this unfortunate country, a very small sum had been subscribed in pursuance of, and within the time limited by that resolution; therefore, upon April 10, the house ordered that the

enclined



cashiers of the Bank should forthwith lay before them, an account of the subscription made there, pursuant to the said resolution; which account was accordingly laid before them on the 21st, consequently this affair was again taken into consideration in the committee, on the 27th, and their new resolutions, as follow, agreed upon

#### APRIL 28.

1. That so much of the sum of two millions five hundred thousand pounds, intended to be raised by annuities for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, or for terms of years certain, pursuant to the resolution of this house of March 14 last, as hath not been subscribed for within the time limited by the said resolution, amounting to the sum of two millions one hundred eighty-six thousand and nine hundred pounds, be raised by annuities after the rate of three pounds per cent. per ann. transferable at the Bank of England, and redeemable by parliament, the said annuities to be paid by half-yearly payments, on January 5, and July 5, in every year, and the first payment thereof to be made on January 5, 1758; and that each contributor to the said sum of two millions one hundred eighty-six thousand and nine hundred pounds, shall, for every one hundred pounds contributed, be also entitled to an annuity for life, after the rate of one pound two shillings and six-pence per cent. per ann. to be paid in like manner by half-yearly payments, the first payment thereof to be made on January 5, 1758, if such contributors respectively shall, on or before that time, have appointed their nominees, or upon such of the said half-yearly days of payment, as shall be next after the respective appointments of their nominees; the said respective annuities to be charged upon the fund resolved to be established in this session of parliament, for payment of the annuities mentioned in the said resolution of March 14 last; for which the sinking fund shall be a collateral security; and that all such contributors shall, on or before May 4 next, make a deposit, with the cashiers of the Bank of England, of fifteen pounds for every one hundred pounds, which they shall chuse to contribute, and shall make the future payments, on or before the times herein after limited, viz. 20l. per cent. on or before June 4 next; 25l. per cent. on or before July 7 next; 25l. per cent. on or before August 28 next; 25l. per cent. on or before September 21 next; 25l. per cent. on or before November 10 next; and the remaining 25l. per cent. on or before December 22 next.

And that all or any such persons, who have already subscribed towards the said sum of two millions five hundred thousand pounds, pursuant to the said resolution of March 14 last, and who, instead of the annuities therein mentioned, shall chuse to accept the annuities proposed by this resolution, and who, on or before the said May 4, shall, in books to be opened at the Bank of England for that purpose, express their consent, or not express their dissent thereunto, shall, upon their compliance with the terms herein mentioned, for every one hundred pounds, so by them already subscribed, be entitled to the said several annuities of three pounds, and one pound two shillings and six-pence, in which case the sum so by them already advanced, shall be deemed part of their contributions for the purchase of the annuities hereby proposed; and that the sums so contributed, be paid by the cashiers of the Bank into the receipt of the Exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this house in this session of parliament, and not otherwise.

2. That there be raised by like annuities, upon the same terms and conditions, and charged upon the same fund, with the like collateral security, the further sum of

5000000 0 0

5000000 0 0

3000000 0 0

And

And on May 10 it was ordered, that the chief cashier of the Bank should lay before the house, an account of the amount of the subscriptions taken in, pursuant to these resolutions, which account being laid before them on the 12th, and it appearing thereby, that the whole sum was subscribed for, the said resolutions were the same day again read, and it was ordered, that the gentlemen, who were appointed to bring in a bill, pursuant to the resolutions of March 24 and 25 last, should be discharged from bringing in a bill, pursuant to the said resolutions of March 24; and that it should be an instruction to them, to prepare and bring in the said bill, pursuant to these resolutions of April 28.

## MAY 3.

1. That the surpluses of the duties on licences, remaining in the Exchequer on October 10, 1756, be applied to the supply, being the sum of

16190 5 3

2. That the overplus of the grants for the year 1756, remaining in the Exchequer, be applied to the supply, being the sum of

140368 5 2 ½

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 156758 10 5 ½

## MAY 21.

That there be raised by loans, or Exchequer bills, to be charged on the first aids to be granted the next session of parliament, the sum of

1000000 0 0

Whereupon it was ordered, that a bill should be brought in, pursuant to this resolution; and that Mr. Charlton, Mr. Charles Townshend, Mr. Nugent, the lord Duncannon, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Hardinge, should prepare and bring in the same.

## MAY 24.

1. That the produce of the surpluses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the fund, commonly called the sinking fund, remaining in the Exchequer, disposable by parliament, for the quarter ending April 5, 1757, be issued and applied to the supply, being the sum of

50498 17 8 ½

2. That out of such monies as shall or may arise of the said surpluses, &c. there be issued and applied to the supply, the further sum of

849508 2 3 ½

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 900000 0 0

And presently after these two resolutions were agreed to, the resolutions of April 4, and May 3, were read, and it was ordered, that a bill should be brought in, pursuant to the said resolutions of April 4, and May 3, and also the said resolutions of May 24; and that Mr. Charlton, Mr. Nugent, the lord Duncannon, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Hardinge, should prepare and bring in the same. All which bills so ordered, as beforementioned, were accordingly brought in, and passed into laws; so that the whole sum provided for by this committee of ways and means amounted to

8689052 19 7

And as the sums granted by the committee of supply amounted to

8350325 9 3

It appears, that the sums provided for, exceeded upon the whole, the sums granted, in the sum of

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 353726 10 4

But as the lottery was such a one as had never been tried before, it was very uncertain what sum might be thereby raised, and consequently it was extremely prudent to provide for more than had been granted; for the current service ought always to be fully provided for; and therefore I wish it were laid down as a maxim, that our Parliaments ought always to be generous in their grants, but rigidly severe in their examination of all public accounts; for this is the true interest of the sovereign as well as the subject.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS you have, in your Magazine \*, given some extracts from Torcy's Memoirs, relating to the duke of Marlborough, I think you should give the whole conversation that passed between those two great men, as it is very interesting, and will not take up much room ; therefore I have sent it you as follows :

Torcy, in his letter to the king of May 22, 1709, writes thus : " As soon as the duke of Marlborough arrived (at the Hague) I desired M. Pettekum to ask him when I might wait on him. After he had consulted the pensionary, and made a number of excuses and compliments, for the liberty he took in appointing me an hour, and not paying the first visit, I went to him after dinner. Were I to relate all the protestations he made, of his profound respect and attachment to your majesty, and of the desire he has of one day meriting your protection, I should fill my letter with things less essential, than those I am going to mention. His speeches are florid. I observed in what he said to me, a great deal of art, in naming the duke of Berwick, and the marquis of Alegre. I availed myself, Sir, of this circumstance, to make him sensible in the course of our conversation, that I was not ignorant of the particulars of their correspondence with him, and that your sentiments were not changed. He blushed, and proceeded to the proposals of peace. The pensionary had informed him in the morning of every thing that had passed since his departure from London. I thought that he had nothing to demand for England, after being informed of the offers I had made in regard to Dunkirk ; but he told me, that he had express orders from princess Anne, to insist particularly on the restitution of Newfoundland ; since this matter so deeply interested the whole nation, that it would be doing a particular pleasure to his mistress to settle it as a preliminary article.

I confessed, that your majesty's instructions on this head were wanting, but that I was verily persuaded it was a matter that would not hinder the peace, and that it might be easily regulated, either by exchanges, or by mutual restitutions on the part of England. He has brought lord Townshend with him, who is appointed to assist on the part of England at the negotiations of peace.

Lord Marlborough told me, that we should enter into further particulars with

Townshend, in regard to the affair of Newfoundland. He added, that this same lord had orders concerning the king of England, whom he styled the prince of Wales. He expressed a strong desire of being in a capacity to serve him, as the son of a king, for whom, he told me afterwards, he would have spilt the last drop of his blood. That he believed it was his interest to remove out of France ; and when I asked him to what country he should retire, and in what manner he was to subsist, he agreed in respect to the first article, that this prince should be at liberty to fix his residence wherever he chose ; should enjoy perfect security ; and be his own master to go wherever he judged proper.

The article of his subsistence met with greater obstacles. I proposed to him the expedient of the queen's dowry. He said, that the laws of England rendered the payment of that sum extremely difficult ; however, he begged of me to insist strenuously on this article, when my lord Townshend and he came to speak to me about it in the conferences. This lord, said he, is a kind of inspector over me, tho' he is a very honest man, who has been chosen thro' my means, and of the Whig party : Before him I must speak like an obstinate Englishman ; but I wish, with all my heart, I was able to serve the prince of Wales, and that your solicitations afforded me an opportunity of doing it.

He told me a great many things of that kind in confidence, and all to corroborate the reasons he had for rejecting my proposal. With this same air of confidence he expatiated on the folly of his nation, so extravagant a folly, that they set no bounds to their ideas that they believe it is their interest, and in their power to demolish France ; tho' prudent people, but who are not at the helm of affairs, are convinced, as well as myself, that it is time to conclude a good peace."

Again he says : " The time of concluding the treaty, and of preventing the opening of the campaign, seemed to me very urgent ; I therefore thought I ought no longer to defer making use of your majesty's permission, whereby I was empowered to renounce every part of the Spanish monarchy. Lord Marlborough assured me, that this was the only way to conclude a peace, for which he continued to express a strong desire, as he should think, he said, of spending the remainder of his days in quiet, while he looked upon the amazing advantages of the alliance

in the present war, as entirely owing to the hand of the Almighty.

It is to this Almighty hand he attributed their surprizing union, whereby eight nations, of which their army is composed, think and act like a single man; and, continuing with the same appearance of modesty, he told me, that if they made another campaign, they should be in no want of provisions, for their fleet would bring them corn, which should be unloaded at Abbeville."

A little further, in the same letter, he writes thus: "As I was going out, they came and told me, that lord Marlborough had sent word, that he intended to pay me a visit; I sent back to him to beg he would give me leave to wait on him at twelve o'clock. The conversation began on his side with the same protestations, as he had made me, the first time I saw him by himself. He repeated what he had said, in regard to his desire of meriting your majesty's protection after the peace. I was very little inclined to flatter him with any hopes, not having received the least assistance on his part. Yet I spoke to him in such terms, as I thought proper for encouraging the notions he had formed, without entering into a positive engagement. True it is, that when I mentioned his private interests, he blushed, and seemed desirous of changing the topick of conversation. He told me, that prince Eugene was very much puzzled, being obliged to satisfy the princes of the empire in regard to the restitution of Alsace. I did not want reasons to let them see that the empire was an empty name, employed for the authorizing an unjust pretension; and that most of those princes would be one day sorry to see Alsace wrested from the crown of France, especially if it was to revert to the house of Austria.

The conference which was held in the evening at the pensionary's greatly resembled that of the day before. The same question about Alsace, and the arguments nearly the same. Prince Eugene growing warm, advanced, that the emperor had a just title to pretend at present to a province which he had been obliged to cede by the treaty of Munster; and that present power, and the prosperous situation of affairs, were reasons sufficient for redressing the grievances of onerous treaties. I asked the pensionary, and the other members of the assembly, whether they agreed to this maxim, and whether we were to establish it as the basis of the peace in question? Prince Eugene wanted

September, 1757.

to explain himself; and tho' he spoke eloquently upon the subject, his reasons were extremely weak. He did not agree, nor more than the day before, as to the form of government which he intended to settle in Alsace. He said only, without giving up the emperor's pretension, that it might serve for the indemnification which the duke of Lorraine had demanded, and the emperor had promised, for the dutchy of Montserrat. He complained of the delays your majesty had hitherto used, in giving an equivalent for the provostship of Longwi. In short, Sir, they espouse the quarrels of all those who form any pretensions against your majesty; allies or not, they are friends, provided they have a subject of complaint. Now I think I may tell your majesty, that in consequence of what I have heard said by the pensionary, by prince Eugene, and by the duke of Marlborough, since I have been here, it will be highly necessary to watch the motions of the duke of Lorraine, whose intentions are certainly very bad.

The conference ended without any good effect; at which the pensionary seemed to be concerned. Mons. Rouillé and I stayed some time with him. He begged of us both to study some expedient for conciliating matters. We shewed him it was no longer in our power to contribute to this end, when they insisted upon Alsace. He returned to the scheme of reducing your majesty's rights to the footing of the treaty of Munster; but at the same time he wanted to leave Landau, Brisac, and Fort Louis to the emperor. We cannot make them understand, that your frontiers ought not to be naked, since this would be affording means to the neighbouring princes to penetrate into your kingdom; that so jealous as they are of having barriers for themselves, and of procuring others for their allies, they ought in reason to leave your majesty in possession of those you have at present.

Their only answer, which they have incessantly repeated since the beginning of this melancholy negotiation, is that your majesty's power is such, that you have nothing to fear from your neighbours. That Alsace is not a province of France, but a conquered country; from whence they draw this false consequence, that your majesty may easily part with it, or at least may keep it on the footing of the treaty of Munster revised, a term invented by Buys.

Their obstinacy, Sir, is equally insupportable, in regard to the article of the duke of Savoy. The province of Holland

espouses

espouses his cause with such warmth, that your majesty's armies must obtain surprising advantages to oblige them to desist. The pensionary, desiring to reconcile the minds of his countrymen to peace, acquainted the states of that province yesterday, with the defeat of the Portuguese, A before he made a report of our last proposals. Notwithstanding this preparatory step, there were some who voted for a further augmentation of the troops, if it should be necessary for carrying on the war.

As we see, Sir, that God has reserved the termination of this war to himself, B and that this desired period is not yet come, we reckon to set out from hence, M. Rouillé and I, to-morrow, or after to-morrow; for our tarrying here any longer would be of no service. Prince Eugene returns to-morrow to Brussels, and my lord Marlborough sets out next Saturday. C When they are gone from hence, all negotiations will cease. We shall see the pensionary again this evening, to take our leave of him.

If the peace had depended only on the article of the duke of Savoy, and there had been a possibility of agreeing to a suspension of arms, upon your majesty's consenting to that prince's demands, I presume to acknowledge, Sir, that I should have taken upon me to leave the president Rouillé here, and to desire him to wait for further orders, depending on the representation of affairs, which I should have the honour of making to your majesty: But seeing that nothing is ever brought to a conclusion, and that, in proportion as we grant, they make fresh demands, all appearance of negotiation appears to me as useless, as it is contrary to your majesty's dignity. I am extremely sorry I have F not been able to answer the satisfaction your majesty has been pleased to express in regard to my conduct, by the commission with which you have honoured me. Tho' the dispositions we have found in this place, the demands they have made upon us, and the answers we have received, seemed to justify my proceedings; yet I cannot think but there has been some fault, to occasion want of success, after such ample powers as those with which I have been graciously honoured by your majesty. Therefore I presume to beseech you will, with your usual goodness, forgive my incapacity, and only consider my zeal and impatient desire to obey your orders. However, I hope that the manner in which I have executed them, will not be entirely useless to your majesty: That both your subjects and your enemies will be alike con-

vinced, it is not your fault, if peace is deferred; that your offers will be productive of favourable alterations in the minds of the publick; and that the sacrifice which your majesty was ready to make, will bring down the divine blessing on your arms, at a time when it is so greatly wanting for the real welfare of Christendom. I have made no mystery of the proposals which M. Rouillé and I agreed to. I thought it was conducive to your majesty's service, that they should become publick: By this means those who contribute the most to carrying on the war will be convinced, that all this great expence is incurred; only to satisfy the immoderate ambition of their allies; and that this same ambition may deprive their republick of the considerable advantages she was on the point of obtaining; for we have several times declared, and this evening we shall again declare, that all our offers are void, the moment they are not accepted of, and in case we are permitted to go away without concluding."

And in his memoirs he writes thus: "The letter written to the king the 22d of May contained an exact detail of every thing essential that was said, either in the visits which Torcy had made to the duke of Marlborough, and in those which the duke returned; or in the conferences held at the pensionary's, since this general arrived at the Hague. His conversation was extremely polite. He omitted no opportunity of mentioning his respect for the king, and even his attachment to his majesty's person. It was in France, and under marshal Turenne, that he had learnt the military art. He would fain have persuaded us, that he should for ever retain a grateful sense of the favour. His expressions contained protestations of sincerity contradicted by facts; of probity, corroborated by oaths upon his honour, his conscience, and often mentioning the name of God. He called him to witness the truth of his intentions. I was tempted to say to him; why does thine unhallowed G mouth presume to name my law? And indeed his mentioning the wonders of Providence, to which he attributed all his successes, was only to infer from thence, that France ought to lose no time, but to clap up a peace directly; that her preservation depended on a speedy issue of the H war, let the price be what it would.

Having laid down this principle, the consequence he drew was, that it must be a dangerous delay to the kingdom; to engage in idle disputes for obtaining a kind of equivalent in favour of king Philip; that on this point the English were unanimous;

mous; for the nation would never consent to leave Naples and Sicily, nor even one of those kingdoms, in the hands of a prince of the house of France; that no English minister would dare to give ear to, and much less to defend such a proposal. And yet he acknowledged that his country had need of repose; but he was silent in regard to its intestine troubles.

He must have foreseen, that these troubles were likely to terminate in his disgrace, an event not very remote, notwithstanding his successful campaigns.

It was to maintain his ground, and to support the interest of his friends, that he went over to England. He told Torcy, that he had made this voyage for his own private affairs; that he would not have undertaken it, but have staid in Holland, had he known of this minister's coming. He complained in an obliging manner, that he had given him no notice of it, as he might easily have done, if the duke of Berwick, had been desired to write to him.

Besides his affecting to mention the duke of Berwick, he expressed a great tenderness for a nephew worthy the esteem and friendship of all his acquaintance.

In the course of conversation, they fell upon several subjects that were foreign to the negotiation. On occasion of the preceding campaign, Marlborough said, that he could never conceive, how the French generals could think of guarding the banks of the Scheld the length of thirty leagues, and of flattering themselves to be able to hinder fourscore thousand men from passing it in some part of its course."

And a few pages further he adds as follows: "The 15th of May, Marlborough and Townshend came to Torcy's lodgings together, in the morning. The president Rouillé was there. They said that, as they were both desirous of pleasing king James, and as they were perfectly acquainted with the temper and disposition of their countrymen, Townshend was of opinion that the proposed alternative in regard to the removal of this prince, tho' just, would be refused; that England would go no further, than purely and simply to insist upon his quitting France. They were of opinion that it would be more to his advantage, to agree only to his removal by one of the preliminaries, and to specify in the same article, that the manner of removing should be regulated at the general conferences of peace. After some objections, the article was by mutual agreement drawn up in the following terms.

The king of England having desired to

withdraw from the kingdom of France, and prevented the demand which his sister, princess Anne of Denmark, and the English nation have made, shall retire to such a country and in such a manner as shall be agreed upon at the next treaty of general peace, as well in regard to his retreat, as to what concerns his person."

These extracts contain the whole of the conversation, so far as the marquis de Torcy has been pleased to communicate, the publication whereof in your magazine will oblige many of your readers, and in particular,

SIR,

Your, &c.

August 8, 1757.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

*Parcius ista viris tamen obijcienda memento;*  
C *Novimus et qui te ———. VIRG.*

S I R,

A BOOK, intitled, *An Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times*, has lately engrossed the attention of the publick. I beg leave to make a remark or two upon it. The author (Dr. Browne) having taken an opportunity of inveighing thro' several pages against the ignorance and ill taste of the age, concludes his invective with these words: "Thus it comes to pass, that weekly essays, amatory plays, and novels, political pamphlets, and books that revile religion; together with a general hash of these, served up in some monthly mess of dulness, are the meagre literary diet of town and country." He then proceeds: "True, it is, that amidst this general defect of taste and learning, there is a *writer*, whose force of genius, and extent of knowledge, might almost redeem the character of the times. But that superiority, which attracts the reverence of the few, excites the envy and hatred of the many: And while his works are translated and admired abroad, and patronized at home, by those who are most distinguished in genius, taste, and learning, himself is abused, and his friends insulted for his sake, by those who never read his writings, or, if they did, could neither *taste* nor *comprehend* them." I desire to know, how the *many*, who never read this great author's works, or, if they did, could neither *taste* nor *comprehend* them, became sensible of his superiority? For without being sensible of his superiority, they can neither envy nor hate him for it. Will any one tell me that his *few* admirers have made them sensible of his superiority? I answer, this is the first author whom the *many* have thought

excellent for having *few* admirers : But perhaps it may be farther urged, that the *few*, his admirers, are men of *genius, taste, learning, &c.* I answer ; it cannot be thought, that men who are so stupid as to be incapable of *tracing and comprehending* the excellencies of a fine writer, should nevertheless be able to taste and comprehend the excellencies of his judicious admirers. Are the great talents of the *few* who admire, more conspicuous than those of their admired author ? Who this giant author is we are not told, nor am I able to guess ; but whoever it be, it makes but little to his honour, that his panegyrick contains so palpable a blunder. We have, indeed lately lost a writer, whose works may be said to *redeem the character of the times*. I might say, they do honour to human nature. I need not inform the reader of taste, that this can be no other than the late Dr. Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne. In another part of the book before us, the doctor, speaking of the common people of this nation, has these words : “ It is well known, there are no better fighting men upon earth : They seldom turn their backs upon their enemy, unless when their officers shew the way ; and even then are easily rallied, and return to the charge with the same courage.” However easy it may be to rally our common soldiers when they turn their backs, it is, I believe, a matter of some difficulty to find out by whom they may be rallied, while their officers run away. But this is not the only wonder ; for, when rallied, they return, it seems, to the charge with the same courage ; that is, if I understand the doctor, they return to the charge with the same courage with which they ran from it ; brave fellows indeed ! It is by this time pretty evident, that panegyrick is not the doctor's talent ; we will enquire if he has more success in satire. “ Thus (says the doctor) by a gradual and unperceived decline, we seem gliding down to ruin : We laugh, we sing, we feast, we play, we adopt every *vanity*, and catch at every *lure*, thrown out to us by the nation that is planning our destruction, and while fate is hanging over us, are sightless, and thence secure. Were we but as *innocent as blind*, we should, in our fondness for *French* manners, compleatly resemble the lamb described by the poet : ”

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to day,  
Had he thy reason would he skip and play?  
Pleas'd to the last, he crops the flow'ry  
food ; [his blood.]  
And licks the hand, that's rais'd to *feed*

I desire it may be observed, that the poet,

in his description of the lamb, says not one word of its *innocency* ; whence it follows, that innocency is not more necessary than four legs to make us *completely* resemble the lamb described by the poet.

I am, SIR,

Your, &c. MILES.

(See p. 157, 233.)

*The OBJECTIONS to the DEFENCE of St. Philip's Castle in Minorca, with the ANSWERS, briefly and methodically stated.*

SOME time since there was a pamphlet published, intitled, *A Letter to the Rt. Hon. the Lord B——, being an Inquiry into the Merit of his Defence of Minorca*. As we expected that an answer would soon be published, we resolved to suspend taking any notice of this letter, till we should see the answer, which is now published, and therefore we shall now give our readers an extract of both.

The letter-writer sets out with an excuse for his inquiry, in these words : “ If your conduct has been unblameable, the merit of it will hereby appear so much the brighter : If, on the contrary, it should be found, that you have been deficient in the duties of a good officer and governor, it is very fit that the publick should be undeceived. The making this known is not merely a debt due to truth and justice, but a very necessary precaution for the publick security, and the future honour of the service.”

Soon after he comes to the facts or neglects, and the first he states thus : “ The first thing I have to mention, is a fact which we cannot be mistaken in, because we have it from your own mouth. Your lordship, at Mr. Byng's trial, was pleased voluntarily to declare : That it is the duty of a governor to remain in one fixt place, to receive his intelligence : He has his people to send out for intelligence, and is to remain there to give his orders. And, if from curiosity he goes out to the out-works, it is impossible to say what length of time it may be before he may be wanted. As he remains there, he can know nothing but what he receives from others : And I took no minutes to have recourse to : Therefore what I have declared is to be understood only as matter of hearsay.”

H From hence he supposes, that the governor kept himself shut up in his own house during the whole of the siege, and kept no journal. Then he shews, from several military authors, and the history of several sieges, that the governor of a place besieged, instead of remaining in one

one fixt place, ought to be generally present wherever there is any danger, and to see with his own eyes, that his orders are punctually executed. And as to the keeping a journal of the siege, he gives us Mr. Feuquiere's opinion, who says, that a governor, who is desirous to make a good defence, ought to keep a journal of the siege.

The next fault or neglect he starts, is the governor's neglecting to have had the suburb called St. Philip's town demolished before the enemy landed, as the houses were very near the out-works of the fort, and served the enemy for a defence, both in their approach, and in raising their batteries, which would otherwise have been extremely difficult and dangerous, as they could not have sunk trenches, without infinite labour, and a great waste of time, because the ground round the fort is an almost bare rock. And tho' the pulling down of these houses, and clearing away the rubbish, would have been a work of great labour, yet it might have been easily done in a short time, as he had the whole people of the island, amounting to 30,000 under his command.

The third, he states, is the governor's neglecting to call in a number of the inhabitants to serve in the fort, during the siege, as workmen and labourers, that the soldiers might have had nothing to do but their own proper duty; and this might have been done, either by enlisting volunteers, or pressing, if a sufficient number had not voluntarily offered to enlist, as they were all subjects of the crown of England, and the governor had a right to command their service.

The fourth, is the governor's neglecting to have the roads spoilt, and all the cattle and sheep that could be found destroyed, or drove into the fort, in order to obstruct the enemy's march, to render it impossible for them to draw their cannon, and to prevent their having any provisions, but what they brought along with them. But instead of this, he says, the powder was left in two or three places, where the road was undermined in order to be blown up, for the inhabitants to carry away, after the soldiers had left it unfired; and the live stock, computed at 6000 great cattle, and 60,000 sheep, left to accommodate the enemy with food and draught, while the soldiers in the garrison had no fresh provisions, nor broth for the sick and wounded.

The fifth, is the destroying of that great quantity of wine which was left in the deserted houses of St. Philip's town, for the sake of having the empty casks

brought into the fort, to fill with earth for blinds, traverses, &c. Whereas the whole or a great part of the wine, might have been carried into the fort, which would have prevented any necessity of reducing the men to the scanty allowance of half a pint a day.

The sixth, is the leaving the windmills of the island standing and entire, the demolishing of all which, might have very much distressed the enemy during the siege; whereas there was but one demolished which stood in St. Philip's town, and overlooked the works of the fort.

The seventh, is the not having the ramparts and other works fully repaired and in readiness; and even the platforms would have been unrepaired, had it not been for the timely care of a brave volunteer.

The eighth, is the not having previously taken care to make the officers and soldiers fully acquainted with their duty in the fort, where to place their centinels, where to make their blinds, and how to direct the defence; which occasioned so much confusion and disorder for the first ten days of the siege, that if the enemy had immediately marched up to the fort and attacked it, instead of loitering at a distance, and amusing themselves by erecting batteries at Cape Mola, many think, they might have carried it with very little resistance.

And the ninth and last our letter-writer states thus: "But the capital mistake seems to be the surrendry. My lord, I do not say that you had no good reason for capitulating; but the publick has never heard any.

How the Queen's-redoubt came to be lost; or why the enemy was left in quiet possession of it, when by a vigorous and timely effort they might easily have been driven out again; why the French were suffered, under pretence of a parley to bury their dead, to pour in thro' the pallisadoes double the number that had at first entered; why one whole regiment stood still ready drawn up for the two most important hours of the attack, waiting for orders, and for want of an officer to command them, upon colonel Jeffries being taken prisoner, are questions not addressed to the garrison: Because these events are the natural consequences of a governor's staying at home, instead of being present at the chief place of action.

But great as the misfortune was of losing this redoubt; yet the loss of an out-work was never yet thought a sufficient reason for surrendering a place, fortified like yours, before a breach was made, or a single cannon erected to batter in breach.

The



The principal difficulty of a siege has hitherto been always reckoned to be the storming of the counterescarp. That of Keyserwert cost the allies no less than three thousand men; after which, the slower method of sap grew generally into use; but the rocky soil of St Philip's would not admit of that, and it could be only taken by storm. A loss, like that I have mentioned, would have totally ruined the army you was attacked by. Every one knows, that till the counterescarp is taken, there is no approaching the ditch or battering in breach. And even after that, can an enemy be supposed to fly over a ditch, without having made galleries, or any of the previous dispositions to pass it? Why then precipitate the surrendry. From Mr. Armstrong's account of the souterrans of Minorca; next after Turin and Tournay, this seems to have been one of the best mined citadels in Europe: Why then deliver it up without making any use of them."

And he afterwards adds the following observation: "My lord, if your defence was a just one, it was attended with one circumstance, that seems little less than miraculous: I mean the very singular preservation of your men. There is scarce any instance of a town's being well defended, where at least a quarter, commonly a third, often a half of the garrison are not disabled during the siege."

I don't speak on conjecture, but after examining the particular loss at the several sieges during king William's and the succeeding reign. Mr. d'Asfeld, whose defence of Bonn, in the year 1689, is made a standard of good management, lost above a third of his garrison, and was himself killed by a cannon ball, as he was giving orders on the rampart. Of fourteen thousand men which, Mr. Feuquier says, marshal Bouffiers had in garrison at Namure, but eight thousand marched out at the surrender: And when the same general capitulated for the city of Lisle, only five thousand men went with him into the citadel out of fifteen thousand which composed the original garrison. Possibly indeed many might desert, or conceal themselves in the city. Of twelve battalions and twelve troops of dragoons, and five independant companies, which were in Tournay; but 3500 marched out of it. And of twenty battalions and three squadrons of dragoons which served under M. Alborgotti at the siege of Douay, but four thousand five hundred marched out with him at the end of it. The siege of Aëth, in sixteen days, reduced a

garrison of 2100 to 1200. Menin surrendered under the terror of the victory of Ramillies with a less loss. But the governors of none of these places ever thought of capitulating till the counterescarp had been taken, and a battery erected on it.

Surely then the garrison of St. Philip's, which is now known to have consisted of 2860 men, could not have been very hard pressed, when their whole number of slain, during above two months siege, was, by the largest account, less than one hundred.

I hope that no English commander will prodigally lavish away the blood of his countrymen: But it is presuming too far upon our ignorance, to expect that we should honour this as a very obstinate defence; where, excepting the last night, when you surrendered on the loss of about twenty, but one man a day was killed during the siege. And we blush for our countrymen, who thought no commendations great enough for the bravery of a governor, at a time when the bills of mortality did not rise higher in St. Philip's, than in many of our larger country towns that were celebrating his valour."

However, he at last concludes thus: "Not that I would suppose any thing in your lordship's behaviour, which was criminal or punishable; all that is at present inquired is, what there was in it rewardable?"

These are many and heavy charges, and now let us see what is said by way of answer, which is called by the author, *A Full Answer to an Infamous Libel, &c.*

As to the first fact or neglect stated by the letter-writer, it is answered thus: "To come at the truth of lord B——y's declaration on Mr. Byng's trial, it will be necessary to appeal to the *trial published by authority* under the care of Mr. Fearn, the judge-advocate; where it is worded in a very different manner:

I beg leave, says lord B——y, to oblige to the court, that it is the duty of a governor to abide in one constant fixed place; for otherwise, if he was to go out of curiosity to view any of the out-works, it might be a long time before he might be found, should he be wanted; therefore he must depend on the report of others: And I have not been allowed to make use of minutes."

Which declaration, the answerer says, ought to be understood with this restriction, "That it should be always known, during a siege, where to find the commander

mander in chief ; and that the governor of a fortification, who *out of curiosity*, when the immediate service does not require his presence, goes to view the out-works; or hazard his life when there is no need of his attendance, is guilty of great imprudence.

Then he tells us, that the governor kept two lieutenant-colonels, and the aid de camp to one of them, constantly going the rounds : “ And that they might perform this service with greater diligence and exactness, they were excused all other duty.—A report was made to him every morning by the field-officer of the day, of the particular incidents within his twenty-four hours of duty : With an account of the number of shot and shells fired during that time, describing their particular directions. Besides, the captains, at every post, had orders to inform the governor, by a subaltern officer, or a serjeant, immediately, of every proceeding, or accident that happened under their respective commands.—And the fort-major and fort-adjutant attended the governor, as often as they could be spared, besides his own aid de camp, to carry his orders, when and wherever they were required.

The circumference of the works is about a mile ; which was wholly invested by sea and land. So that as the approaches were carrying on *every where*, if the governor, *thro’ vain curiosity*, had gone to view one part of the fortifications, while another remote part was suddenly attacked, or had he met with an accident, the consequence might have been *fatal*.

Therefore it was the most prudent measure for lord B—y, in his circumstances (not to remain *stationary and inactive, but up in his own house*, but) to fix upon the *castle* for the place to receive intelligence, and to give directions and orders. For, there he could be always cool ; his faculties being open and attentive to the messages and informations, brought to him from every quarter. And as his lordship knew every part of the fortifications *minutely* well, he gave his advice and directions with great propriety, ease, and readiness.

He adds a good deal more relative to the governor’s diligence during the siege ; and that he went frequently up to the top of the castle, from whence he could view all the works and posts under his command, and the operations, batteries, movements and approaches of the enemy. And as to the governor’s not keeping a journal of the siege, the answerer says, he did keep an exact journal, which is still in his possession.

To the second charge it is answered, that the governor neither had, nor could have any certain intelligence of the French having a design against Minorca, until they landed upon the island ; and after they did land, he had not time to pull A down the houses of St. Philip’s town ; for they landed on the 17th, took possession of Mahon the 19th, and soon after of St. Philip’s town. Besides, the engineer gave it as his opinion, that the pulling down of his own house and a wind-mill would be sufficient.

To the third it is answered, that the governor did issue a proclamation, offering pay and other encouragements to as many as would voluntarily enter the castle, yet there were but three gentlemen that entered the castle, and even one of these three deserted ; and if the governor had pressed any number into the service, he must have always kept a proportioned number of soldiers as a guard over them, to prevent their mutinying, which he could not spare to do, considering the small number of his garrison.

To the fourth it is answered, that the roads were actually spoiled, as much as the shortness of the time, and the few men that could be spared, could perform, that the only bridge upon the road was destroyed, and that the mine upon the road was fired, but by some accident did not take effect, so that the inhabitants could not carry off a grain of the powder, nor was it in the governor’s power to compel them to assist in breaking up the roads. And as to the live stock upon the island, there was such a number of cattle drove into the fort, that not only the sick were provided, to the very last, with fresh meat and broth, but there remained several of those cattle alive at the surrender thereof.

To the fifth it is answered, that the wine in St. Philip’s town was staved, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, and because there was a large quantity of wine stored in the castle ; for the garrison’s being reduced to half a pint a day per man for the last ten or 12 days, was not on account of an immediate scarcity, but by way of precaution, in case they could have held out longer than they did.

To the sixth it is answered, that besides the windmill beforementioned, there were three other windmills demolished ; and we suppose, the author might have added, that this was all they could come at, after the French landed, and before the fort was invested.

To

To the seventh and eighth it is answered thus: "All the dispositions for defence were made, that prudence could suggest, or the nature of the place would admit of. Lord B——y; a year or two before the siege, ordered a survey to be taken of the ordnance and of the stores, when it was found that upwards of forty cannon were defective, which, by a proper representation thereof, the board of ordnance replaced with others fit for service. He also had the shot and shells carefully surveyed and gaged; and finding the fuzes in store unserviceable, they having been drove many years, he ordered an equal number of empty ones to be drove. And by ordering a number of soldiers to be disciplined in the management of the artillery, many of them became expert gunners, and did good service in the defence of the place.—Surely these will be allowed to be the proper attentions of a good governor. In the time of the siege, councils of war were frequent, and the engineers always attended. The batteries of cannon and mortars were well served, and did great execution. But his lordship had no miners, except six or seven *coal-beavers*, or such-like men, picked out amongst the regiments."

To the ninth it is answered, first with respect to the small loss of men in defence of the place, as follows: "It was always allowed to be an act of the greatest prudence in the governor of a place besieged, to save his people as much as possible. No governor ever had more reason for this part of his conduct than lord B——y. The garrison was not half the number requisite for the defence of the fort. The works were extensive, and the besiegers much too numerous to be opposed by open force. Therefore his lordship could make no sallies; and as his chief business was to annoy the enemy, as much as possible, from his batteries, and to save his people for the defence of the place, in the last extremity, he made as much use as he could of the subterraneans to shelter his men: He ordered the guards to parade in them, and to march to and from the several posts assigned them, under their covers by the communications. And that part of the garrison not upon duty, were ordered to continue always under those covers. By which prudent disposition the garrison was saved, and the posts constantly supplied. As, there were but few exposed in a large extent of ground, the loss must certainly be less. So that had you been possessed of any degree of *candour*, you ought to have ac-

knowledge the great propriety, with which lord B——y disposed that handful of men in the defence of Fort St. Philip's; and how well both officers and men obeyed his commands, and discharged their duty; as, with so small a loss on our side, to cut off, at least, *five thousand* of the enemy; of which *twelve hundred* fell in the night of the storm."

And with respect to the surrender, the author answers thus: "The garrison was reduced to *two thousand five hundred* men at the time the general attack was made: On the contrary, the enemy's army, which had from time to time been augmented by a regiment of artillery, and supplies of troops, ammunition, &c. was stronger than at the beginning of the siege. The storm, which began between ten and eleven at night, was general, and from every advanced post round the place at once. The men of war's boats, with troops and scaling-ladders, went up St. Stephen's Cove at the same time, and attempted to carry Charles-fort; but were bravely repulsed, and obliged to leave one of their boats behind them. The most vigorous effort was made against the Queen's-redoubt, the Anstruther, and the Argyle; and tho' they carried them, it was with a considerable loss, both by the obstinacy of the garrison, and the springing of the mines: The Argyle was blown up; and three companies of French grenadiers were destroyed by three mines springing about the Queen's-redoubt. The taking of the Queen's-redoubt put the enemy into possession of one of the communications of the subterraneans; into which they poured a great number of men, who proceeded to the communications under the Kane, and thereby might have proceeded to all the communications of the subterraneans."

You seem to be positive that the enemy, by being in possession of the houses of St. Philip's town nearest our works, had the advantage of sooner approaching them *without being perceived*. But, Sir! consider: This storm was begun in the night; under whose cover, the troops, that were *furthest* from the works, had an equal opportunity of advancing to a stated distance, as those who were *nearest*: And accordingly, upon a signal given, the whole body of the enemy made a general attack from every stated post at once."

Neither can you support that infamous assertion, that a whole regiment stood still or inactive in the heat of the action for want of orders, or an officer to command them: For no one regiment was upon service

service together. They were all blended in parties with others. Where the enemy made no impression upon our troops in their attack, there the body of reserve, belonging to that party of troops, necessarily and properly stood still, or inactive. But such a standing still, can neither be ascribed to inaction, according to your malicious interpretation thereof, nor to a want of orders, or a proper officer.

The storming lasted till day-light, when the enemy beat a parley for leave to carry off their dead, who lay in great numbers about our works. And during the continuance of this parley, lord B——y called a council of war; in which, after due consideration of the circumstances of the garrison, and of the measures properest to be taken, the majority declared for a capitulation.

His lordship then consulted the officers of artillery, who all declared, that the works were in a shattered, ruinous condition, and irreparable in the present state of the garrison.

Not content with these opinions, his lordship sent for all the captains not upon duty, who all agreed, that the garrison was not in a condition to sustain another general attack. And the gentlemen of the council of war, as well as the officers of the artillery, and the captains, signed their opinion.

The body of the castle was greatly shattered; many guns were dismounted; the embrasures were beat down; the palisadoes were in many places broke to pieces; the garrison was worn out with incessant duty and watchings, insomuch, that many of them were so overcome with sleep, that they could not stand a little time to their arms without nodding. The enemy being now in possession of the subterraneans, which communicate themselves under all the castle, lord B——y would have been obliged to defend these also, had he stood another storm, or must have left the body of the place exposed to the enemy without resistance. Lord B——y had also been informed by some prisoners, that marshal Richlieu, being alarmed by a report, that marshal Belleille was expected to come and take the command of the troops in Minorca out of his hand, would, in all probability, pay no regard to the loss of mens lives to carry the place in a second assault, thereby to prevent the disgrace of having the command taken from him.

These considerations, and the want of intelligence, after the disappearance of Mr. Byng, prevailed on lord B——y to

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accept of terms of capitulation, in order to preserve the remains of his brave garrison, and the lives of a considerable number of his majesty's subjects of both sexes, that were in the castle; and which, without distinction, might have been thrown away in case of a general storm. And it was happy for them that he did so: For, the enemy, the very next day after the capitulation, landed a reinforcement of four thousand men with ammunition at Cittadella." (See p. 3.)

**To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.**

S I R,

**H**AVING seen a serious letter in your Magazine, for last April, concerning the method I have taken in my astronomy to settle the years of the birth and death of Christ, which is now reprinted with some alterations in the second edition of this work, if you think proper to insert the following extract of the same as now printed, to satisfy the author of the said letter, you are entirely at liberty from,

Your humble servant,  
**JAMES FERGUSON.**

**T**HE vulgar *Æra* of Christ's birth was never settled till the year 527; when Dionysius Exiguus, a Roman abbot, fixed it to the end of the 4713th year of the Julian period; which was certainly four years too late. For, our Saviour was undoubtedly born before the death of Herod the Great, who sought to kill him as soon as he heard of his birth. And, according to the testimony of Josephus (B. xvii. c. 8.) there was an eclipse of the moon in the time of Herod's last illness: Which very eclipse our astronomical tables shew to have been in the year of the Julian period 4710, March 13th, 3 hours 21 minutes after midnight, at Jerusalem. Now, as our Saviour must have been born some months before Herod's death, since in the interval he was carried into *Ægypt*; the latest time in which we can possibly fix the true *Æra* of his birth is about the end of the 4709th year of the Julian period. And this is four years before the vulgar *Æra* thereof.

In the former edition of this book, I endeavoured to ascertain the time of Christ's death; by shewing in what year, about the reputed time of the passover there was a passover full moon: On which day of the week, the time of the passover, it is evident

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xv. 42. that our Saviour was crucified. And in computing the times of all the passover full moons from the 20th to the 40th year of Christ, after the Jewish manner, which was to add 14 days to the time when the new moon next before the passover was first visible at Jerusalem, in order to have their day of the passover full moon, I found that the only passover full moon which fell on a Friday, in all that time, was in the year of the Julian period 4746, on the third day of April: Which year was the 33d year of Christ's age, reckoning from the vulgar *Æra* of his birth, but the 37th counting from the true *Æra* thereof: And was also the last year of the 402d olympiad, in which very year Phlegon an heathen writer tells us, *there was the most extraordinary eclipse of the sun that ever was known, and that it was night at the sixth hour of the day.* Which agrees exactly with the time that the darkness at the crucifixion began, according to the three evangelists who mention it\*: And therefore must have been the very same darkness, but mistaken by Phlegon for a natural eclipse of the sun; which was impossible on two accounts, 1. Because it was at the time of full moon; and, 2. Because whoever takes the pains to calculate, will find that there could be no regular and total eclipse of the sun that year in any part of Judea, nor any where between Jerusalem and Egypt: So that this darkness must have been quite out of the common course of nature.

From the coincidence of these characters I made no doubt of having the true year and day of our Saviour's death. But having very lately read what some eminent authors have wrote on the same subject, of which I was really ignorant before; and heard the opinions of other candid and ingenious enquirers after truth (which every honest man will follow, wherever it leads him) and who think they have strong reasons for believing that the time of Christ's death was not in the year of the Julian period 4746, but in the year 4743; I find difficulties on both sides, not easily got over: And shall therefore state the case both ways as I can; leaving the reader to take which side of the question he pleases.

Both Dr. Prideaux and Sir Isaac Newton are of opinion that Daniel's seventy weeks, consisting of 490 years (Dan. chap. ix. v. 23—26.) began with the time when Ezra received his commission from Artaxerxes to go to Jerusalem, which was on the seventh year of that king's reign (Ezra ch. vii. v. 11—26.) and ended with the death of Christ. For, by joining the ac-

complishment of that prophecy with the expiation of sin, those weeks cannot well be supposed to end at any other time. And both these authors agree that this was Artaxerxes Longimanus, not Artaxerxes Mnemon. The doctor thinks that the last of those annual weeks was equally divided between John's ministry and Jesus Christ's. And as to the half week, mentioned by Daniel, chap. ix. v. 27. Sir Isaac thinks it made no part of the above seventy; but only meant the three years, and an half in which the Romans made war upon the Jews, from spring in A. D. 67, to autumn in A. D. 70. when a final period was put to their sacrifices and oblations by destroying their city and sanctuary, on which they were utterly dispersed. Now, both by the undoubted canon of Ptolemy, and the famous *Æra* of Nabonassar, which is so well verified by eclipses that it cannot deceive us, the beginning of these seventy weeks, or the seventh year of the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus, is pinned down to the year of the Julian period 4256: From which count 490 years to the death of Christ, and the same will fall in the above year of the Julian period 4746: Which would seem to ascertain the true year beyond dispute.

But as Josephus's eclipse of the moon in a great measure fixes our Saviour's birth to the end of the 4713th year of the Julian period, and a Friday passover full moon fixes the time of his death to the third of April in the 4746th year of that period, the same as above by Daniel's weeks, this supposes our Saviour to have been crucified in the 37th year of his age. And St. Luke, chap. iii. ver. 23. fixes the time of Christ's baptism to the beginning of his 30th year, it would hence seem that his publick ministry, to which his baptism was the initiation, lasted seven years. But as it would be very difficult to find account in all the Evangelists of more than four passovers which he kept at Jerusalem, during the time of his ministry, others think that he suffered in the vulgar 30th year of his age, which was really the 33d; namely in the year of the Julian period 4743. And this opinion is farther strengthened by considering that our Saviour eat his last paschal supper on a Thursday evening, the day immediately before the crucifixion: And that as he subjected himself to the law, he would not break the law by keeping the passover on the day before the law prescribed; neither would the priests have suffered the lamb to be killed for him before the fourteenth day of Nisan when it

was killed for all the people, Exod. xii. ver. 6. And hence they infer that he kept this passover at the same time with the rest of the Jews, in the vulgar 30th year of his age: At which time it is evident by calculation that there was a passover full moon on Thursday, April the 6th. But this is pressed with two difficulties. 1. It drops the last half of Daniel's 70th week, as of no moment in the prophecy; and, 2. It sets aside the testimony of Phlegon, as if he had mistaken almost a whole Olympiad.

Others again endeavour to reconcile the whole difference, by supposing, that as Christ expressed himself only in round numbers concerning the time he was to lie in the grave, Matt. xii. 40. so might St. Luke possibly have done with regard to the year of his baptism: Which would really seem to be the case when we consider the Jews told our Saviour, sometime before his death, *Thou art not yet fifty years old*, John vii. 57. which indeed was more likely to be said to a person near forty than to one but just turned of thirty. And as to his eating the above passover on Thursday, which must have been on the Jewish full moon day, they think it may be easily accommodated to the 37th year of his age, since, as the Jews always began their day in the evening, their Friday of course began on the evening of our Thursday. And it is evident, as beforementioned, that the only Jewish Friday full moon, at the time of their passover, was in the vulgar 33d, but the real 37th year of Christ's age; which was the 4746th year of the Julian period, and the last year of the 203d Olympiad.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON F  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS your Magazine is designed for amusement as well as instruction, the inserting the following journal (wherein you will find no hearsay, 'tis reported; but matter of fact) will much oblige

Your humble servant,

SIMON FORECASTLE.

**Sundry.** IT being calm, and little to do, we were drove down to prayers; the chaplain's task was finished in about 25 minutes, in the prayers 15, and sermon 10; at one the captain turned off his cook for giving the ducks four turns too much, swearing, that they were not fit for dogs to eat, and Jack Wait underwent the like fate for spilling a few drops of claret on the fine carpet; but by making interest with some of

the captain's favourites, they were both restored; at five the officers were busily employed at backgammon, tho' they had grace enough to push about the dumb men. —I think the chaplain was not among them.

**Monday.** In the morning early we tapped a cask of beer, d—nd stuff! the stinging dog of a brewer not having afforded the due quantity of wormwood, whereby several cans had their ribs most miserably broke, thro' whose sides the purser was undeservedly wounded; at 10 the boat-swain cracked a biscuit on his elbow; at 11 Dick Careless cut his finger, and at two the doctor's mate gave him a vomit; at five the officers at their usual diversions, hazard and backgammon, but with naked men: Several volleys of first rate oaths frequently burst thro' the crevices of the cabbins, and about seven the second lieutenant came forth looking like a thunder cloud; when Tom Titter happened to smile, at which the lieutenant hit him such a knock on the pate, that, if his skull had not been as thick, and as tough as one of our Norfoik cheefes, egad he would certainly have cracked it.

**Tuesday.** A fine morning, clear weather, we saw the boltsprit right a-head: At nine Sam. Stutter was ordered to the top-mast head to look out, who soon after cried out, a s, s, s, a fail:—Where? Off the lee, lee, leeward bow: How far off! As far as I ca, ca, ca, can see, and, and, and, another a little farther than that.

We bore down upon her, and towards the evening came within the reach of our spy-glasses, when our first lieutenant having taken a good aim, swore, z—nds a 74 gun ship with French colours! The captain's hand trembled sadly, sadly; a short debate arose, when our third lieutenant (a brave old experienced officer, one who deserved a better post, but, alas! is so unhappy as not to be related to even a third cousin of a vote in a corporation) said, Sir, shall not we fight them, cannot 400 English boys, whose hearts are made of such stuff as our ship, fight 600 soup-meagre, wishy-washy, pullet-hearted Frenchmen? Let us fight them captain, let us fight them! To which the captain replied, if we fight them we run a great risk, and should I throw away his majesty's ship, what would become of me? Why, Sir, I should be broke: The brave man was about to reply, when he was ordered to his cabbins, and immediately after the ship to haul close on a wind, which was done; we soon tacked, and saw the enemy no more.

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Wednes'

*Wednesday.* We had a violent storm at N. W. half W. early in the morning, which broke the straps of the main sheet and clew garnet blocks, with several of the lanyards of the fore shrouds, split the foretop-sail all to bits, and damaged most of the running rigging; at 12 the storm ceased, we unbent the foretop-sail and bent another, and were all busily employed in repairing the rigging all that day. During the hurry, our fellows received but little damage; one by a fall had the sheathing of his face stripped off, and another fell out of the windward shrouds on deck, and received a large lacerated wound in his jacket, and a dislocation of one of his shoe heels, as I think the doctor's mate termed it.

*Thursday.* A brisk gale; at eight Tom Tinsel a midshipman, walking on the quarter deck, with his brother Jack-a-napes on his shoulder; pug, in a funny fit, on a sudden, flung his laced hat and jemmy wig overboard, which were both drowned, and skipping into the mizen shrouds, ran up the round top, and laughed as heartily at doing mischief, as any one of a superior nature; at 12 Tim Idle crawled upon deck, having been confined to a cradle and watergruel for three weeks, looking as pale as a ghost and as silly and sneaking as a door off the hinges: The boatswain hailed him, with what cheer, my boy! Tim shaking his head, groaned out,—oh! the damnation brimstone b—h.

*Friday.* In the morning Joe Wilful was put in irons, for beating his commanding officer—at swearing; at 12 we saw a sail, chased, and took her: She proved to be a St. Domingo man, laden with sugar, rum, &c: we hoisted out a puncheon of rum; great was our joy, and much heightened by the sight of the puncheon, and taste of the rum, inasmuch, that half of the ship's crew were drunk before night: One of our men fell down the hatchway in the night, and very much bruised his shoulder, &c. the doctor was sent for, but could not come, being engaged, the mates were a bad *non comp. ment.* but the doctor's boy, a little arch brat, clapped on a blistering plaster, saying, that will draw out the bruise well enough.

*Saturday.* We brought too a sloop bound to Plymouth, on board of which we shipped a girl, who at our departure from thence was handsomely fed by our doctor to get on board and conceal herself for some days. She was a tight, well built, and well rigged fireship; the daughter of a poor curate, who dyed and left his chil-

dren, and nothing for them, but a wicked world to struggle with. The doctor was well paid for his bribe, and her services; at night George Guzzle and I eat a slice of locker beef, smoked two pipes, knocked off two cans of flip, and drank Saturday. Thus ends my journal.

*Observations made upon the BRIMSTONE-HILL, in the Island of Guadelupa. Continued from p. 395.*

### The SECOND JOURNEY.

**M**Y curiosity was not satisfied; I wanted to make more accurate observations, and take a more exact view of this mountain. We climbed up a second time with the same and still greater difficulties, because we took the road that leads to the middle of the mountain. This road is called Tarare, and was to bring us to the pool near the great cleft and the great cavern. I had provided myself with all necessaries for making observations.

We arrived at the little plain, where the pool is. The three times I have seen it, it was little more than 20 or 25 feet square, and contained but little water, which was very ill tasted, and so impregnated with alum, as not to be fit to drink. It is situated opposite to the great cleft, about an hundred paces from the great cavern, that is under the cleft. As I intended to lie there, when we got to the place, we picked up some wood, kindled a fire, made bundles of fern, and fetched water from the head of the river St. Lewis.

We took up our lodging in that great cavern, that answers perpendicularly to the cleft of the mountain. It has, no doubt; been formed by the same earthquake, that split the mountain in two parts: nearly equal. The parting goes north and south; to the north is the cleft and the cavern, in the middle the abyss, and to the south the burning gulph; the whole on a direct line.

**G** This cave appears, at first sight, very deep, but you get down with ease. At the entrance it may be about 20 or 25 feet wide, as much in height, and about 60 paces deep. At the bottom is a kind of pool, formed by the waters, that drain or oze from different parts of the vault. The bottom of this pool appears to be an exceeding fine miry earth, like clay mixed with ashes. The water, that distills in these places, is very acid, astringent, sharp, and tastes of alum. The water of the other pool on the outside is much of the same nature, but contains fewer salts; which

which is a proof, that these two pools are both filled with the waters that drain from the great cleft. The interior pool may be about 15 feet wide across the cave. They have thrown up a kind of bank, made of rocks, to cross it without sinking into the mud. Before we entered the cave, we lighted some torches made of candle-wood, which I had taken care to provide. The candle-wood is full of resin, and very inflammable; the inhabitants cut it in splinters, and tie it up in bundles, which they call torches. When they were well lighted, we crossed the pool, and got upon a small eminence made of stones, that have fallen or separated from the vault: You then go down into a great hole or cave, about sixty feet in length, as much in breadth, and forty in height. Here the heat is moderate. My guide got up upon a second eminence, but told us he was stifled, and could advance no further; and indeed his torch was going out. This second eminence, or rising, is likewise formed by stones falling from the vault. They are a kind of whitish free-stone, covered and incrustated with a very sharp, white, aluminous salt. I then took a torch, and having left a negro at the entrance, with another torch, to fetch us out, in case of need, we entered the third cave. Here the heat is excessive, the torch gave no light, and was almost extinguished for want of air, so that we were obliged to wave it about continually. We could hardly fetch breath, and were covered with sweat, and found nothing remarkable but this violent heat. The vault ends here, and we could go no further. We perceived on the left, at coming in, a great hollow place, where we heard the falling of water; we imagined the vault continued on that side, and stepping down, were agreeably surprised to find it cool, and that our torches revived. The space of one fathom made this alteration; for holding our torches in the right hand extended, they could hardly burn; whereas in the left stretched out, they burnt very clear. This puts me in mind of what happens in the Grotta de Cani, near Pozzuolo in Italy, described by Mission, Vol. II. p. 63. let. 23. how long to be related here. (See the vol. 1756, p. 173.)

I went down to the bottom of this hole, where I found nothing but a surprising cool air. Afterwards we found several holes full of water, less impregnated with salt and alum than that at the entrance. When we came up again, in order to proceed on our way, we were suffocated with the same heat we had felt in coming

in. I endeavoured to advance to the right of the cave, but the heat was so violent, that it stopped my breath.

It appeared to me pretty extraordinary, that in one and the same cave, 300 feet under-ground, there should be such a stifling heat on one side, and on the other, such an agreeable fresh air. Perhaps the cool side answers to some vent, or communicates with the great cleft by some unknown channel, thro' which the outward air penetrates and cools the place.

In coming out we took care to rest a considerable time in the second cave, to let the violent heat go off, and to dry our shirts, that were soaked thro' with sweat. We brought away some of the incrustations, and some of the aluminous salt, which I found to be a true alum.

When we came out, I perceived two remarkable things upon my waistcoat: First, That the silver lace was gilt, and looked like tarnished gold lace: But this I was not surprized at, as I knew that sulphur, mixed with salt of tartar, will produce that effect. Secondly, That the drops of water, which were fallen upon me, were by the heat of the cave turned to alum, and had dried and fastened upon my cloaths. In this cave we found the same sorts of earth as we had met with at the three springs of the river of Gallions, as I mentioned above. They dyed our fingers, and were tasteless as the former. This is all I observed in the interior cave.

We spent the night in the great cavern, I had brought with me a thermometer and a barometer; but this last was broke by the way, so that I could make no observations upon the weight of the air; but with the thermometer I observed, that when we got there, in rainy weather, the glass shewed 15 degrees above temperate, at sun-set 2 degrees; in the night 5 degrees below temperate; and at day-break 8 degrees. The thermometer, placed at the entrance of the cave, and sheltered from the wind, shewed 5 degrees of cold; and exposed to the wind on the outside, where I felt a very sharp cold, only 2 degrees; so that there was three degrees difference, which surprized me, as my natural thermometer, I mean my body, convinced me of the contrary. I was very cold without, and felt little or no cold within; whereas the observations by the thermometer shewed the reverse. I had observed in the plains below, that it shewed about 10 degrees above temperate. By the report that was made us, the night we spent at the Brimstone-hill had been as cold, the wind had blown, the air was very



very damp, and we had found but 5 degrees of cold; so that there was 18 degrees difference between the Brimstone-hill and the plains.

We spent the night very snug, upon beds of fern, with a good fire at the mouth of the cave, and were much less troubled with the cold than I expected in so bleak a place.

We came down by the Tarare, which, as I have observed, is a very steep descent. You let yourself down upon a narrow ridge. On each side are precipices, which indeed do not look frightful, because they are covered with trees which conceal them. Half way down the mountain you find a hot spring, that has nothing particular. At last we got to our horses, and reached our habitation at the close of night.

Any quantity of brimstone might be fetched from this mountain, even ship-loads. It might be refined upon the spot, or made up into lumps to be sold, and shipped in the ore, if it was necessary; and should this scheme take place, I do not question but the roads might be made easier, so as to load it upon mules at a hundred paces from the gulph. But it is too cheap a commodity to be worth gathering up, in a country where the price of labour is so high from the scarcity of hands. Bright yellow brimstone, with a greenish cast, might be gathered round the vent-holes of the burning gulph, and likewise large quantities of fine natural flowers, or very pure sulphur. What we call flowers of sulphur, is brimstone sublimated, raised and fixed into a very fine and subtle powder. These chymical flowers harden and cake together, and form a solar sulphur as fine as that, which comes from Peru. It is of a bright gold colour. It is found on the sides of the burning funnels or vent-holes; and likewise upon the ground, at the foot of the great cleft northward, is found a kind of brimstone resembling karabe or yellow-amber, and altogether as bright and transparent, so as to be mistaken for it. These are particles of sulphur washed and purified by the air, rain, and sun, and I do not think it is possible to see any thing more beautiful of the kind.

I do not doubt but these two sorts of brimstone would be as much valued as what comes from Peru; which being mixt with salt of tartar, produces that liquor, which is made use of to gild metals, and chiefly silver.

In the same funnels you see the spirit of sulphur rise against those sulphureous

crystallizations, and drop down like very clear water. The chemists agree, that sulphur is no other than an oily matter fixed by an acid spirit. This is evident from artificial sulphur. By mixing oil of turpentine with spirit of vitriol, you obtain a sulphur equal to natural brimstone. It is farther proved by analysing it. An acid spirit may be extracted from it, and its ashes afford but a very small quantity of alkaline salt. What passes in this mountain may be called a natural analysis and distillation. The brimstone takes fire in the center of the earth, as in chemical operations, when the mixture of spirit of nitre, and oil of turpentine, suddenly produces a surprizing heat and flame. In like manner an oily and sulphureous exhalation inflames and sends forth fires, which the ignorant vulgar take for shooting or falling stars.

The flowers rise with the acid spirit, which being condensed by the cool air, falls down in drops. By fixing bell-glasses to the apertures of the funnels, one might collect a spirit, that rises naturally. One of us having thrust his cane too far into one of the funnels, and not being able to pull it out again, helped himself with the blade of his sword to catch hold of it. In an instant we saw the hilt quite wet, and the water dropping off, and when he drew it out, we were surprized to find the blade extremely hot. We could not then save any of this spirit, nor make any experiments upon it. However, I do not believe it is like that, which flows from the baths of Wolckestein in Germany, which Charles Patin says turns to brimstone when exposed to the air, and is liquid and clear as water under-ground.

I have gone up this mountain several times to gather simples; but as the plants it produces have already been described by the Rev. fathers Plumier and Feuillée, the two minims, who went for that purpose upon the mountain called Pelée, in the island of Martinico, which is likewise a volcano, and produces the same plants as the Brimstone-hill of Guadelupa, I shall forbear giving an account of my enquiries in this particular.

*An Account of the Case of a Man who died of the Effects of the Fire at Eddy-Stone Light-House. By Mr. Edward Spry, Surgeon at Plymouth.*

ON Thursday, the 4th of December, 1755, at three in the afternoon, Henry Hall, of East-Stone-house, near Plymouth, aged 94 years, of a good constitution, and extremely active for one

of that age, being one of the three unfortunate men who suffered by the fire of the light-house at Eddy-stone, nine miles from Plymouth, having been greatly hurt by that accident, with much difficulty returned to his own house. I being sent for to his assistance found him in his bed, complaining of extreme pains all over his body; especially in his left side, below the short ribs, in the breast, mouth and throat. He said likewise, as well as he could, with a hoarse voice, scarce to be heard, that melted lead had run down his throat into his body.

Having taken the proper care of his right leg, which was very much bruised and cut on the tibia, I examined his body, and found it all covered with livid spots and blisters: and the left side of the head and face, with the eye, extremely burnt; which having washed with linen dipt in an emollient fomentation, and having applied things used in cases of burning, I then inspected his throat, the root of his tongue, and the parts contiguous, as the uvula, tonsils, &c. which were greatly scorched by the melted lead. Upon this I ordered him to drink frequently of water-gruel or some such draught; and returning to my house, sent him the oily mixture, of which he took often two or three spoonfuls.

The next day he was much worse, all the symptoms of his case being heightened, with a weak pulse, and he could now scarce swallow at all.

The day following there was no change, except that, on account of his too great costiveness, he took six drachms of manna dissolved in an ounce and half of infusion of senna, which had no effect till the day following; when just as a glyster was going to be administered, he had a very fetid discharge by stool.

That day he was better till night, when he grew very feverish.

The next day, having slept well the preceding night, and thrown up by coughing a little matter, he was much better.

He began now to speak with less difficulty, and for three or four days to recover gradually; but then suddenly grew worse, his pulse being very weak; his side, which grew worse daily from the first, now reddened a little and swelled; to which I applied the emplaster of gums. But all methods proved ineffectual, for the next day being seized with cold sweats and spasms in the tendons, he soon expired. Examining the body, and making an incision thro' the left abdomen, I found the diaphragmatic upper mouth of the

stomach greatly inflamed and ulcerated, and the tunica in the lower part of the stomach burnt; and from the great cavity of it took out a great piece of lead, which weighed exactly seven ounces, five drachms, and 18 grains.

It will perhaps be thought difficult to explain the manner by which the lead entered the stomach; but the account which the deceased gave me and others was, that as he was endeavouring to extinguish the flames, which were at a considerable height over his head, the lead of the lantern being melted dropped down, before he was aware of it, with great force into his mouth, then lifted up and open, and that in such quantity, as to cover not only his face, but all his clothes.

Plymouth, Dec. 19, 1755.

*To the Right Hon. George Earl of Macclesfield, President of the Royal Society.*

*My Lord, Plymouth, Jan. 30, 1756.*

AS the late case I took the liberty of so very singular, as to make it by some gentlemen greatly doubted, on account of their imagining, that the degree of heat in melted lead was too great to be borne in the stomach, without immediate death, or at least much more sudden than happened in this case; I herein can not only convince your lordship of its fact, by my own and (if requisite) the oaths of others, but also by the following experiments, which from similarity of circumstances must not only render that probable, but (in the most convincing manner) the absolute possibility of my assertion. I extracted in three pieces, from the stomach of a small dog, six drachms one scruple of lead, which I had poured down his throat the day before.

N. B. The mucous lining of the oesophagus seemed very viscid, and the stomach much corrugated, tho' its internal coat was no ways excoriated.

The dog had nothing to eat or drink after; nor for twenty-four hours before the experiment, when, being very brisk, I killed him. I also took from the stomach of a large dog (in several pieces) six ounces and two drachms of lead, three days after thrown in. The pharynx and cardiac orifice of the stomach were a little inflamed and excoriated; but the oesophagus and stomach seemed in no manner affected. I gave this dog an half pint of milk just before I poured down the lead; very soon after which also he eat thereof freely, as if nothing ailed him; which he daily continued to do, being very lively at

at the time I killed him. From the crop of a full grown fowl, I (in company with Dr. Huxham, F. R. S.) extracted of lead one solid piece, weighing two ounces and a half, together with nine other small portions, weighing half an ounce, which lead was thrown down the fowl's throat twenty-five hours before. The fowl was kept without meat for twenty-four hours, before and after the experiment, eating (being very lively just before we killed him) dry barley, as fast, and with nigh, if not quite, the same ease as before. The mucus on the larynx and œsophagus was somewhat hardened. The external coat of the crop appeared in a very small degree livid; and the internal, somewhat corrugated. The barley was partly in the œsophagus, tho' mostly in the craw, which was almost full with the lead. I took two ounces one scruple from the crop of another fowl, three days after the experiment, which fowl was very brisk to the last. Allowing, for a further satisfaction, that the experiment be tried, it is requisite in making thereof, that the melted lead be poured into a funnel, whose spout being as large as the throat of the animal, (whose neck must be kept firmly erect) will conveniently admit of, must be forced down the œsophagus, somewhat below the larynx, lest any of the lead might fall therein; and according to the quantity, either by totally, or partly obstructing the *aspera arteria*, cause immediate, or a lingering death; which accidents happening, in my first experiments on two dogs, directed me to proceed in the above manner. At present, I have a dog with lead in his stomach, which I intend to keep, to prove how long he may live. My lord, your lordship may depend on it, that so far from my asserting any thing in the least degree uncertain, that, as I always have, I always shall act with so much circumspection and integrity (especially in these tender points, where my character is at stake) as to be able easily to prove what I may assert, as in the present case, so very extraordinary, that scarce any of the faculty (unless particularly acquainted with me) would give credit to, till I demonstrated it by the above experiments; which, I doubt not in the least, will be sufficiently satisfactory to your lordship, and to the honourable society; to serve which venerable body, as much as lies in my power, will, at all times, give the greatest pleasure to,

My LORD,

Your lordship's most obedient,  
and most humble servant,  
EDWARD SPRY.

*A Letter of John Huxham, M. D. F. R. S. to Mr. William Watfon, F. R. S. concerning the foregoing Case.*

Dear Sir,

I Think there are few things remarkable in art of nature, in this part of the country, that do not, sooner or later, come to my knowledge. Our worthy commissioner, Fred. Rogers, Esq; sent me the lead you mention, three days after it was said to be taken out of the man (Hall) who was said to have swallowed it. I immediately sent for Mr. Edward Spry, an ingenious young surgeon of this town, who attended this Hall during his illness, and extracted the lead from his stomach (as was reported) when dead. Mr. Spry solemnly assured me, that he did actually take the lead, that was sent me out of the man's stomach, and offered to make oath of it. This Hall lived 12 days after the accident happened, and swallowed several things, solid and liquid, during that time; and he spoke tolerably plain, tho' his voice was very hoarse. And he constantly affirmed, that he had swallowed melted lead.

However, as the story seemed very extraordinary, and not a little improbable, I did not chuse to transmit any account of it to the Royal Society, as I could have wished for more unexceptionable evidence; for Mr. Spry had no one with him when he did extract the lead, but one woman, Philips, the daughter of Hall, and another woman, who were also in the house, not being able, as said, to see the operation, but immediately called in after it, and Mr. Spry shewed them the lead. I sent a very sensible gentleman to enquire into this affair, and he had this account from them.

This Mr. Spry is, to the best of my knowledge, a person of veracity, and I think would not utter an untruth. But, what is more, last Wednesday he brought me a live young cock, into the crop or craw of which he had, the day before, poured somewhat more than three ounces of melted lead. The cock indeed seemed dull, but very readily pecked and swallowed several barley-corns, that were thrown to him. I had the cock killed and opened in my view, and in the crop we found a lump of lead, weighing three ounces (less 20 grains) and some other little bits of lead. I make no doubt the cock would have lived several days longer, if it had not been then killed. There seemed a slight eschar in the cock's mouth, occasioned by the melted lead, and

and the crop seemed as if parboiled. This experiment is very easily made, and seems to confirm the probability of Mr. Spry's account.

I never dispute a matter of fact, when I am fully convinced that it is so; but I think it my duty to enquire narrowly into the circumstances of it, before I admit it as such. With respect to the present case, you now know as much of it as,

Dear Sir,

Plum. Sat. even.  
Jan. 31, 1750.

Your most faithful and  
obedient humble servant,  
J. HUXHAM. B

- 800 Bags of ginger.
- 11 Casks of tortoise-shell.
- 336 Elephants teeth.
- 253 Casks of gum fenega.
- 75 Tons of sundry woods.
- 38 Hhds of cassia fistula.
- 173 Bags ditto.
- 35560 lb. ditto.
- 122 Casks of Arenatto.
- 14 Scrivello.
- 4 Casks of dragon's blood.
- 24 Tons lignum vitæ.
- 547 Rolls of tobacco.
- And sundry other different sorts.

**T**HE city of Cadiz in the province of Andalusia in Spain, stands upon a point of land so very narrow, that there is little ground between it and the sea, except on the S. W. It contains about 3000 houses, and has a great foreign trade; the galleons annually take in their lading there, and return again with the treasures of America. It is upwards of 300 miles distant, S. W. from Madrid. The island of Leon, on which it stands, is six leagues in length, about half a league broad, where the town stands, and on the S. W. three leagues over. The island, with the continent overagainst it, form a bay four leagues long, and, in most places, two in breadth. About the middle of the bay are two points of land, one on the continent and the other on the island, so near together that the forts upon them command the passage, and within these points is the harbour, which cannot be entered by an enemy till the two forts are taken. See the annexed beautiful plan of the bay and roads of Cadiz.

**A**N authentick list of the cargoes of French West-India prize ships, sold at publick sale in London, Bristol, Liverpool, &c. from September 9, 1756, to September 1, 1757, including those taken before the declaration of war.

Note, The cargoes of the prizes taken in the West-India ships, and brought home in English ships, are not in this list.

- 28324 Hhds sugar.
- 900 Tierces ditto.
- 1097 Barrels ditto.
- 2987 Pipes and hhds of Coffee.
- 4660 Tierces ditto.
- 7997 Barrels ditto.
- 6851 Bags ditto.
- 3264 Bags and pockets of cotton.
- 1669 Casks of indigo.
- 11188 Hides, whole and half.
- 82 Casks of cocoa.
- 193 Bags ditto.

September, 1757.

*A Question in Navigation. By Mr. J. Dial.*

**T**HREE ships sail from a port in latitude 50° N. One sails S. E. b S. another S. and the third S. S. W. when they had been a few hours at sea, the first observed the second lying too, between north and west, distant seven miles, the second observed the third in the S. W. quarter, distant nine miles; the third was distant from the first 12 miles: Quere the distances sailed, and latitudes come to?

*A Pamphlet has been lately published by Dr. Hill, entitled, The Sleep of Plants explained, in a Letter to C. Linnaeus, Professor of Botany at Upsal.*

**B**Y what herbalists call sleeping plants, they mean those plants, whose leaves naturally assume, at night, a posture or disposition different from that of the day, which quality has been long since taken notice of by herbalists, and is very remarkable in some of those plants that are natives of hot climates, particularly that which they call the *Abrus*.

The cause of this natural effect has been long searched for by philosophers, and Dr. Hill shews, in his Pamphlet, that it is entirely owing to the influence of the rays of light, for which purpose he first gives us a description of the leaf of the *Abrus*, as follows:

“The leaf of this plant consists of thirteen pairs of lobes, fixed by very short and extremely slender footstalks to the middle rib; and this to the main stem of the plant. Examining its internal structure by the microscope, we find a number of delicate fibres, rising from the central part of the main stem, and continued in a course obliquely upwards, thro’ the intermediate parts, and to the outside of the rind. Here they swell; and run into several regular clusters, spreading downward and on each side; and these form (under the continued covering of the stem) the base of the common footstalk, or mid-

L I I

the

die rib of the leaf. From this part they are carried in a small compacted bundle, straight forward to the extremity of the rib; and there, as there is an odd lobe to close the leaf, they terminate in a point, covered by the common integuments. From each side of the middle rib rise the footstalks of the separate lobes. These are formed of a multitude of delicate vessels, ranged close together, and confined by the covering, which is the common rind of the plant continued to that part. At the base of each lobe, there is another complex cluster of fibres. From this part they are protended forward, straight to the end of the lobe; and they send out only slight branches into the several parts of the leaf. This is the particular fabric of the *Abrus* leaf, as seen upon a careful dissection, and with a good microscope: It agrees with the general construction, we have given before, as the common course of nature in these parts; and it will regularly explain the change of posture in the lobes, under the different influence of light. Light is subtle, active, and penetrating: By the fineness of its constituent parts, it is capable of entering bodies; and by the violence of its motion, of producing great effects and changes in them. These are not permanent, because those rays which occasion them, are, in that very action, extinguished, and lost. Bodies may act on light without contact; for the rays will be reflected when they come extremely near: But light can act on bodies only by contact; and in that contact the rays are lost. The change produced in the position of the leaves or plants by light, is the result of a motion occasioned by its rays among their fibres: To excite this motion, the light might touch those fibres; and where light touches, it adheres and becomes immediately extinguished."

After which he gives us the following experiments: "I removed a plant of the *Abrus* from a stove, in the evening of the seventh of August, and placed it in my study, where it could have the effect of moderate day-light, without being exposed to the immediate action of the sun. This might be conceived the most natural and equable degree of light; and therefore fittest for the first experiments. The lobes of the leaves were at evening, when the plant was brought in, fallen perpendicularly from the middle rib, and closed together by their under sides. Thus they continued during the night; in a state of perfect repose. Half an hour after day-break they began to separate; and in a quarter of an hour after sun-rise stood ho-

izontally; flat, and perfectly expanded. Long before sun-set they began to droop again; and towards evening they were closed underneath, as at first. Next day the plant was set in a room, where there was less light. The lobes were raised in the morning; but not to a horizontal situation; and they died, drooping earlier, at evening. The third day it was set in a south window, open to the full sun. Early in the morning the leaves had obtained their horizontal situation; by nine o'clock they were raised considerably; and they continued in this state till toward evening, when they, by degrees, fell to the horizontal situation; and from that drooped gradually to the usual state of rest. The fourth day the plant stood in the same place; but the sun did not appear. The lobes obtained early their horizontal situation, but did not rise beyond it: And in the evening, closed as usually, below.

These experiments shew the effects of various degrees of light: At the same time, that they prove the whole change to be occasioned by light only. The effect of moderate light, that is, the light of a bright day out of the sun-shine, is to raise the lobes to an horizontal position: Less than this places them at an obtuse angle downwards: More, at an obtuse angle upwards. The fifth day the plant was set in a less enlightened room: And the leaves had obtained, by nine o'clock, their position at an obtuse angle downwards: It was then brought into the lighter room, and they rose to the horizontal situation in a quarter of an hour. It was then removed to the window, where the sun shone, and the lobes were elevated as before; and being thence carried into the less light room, they drooped again. All these changes were produced between the hours of nine and two, the weather the same, and only the place of the plant changed. On the sixth day it remained in moderate light; and kept its leaves horizontal. On the seventh I made the final experiment. It appeared to me that if light were the sole cause of the motion, and change of position of the leaves, then denying the plant the benefit of light at any time, must bring on that change: That it would not be difficult to darken the place where the plant stood, at any time: And that the consequence of this may be, if the principles already laid down were true a bringing on of the change at any time of the day. This experiment appeared as a just proof of the foregoing reasonings: If darkness would at any time throw down the lobes, the system of that motion before

before delivered must be true; if not, that all the reasonings must be false. The assent of the world must also depend on this. Deductions of reason may be disputed, but it will be allowed certainly, that we understand the cause of a change we can produce. In the evening of the sixth day I set the plant in a book-case, on which the morning sun shines; and throwing open the doors, left the whole to nature. The succeeding day was bright. The lobes which had met in their drooping position at evening, and continued so during the night, began to open, early in the morning, and by nine o'clock they had passed their horizontal situation, and were elevated in the usual manner. I then shut the doors of the book-case: The plant was by this left in darkness; and, on opening them an hour afterwards, the full change had happened: The lobes were all dropped, and it was in the same state that it would have shewn at midnight. On the opening of the doors the change began very soon; and in twenty minutes the lobes had obtained their elevated situation. this experiment I have since many times repeated, and always have the same success. It is in our power therefore to bring on this state of repose at pleasure; and by the admission or exclusion of light, to make the plant, at our own time, put on all its changes, from the drooping to the most elevated position of the lobes. We know that, in these experiments, light alone is the cause: We are therefore certain, that what is called the sleep of plants, is the effect of the absence of light alone, and that their various intermediate states are owing to its different degrees."

**LIST of SHIPS taken by the French,**  
*continued from p. 404.*

Sally, Ray, from Leghorn, for Gibraltar.  
Two Brothers, Bowers, from Gottenburgh, for London.

Hope, Debell, from Rotterdam, for London.

Prince of Wales, Fell, from —, for —.  
Preston, Harrison, from Preston, for London.

Unity, Mitchell, from Rotterdam, for Yarmouth.

York Merchant, Frebairne, from Oporto, for London.

Alexander and Margaret, and the John, H Forbes, from Newcastle, with Salmon.

Polly, Baker, from London, for Leghorn.

Toby, Ogle, from Malaga, for London.

A ship, in ballast, from Ferrol.

Friendship, Moncrief from London, for Africa.

Concord, Thompson, from Malaga for London.

Eggleston, Kerwood, from Glasgow for Rotterdam.

Postboy, Kelly, from Malaga, for Chester.

Nancy, Lewis, from Falmouth, with Pilchards.

Francis, Fagen,  
Swallow, Barkman,  
Andrew, Jenson,  
Success, Study,  
Geo. and Eliz. Wallis,

} Coasters.

Hopewell, Perry,  
Parkinson, Rice,  
Dispatch, Corbett,  
Maria, Jenkins,  
Vernon, Robertson,  
King George, —,

Sarah, Hog, from Berwick, for Venice.

Diepe Packet, Walker, from Seville, for Boston.

Peggy, Freeman, from Newcastle, for Boston.

Edinburgh Castle, Riddle, from Gallipoly, for London.

William, Wellar, from Malaga, for ditto.

Sydenham, Wilcox, from Virginia, for Glasgow.

—, Sweet, from Rhode Island, for Amsterdam.

Hornet, Sutton, from Philadelphia, for Barbadoes.

Charming Molly, Montier, from Belfast, for Jamaica.

E New Britain, of London, }  
Thomas, of Antigua, } Privateers.  
Little Betty, of St. Kitt's, }

¶ The above bring our list down to January, 1757.

[To be continued, with the List of Captures from the French, in our next.]

*On a Lady's drinking the Bath Waters.*

**T**HE gushing streams impetuous flow,

In haste to Delia's lips to go,

With equal haste and equal heat,

Who would not rush those lips to meet?

Bless'd envy'd streams! still greater bliss

Attends your warm and liquid kiss:

For from her lips your welcome tide,

Shall down her heaving bosom glide;

There fill each swelling globe of Love,

And touch that heart I ne'er could move.

From thence in soft Meanders stray,

And find at last the blissful way

Which thought may paint, tho' verse

mayn't say.

Too happy rival, dwell not there

To rack my heart with jealous care;

But quit the blest abode, tho' loth,

And, quickly passing, ease us both.

The musical score is written for a single voice and a basso continuo. It consists of five systems of staves. Each system has a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The bass line is written on a single bass staff. The lyrics are printed below the treble staff of each system.

No more for another my bosom should glow, If Daphne would  
 hear me, and pi-ty my woe, If Daphne would hear me, and pity my  
 woe. A fine tale of love, I'd in rap-tures repeat, What my  
 tongue can't ex-press, that my eyes should in-treat; What my  
 tongue can't ex-press, that my eyes should en-treat.

2.  
 But ah! by what fancies we lovers are led,  
 To pleasures as great as the pain that I dread;  
 Still I fear I must suffer and languish for you,  
 Tho' helpless my passion, still love and be true.

3.  
 When absent from thee, still thy image  
 appears, [repairs:  
 What'er my eyes want, my thought that

If possible beauty, like yours, can receive,  
 From adoring, addition, that Daphne I give.

4.  
 Could you thro' compassion but soften my  
 care, [share,  
 And I the fond transports regarded should  
 What (wain then, my Daphne, such pleasure  
 could prove, [pure love.  
 From the height of despair, to the height of

#### A DIALOGUE.

M. GET along, Sir, I hate you: That's flat—

Let me go then—Lord bless me!—be quiet—

If you won't keep your hands off—take that:  
 D'ye think I came here to a riot?

N. Why, Madam—how now?—do you scratch?

In short, Miss, I won't bear this usage—  
 You're a little unthinking cross-patch—

And yet you're of Miss I know who's age.

M. Of this, or of that Miss's age,  
 What business have fellows with me, Sir?

Put yourself into ne'er such a rage,  
 I care not three skips of a flea, Sir.

N. Lord, Madam, I hope no offence;  
 My words seldom bear any meaning:—

Besides, you're a lady of sense,  
 And anger would scorn to be seen in.

M. Such rudeness would ruffle a saint;  
 I wish you could learn to be civil:

N. One kiss, and I will, I'll maintain't—

M. Well! sure you're an impudent devil.  
 There!—now you are satisfy'd?—N. No.

M. What again!—how can folks be so  
 teasing?

N. While your lips so much sweetness bestow,  
 Your nails can do nothing displeasing.



Poetical ESSAYS in SEPTEMBER, 1757.

To M<sup>s</sup> C—P—LL.

**T**O all the joys of being born,  
Thus blooming fresh, in life's gay morn,  
All jocund and serene;  
Ah, think a noon of busy care,  
Will soon these joyous moments share,  
And night close up the scene.  
Since beauty then like some frail flow'r,  
(The short-liv'd fav'rite of an hour)  
Must wither and decay;  
On charms more lasting fix thy mind,  
From all that's perishing refin'd,  
And bloom for ever gay.  
Not pow'r be thy deliberate choice,  
Nor useless wealth attract thy voice,  
Nor pleasure's gaudy show;  
The flutt'ring of a gay parade  
Of fops and beaux, when calmly weigh'd,  
Is only splendid woe.  
Then fly from vanities which vex,  
From all that charms thy thoughtless sex,  
To virtue's peaceful seat;  
Where all the good, and all the wise,  
In calm retirement's gentler joys,  
Have fix'd their last retreat.  
Where nature forms the various shade,  
By shrubs of ev'ry verdure made,  
And each gay painted flow'r;  
Where the soft gale wafts rosy health,  
Where glad content gives real wealth,  
And moderation pow'r.  
Beneath the fragrant umbrage laid,  
Or wand'ring o'er the dewy mead,  
Where breathes the balmy breeze;  
Or by the ever-winding streams,  
Or where the moon's pale lustre gleams,  
Soft glimm'ring thro' the trees.  
In ev'ry varying scene of life,  
The blushing maid, or social wife,

Be thou supremely blest'd;  
May hope and joy for ever reign,  
And peace, fair virtue's blooming train,  
Within thy happy breast.  
Thus far my pray'r—no more is giv'n;  
The rest belongs to thee and heav'n,  
To ask and to obtain;  
Indulg'd, thy noblest bliss pursue  
By means best suited to thy view,  
And sure the end to gain.  
Liverpool, August.

FIVE.

An Epitaphium. Addressed to Mrs. H. R.  
By WILLIAM RIDER.

*Connubio jungam stabili, propriamque dicabo.*

VIRG.

**B**LEST with each soul enchanting grace,  
That gilds the mind, or decks the face;  
No wonder you should deign to prove,  
The raptures of connubial love.

Whilst others, fond of endless change,  
From conquest unto conquest range;  
'Tis yours to hug th' endearing chain,  
Not to bestow, but pity pain.

Foe as you are to ev'ry wile,  
That gives the undiscerning smile;  
If others marry to distress,  
Your only end can be to bless.

Whilst pomp in vain its charms displays,  
Whilst wealth emits its lucid rays,  
Nor can in thee a wish inspire;  
Your foes must envy and admire.

In native worth then; Hannah shine,  
Virtue's an ornament divine;  
A grace, whose ever glittering rays,  
Grow brighter as our strength decays.

Whilst piety, in native charms,  
With heavenly fire thy bosom warms;  
Thou



Thou shinest like the sons of day,  
As beauteous, and as good as they.

Meek as the dove, the son of peace,  
Thy looks shall bid each storm to cease;  
Passions no more their wars shall wage,  
Since thou can'st smile away their rage.

May no disgust, nor care, nor strife,  
Ruffle the ocean of thy life;  
Yet still one quarrel may you boast—  
This quarrel—who shall love the most.

*A SOLILOQUY on the Death of a juvenile Friend.*

**A**H! how precarious is our mortal state,  
Its pleasures transient, and its con-  
sists great! [confid'd,

How vain our thoughts to mundane bliss  
Possess'd with danger, or with pain resign'd;  
How wise, each day, to contemplate our end,  
Thy fate demonstrates, oh!—departed friend!  
Who met'st a happy, tho' portentous doom,  
By virtue guided in thy youthful bloom;  
When smiling fortune spread her favours  
round, [crown'd:

And schemes successful had thy wishes  
When ev'ry voice deceptive hope inspir'd,  
And with applauses thy ambition fir'd.  
Such sad vicissitudes of joy and woe,  
Attend the tragick scenes of life below:  
As oft the sudden blasts of northern storms,  
The blooming beauties of the spring deforms;  
These chearing prospects instantly decay'd.  
When fell disease upon thy vitals prey'd.

As vernal flowers the more their charms  
expand,

Sooner attract the herd, or spoiler's hand;  
So most when pleasure with enchanting  
smiles, [guiles,  
The sanguine mind with promis'd bliss be-  
Insidious death, delighteth to destroy,  
And rend his victim from th' alluring joy:  
To teach the gay their follies to redress,  
Who here pursue, and plan their happiness;  
Which oft endanger'd when secure it seems,  
Deludes their wishes, like our midnight  
dreams.

Thy dear relations, O! regretted youth,  
By sad experience knew this serious truth;  
When pall'd they saw, with just foreboding  
dread,

The morbid symptoms o'er thy body spread;  
When dire contagion with enfeebling pains,  
Inflam'd and revell'd thro' thy tainted veins;  
'Till healing medicine could no aid impart,  
To ease the throbbing anguish of thy heart:  
But nature languid sunk, with grief oppress'd,  
And torpid death reliev'd thy tortur'd breast:  
The parting soul, to happier climes convey'd,  
Where all the toils of virtue are repay'd:  
Where in full tides celestial pleasure flows,  
And purer spirits live in sweet repose;  
Their great fruition may'st thou glorious share,  
Absolv'd from anguish, and repining care:  
Which thy relenting friends intensely feel,  
Unconscious of thy more exalted weal;  
Of which the wond'rous bliss cou'd I display,  
In this executorial, tributary lay,

The fair description should their faith engage,  
Suppress their murmurs, and their grief  
affuage.

'Tis this immortal hope my bosom cheers!  
Sublimes my views, and dissipates my fears;  
That when dissolv'd, triumphant we shall rise,  
Renew our friendship, and enjoy the skies.  
Woburn, June 1, 1757. S. W.

# EPICRAM.

**C**RIES *Ned* to his neighbours, as onwards  
they press,  
Conveying his wife to her place of long rest;  
Take friends, I beseech you, a little more  
leisure, [pleasure.  
For, why shou'd we thus make a toil of a

# ACROSTICK to Miss ———.

Sweetly smiling, beauteous fair,  
A! my joy, and all my care,  
Let thy sighs thy pity move,  
Let my tears thy passion prove,  
YOUTHFUL charmer, learn to love.  
Rigour, hence away, begone,  
Joy shall live with us alone:  
Gently trying all the way,  
Ritely as thro' life we stray,  
Years will seem a summer's day.

Ἀλκιμαῖος ὁ πολυπύκτος.

# The BEAR and the MULTITUDE.

By Mr. H—C—T—T.

**H**IGH in his one-horse chair, expos'd  
to view, [drew:  
Sage R—ck around his wheels the rabble  
And, "Who, he cry'd, would aches or  
pains endure, [cure?"  
"When R—ck for six-pence will the patient  
It chanc'd, a fellow led a Bear that way,  
Ty'd by the nose; so bears are led, they say.  
The mob soon left the learn'd *Licentiate's* scare,  
And laughing loud, with shouts pursuit the  
Bear.

The beast, tho' Bears indeed but seldom joke,  
Turn'd to his followers, and thus he spoke:  
"My friends, it not at all displeases me  
To hear your mirth, yet the small difference see  
Betwixt us: Till I came, you wretched quack,  
Had got ye crowding on each other's back:  
O! how on all he said your wisdoms hung!  
To catch the nonsense trickling from his  
tongue!

Your laughing then at me but poorly shews;  
You're led by th' ears, as I am by the nose."

*An Answer to the RIDDLE in July, p. 348.*

**O**F various punishments we read,  
To which they are in hell decreed:  
One rolls a stone, and strives to gain  
The mountain's top, but strives in vain.  
Another's eye does always feast  
On dainties, which he must not taste.  
And one with water fills a cask  
Without a bottom (arduous task.)  
Tho' Philomuse might do that matter,  
Who can a riddle fill with water.  
Nantwich, Aug 20. G. WALKER.  
W. C. of *Convent*, and others, also sent an-  
swers to the same riddle.

EPITAPH

• Who died of the small-pox.

*Epitaph on a Musician, in Spalding Church-Yard, in Lincolnshire. Above the Epitaph is a Representation of some musical Instruments, and a Figure of the Tarentula, for whose Bite Musick is reputed to be a Cure: The Inscription is;*

**T**HE mimic dance inspir'd by musick's pow'r,  
With Tiesdale dy'd; Correlli is no more.

*The SCHOOL-BOY.*

*O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint!*

**B**ACK, memory, to scenes of pleasure past,  
To scenes ere childhood ripen'd into man;

When school-day sports employ'd the busy  
And ev'ning finish'd what the morn began.  
In those gay meads how glad some have I play'd,

Those meads encircled with meandering  
Where lavish Flora spreads her checquer'd sweets,

And Phoebus darts his lustre-adding beams.  
Oft, as the pale-ey'd regent of the night,  
Held forth her lamp, and lighten'd all the green,

Have I exulting frolick'd with my mates,  
And hail'd the brightness of the silver scene.

Yon sloping lawns, where skips the friskylamb,  
Yon herbag'd vales, and inter-twist'd bow'rs,  
Yon velvet plains, and daisy-platted hills,  
Can sweetly testify my playful hours.

Beside that pebbled spring I oft have sat,  
And listen'd to each vernal warbler there,  
As oft well-pleas'd I've puff'd the clay-form'd tube,

And view'd the bubbles mount, and burst  
Can I forget how oft the race I've run,  
While hope of conquest beat in ev'ry vein?  
Pomona's prize his crown'd my vast success,  
And all have hail'd me hero of the plain.

Ne'er triumph'd more a warrior in the field,  
When he had vanquish'd his high daring foe,  
Than I, when in my little fights engag'd,  
My stubborn rival fell beneath my blow.

Then was the day (so jocund was my life)  
When I could smile at ev'ry feather'd toy;  
When each vain trifle that might shame the man,

Delighted, nor disgrac'd the laughing boy.  
Where now are all those festive days of ease?  
Alas! fast bound in time's all girding roll;  
Yet as in thought each sport I fondly trace,  
The lov'd idea warms my panting soul.

When years increasing swell the age of man,  
How pleasing's then the recollective pow'r!  
Remembrance of past joys play'd o'er in youth,

Gives a fresh relish to the present hour.  
Adieu that happy transit! for no more  
Those moments pleasure wing'd shall I behold,  
Reality no more can give them birth,  
Tho' airy fancy may the shade unfold.

Let not proud man, buoy'd up by self-conceit,  
Contemn the various tricks of the child,  
Nor wisdom seated on her aged throne,  
Deem youthful sports romantick all and wild.

The title-bearing star, the garter'd bridge,  
The coat emblazon'd, and the flowing gown,  
Is little more than emblematick farce,  
One half of man is childhood overgrown.

Oft now with curious retrospective eye,  
The stealing progress of the mind I view,  
I mark how slow it to perfection tends,  
Guided by pliant education's clue.

Bless'd education! all who feel its fire,  
The genial comfort it imparts, must own,  
This great distinction elevates the soul,  
And adds the richest jewel to a crown.

Where-e'er it spreads, it polishes the rude,  
Extracts the finer from the grosser part;  
The brutish passions gently charms away,  
And levigates the marble of the heart.

The mind, that beauteous spark of heav'nly flame,

How by degrees it rises to a blaze!  
Its fury spent, as gradual it expires,  
Nor leaves one glimpse of its diminish'd rays.

So shoots a flower-bud from day to day  
Slowly, till all expanded it appears,  
Then fade its colours, wither all its leaves,  
And time effaces what the florist rears.

Yet e'en amidst the school-boy's happy hours,  
(So sure at pleasure's side pain takes her stand)  
Oft have I fear'd Lorenzo's angry frown,  
And the rod quivering in his nervous hand.

One look from him, if anger swell'd his eyes,  
My classic-searching spirits has depress'd,  
One look from him, if smiles seren'd his brow,  
Again call'd forth the sun-shine of my breast.

But slight is all the terror of the school,  
Match'd with the tumult of a bustling world,  
Where intermingling passions rack the soul,  
From vice to vice in restless motion hurld.

Here seated in her silver-axl'd carr,  
Proud Fortune rides with indifferent command,  
Spurns lowly Worth, who courts her to be kind,

Yet spreads unask'd her wealth to folly's hand.  
Here, Envy pours her snakes on Merit's head,  
And low-born Pride extends her ample reign,  
Here, under sly Religion's double veil,

Lurks dark Deceit with Flattery's servile train;  
Bear me from these to where contentment dwells;

[thought;  
There shall each prospect harmonize each  
There shall I moralize in perfect ease,  
And nature's works contemplate as I ought.

Oh, pure content! descending from above,  
Parent of smiles, with sweets eternal fraught,  
Beam on the poet's breast thy kindling blaze,  
Thou guide to peace, and source of tranquil thought.

Administer thy balm, or else in vain  
The plodding merchant forms his airy schemes,  
In vain each head grows big with embry thought,

In vain the nodding politician dreams.  
Fair painting's vivid art, sweet musick's pow'r,

The gorgeous edifice, the rural cot,  
The fanning gales that cool the ferv'ish air,  
The tent umbrageous, and the shelly grot;

The

The soft delights of pleasure's fairy land,  
And all that rolls from fortune's ample tide,  
Without thy aid remove us from our bliss,  
Without thy presence vainly sooth our pride.  
Thro' thee the mind in flights excurſive roves,  
Confinement's welcome to the willing slave;  
On rapid pinions fancy mounts the wind,  
And poverty sleeps easy in her cave.  
With thee, O let me dwell, celestial maid,  
Or in the vale, or on the mountain's brow,  
There will we two, the envy of the world,  
Die, as we liv'd, in friendship's holy vow.

## J U V E N I S.

*Upon being required to give a Logical Definition  
of an Epigram.*

**A**N Epigram is—is—'tis plain,  
And obvious, what it is:  
This is an Epigram; so then,  
An Epigram is this.

*A Modern PORTRAIT.*

**A** Taudry chariot, coat bedaub'd with lare;  
Enervate body, pale and bloodless face;  
With dimpling softness, and an idiot grin,  
Cringing at levies, some vile point to win;  
As ribands, bribes, corruption's putrid rot;  
That worthlessness, the noble scutcheon's blot,  
Which counts for special privilege of birth,  
To be the living lumber of the earth;  
Skulking at home, unmov'd by honour's call;  
Umov'd by e'en their country's wretched fall.  
Such rank illiterateness, as scarce to spell;  
And yet of vanity the bloated swell.  
With arts and sciences, a fordid hate;  
An apathy to all that's good or great.  
Racing, cockfighting, gambling, deep at  
Arthur's,  
Of all the vices of which fools are martyrs.  
A rote of pleasures, fittest time to kill;  
Dulness, diversify'd, but dulness still:  
With ev'ry point, in short, by taste abhorr'd,  
Make up that paltry thing, now call'd a—d!

## E P I T A P H.

**H**ERE lies a head that often ach'd,  
Here lie two hands that always shak'd;  
Here lies a brain of odd conceit,  
Here lies a heart that often beat;  
Here lie two eyes that daily wept,  
Here in the night but seldom slept;  
Here lies a tongue that whining talk'd,  
Here lie two feet that feebly walk'd;  
Here lie the midriff and the breast,  
With loads of indigestion press'd;  
Here lies the liver full of bile,  
That ne'er secreted proper chyle;  
Here lie the bowels, human tripes,  
Tortur'd with wind, and twisting gripes;  
Here lies that livid dab, the spleen,  
The source of life's sad tragick scene,  
That left side weight that clogs the blood,  
And stagnates nature's circling flood;  
Here lie the nerves so often twitch'd  
With painful cramps, and poignant stitch;  
Here lies the back oft rack'd with pains,  
Corroding kidneys, loins and reins;

Here lies the skin per scurvy fed,  
With pimples and eruptions red.  
Here lies the man from top to toe,  
That fabrick sam'd for pain and woe:  
He caught a cold; but colder death  
Compress'd his lungs, and stop't his breath;  
The organs could no longer go,  
Because the bellows ceas'd to blow.  
Thus I dissect this honest friend,  
Who ne'er till death was at wit's end;  
For want of spirits here he fell,  
With higher spirits let him dwell,  
In future state of peace and love,  
Where just men's perfect spirits move.

## EPIGRAM in Westminster-Abbey.

Grace, eldest daughter to  
Sir Thomas Mauleverer,  
Of Allerton Mauleverer,  
In Yorkshire, Baronet,  
Born in the year 1623,

Married unto colonel Thomas Scot,  
A member of the house of commons 1644,  
And died the 24th of February, 1645.

He that will give my Grace but what is hers,  
Must say her death has not,  
Made only her dear Scot,  
But virtue, worth and sweetness widowers.

## E P I T A P H.

**Y**E sons of industry learn hence to know,  
How far, in fortune, patient hope  
may go.

By false degrees, on honour's firm ascent,  
Slow climbing care, at last, will reach content.  
Yet, ah! when up, forget not want below,  
But stretch your helping hand to distant woe.  
So rose the man, whose dust makes rich this  
place;  
He gain'd with honour, and he gave with  
Alive unenvy'd; dead, unlost he lies:  
For know, a good man's influence never dies.

## EPIGRAM in St. Alban's, Wood-street.

Here lyeth marmorate undyr thys hepe of  
sloan,  
Sir Harry Wever aldyrman, and his lady  
dame Joan.

Thus wordly worchyp and honor, wyth  
favour and fortūn passeth day by day.  
Who may wythstand deathys schorne, when  
rych and por sche cloyth in clay,  
Wherfor to God hertelie we pray,  
To pardon us of our misfeed,  
And help us now in our most need.

EPIGRAM at Frome, in Somersetshire.  
Christopher Smith, alias Thumb, an in-  
dustrious, not a Free Mason, died January  
1742-3. Aged 66.

Stretch underneath this stone is laid,  
Our neighbour goodman Thumb;  
We trust, altho' full low his head,  
He'll rise i'th' world to come.  
This humble monument will shew,  
Where lies an honest man.  
Ye kings, whose heads are laid as low,  
Rise higher, if you can.

T H E

# Monthly Chronologer.



**A** BILL will be brought into parliament next session, to regulate the price of corn; the heads are as follow; that when corn comes to 6s. per bushel, rye to 4s. 6d. barley to 4s. and oats to 3s. 6d. whatever farmer, merchant, engrosser, miller, mealman, or any other person, hath any of the above grain by them, and do not, on notice given them by the churchwardens, or any other inhabitant of the parish, bring it to market, it shall be lawful for any two justices of the peace of the county, city, town, or liberty, where such corn is, to grant a warrant, and they are required so to do, to the churchwardens, constables, headboroughs, or tythingmen, to break open all granaries, or any other house, or place, where such corn is, and seize the same; and to employ whom they shall think fit to thresh, prepare, and bring such corn to market, leaving only such quantity as they think fit for the use of the farmer and his family till the next harvest; and to sell the same at market price, not exceeding the above prices; and the above officers shall be authorized and indemnified for so breaking open any granary or storehouse, rick or ricks, and for threshing and preparing the same for market, on the premises where such corn is found; and out of the money arising therefrom, to pay all expenses for threshing, preparing, bringing to market, and selling the same, and return three-fourths of the surplus to the owner; the other fourth to be distributed to the poor of the parish.

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Fort William-Henry, to his Friend at New-York, July 26, 1757.*

"I am sorry that I have nothing better to relate to you than the following melancholy affair, viz. col. John Parker, with three of his captains, and six or seven subalterns, with capt. Robert Maginis, capt. Jonathan Ogden, lieutenants Campbell and Cotes, of the New-York regiment, with about 350 men, went out on the 21st instant, in order to attack the advanced guard at Ticonderoga by water, in whale and bay boats: They landed that night on an island, and sent, before break of day, to the main land three battoes, which the enemy way-laid, and took. These battoes were to land two miles on this side; they being taken, gave the enemy intelligence of their design of landing. Our men next morning, at day-break, made for the said point, and the enemy, who knew our scheme, contrived, as a decoy, to have three battoes making for the said point, September, 1757.

which our people imagining to be the three battoes sent out the evening before, eagerly put to the land, where about 500 men lay in ambush, and from behind the point came out 40 or 50 canoes, whale and bay-boats, which surrounded them entirely, and cut off every one that was in the circle. Col. Parker and capt. Ogden are the only two officers that have escaped with life, the latter much wounded in the head. Capt. Maginis, and every one in the boat with him, are killed; and not one man left alive that were in the bay-boats. Capt. Woodward, being terribly wounded, jumped over-board, and was drowned. Capt. Shaw killed; lieutenants Campbell and Cotes, of the New-York regiment, they say, for certain, are killed; a captain of the New-Jersey regiment is also killed, but have not yet learnt his name. Upon the whole, only Parker and Ogden escaped, with about 70 men, all the remainder, being about 280, are killed or taken. Since the foregoing, col. Glazier has received a letter from a serjeant belonging to capt. Maginis's company, who says, that in the hottest of the fire, they forced their battoe thro' the enemy's line, being favoured with the smoke and fog, and escaped with six or seven more, that were alive with him in the battoe, and landed on the east side, where he luckily met with capt. West from Fort Edward, on a scout; and as every man made the best of his way as soon as they landed, none but himself is yet come safe.

P. S. What could the enemy be doing there? They certainly were going on some great design, by being there in so large a body, as is judged 1000 men at least."

MONDAY, August 29.

Five houses were consumed by fire, at Byfield, in Northamptonshire.

TUESDAY 30.

The earl of Waldegrave was installed at Windsor, one of the knights of the most noble order of the garter.

Whitehall. By letters received this day from the earl of Loudoun and vice-admiral Holbourne, there is an account, that his lordship, with the transports from New-York, arrived safe at Halifax the 30th day of June; and also that the vice-admiral, with the fleet and transports under his command, arrived there on the 9th of July.

MONDAY, September 5.

Began the drawing of the lottery at Guildhall, when N<sup>o</sup> 38,041 was first drawn, and thereby entitled to three hundred pounds.

THURSDAY. 8.

Sir Edward Hawke, with the fleet under his command, consisting of 16 ships of the line, 14 frigates, two fire-ships, and two bombs,

bombs, with the transports and land forces, for the secret expedition, set sail from Portsmouth; but the wind shifting before they could clear the point, they came to anchor at St. Helen's, from whence they weighed again next morning, and were soon out of sight. The fleet was joined by more ships after it failed.

A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when a remonstrance, which had been delivered to the Right Hon. the lord mayor, and signed by three of the committee who are managers, in behalf of the dissenters, who have refused to take upon themselves the office of sheriff of this city, was read; but no member of the court appearing in behalf of it, the same was entirely rejected. At the said court a committee was appointed to report the number of lamps proper to be made use of in this city, and also the price for lighting each lamp for the year ensuing. A committee was also appointed to enquire, whether the right of licensing the several victuallers in the borough of Southwark, does not properly belong to the lord mayor, they of late having been licensed by the justices for the county of Surry, and the committee are to make their report to the next court of common-council.

#### MONDAY, 19.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when John Bradbury, a tinker, for robbing a blue-coat boy of six shillings; Philip Riley, for stealing goods and money in a dwelling-house; John Long, for stealing a gelding; Bartholomew Goodfield, for stealing a silver watch, &c. out of a dwelling-house; Andrew Scott, for publishing a false endorsement with intent to defraud Messrs. Drummond, bankers, of 25 guineas (see p. 409); Brent Coleman and Richard Gregory, for stealing plate, &c. out of a dwelling-house; John Roberts and Thomas Price, for highway robberies, received sentence of death: One to be transported for 14 years; 34 for seven years, three to be branded, and two whipped.

#### TUESDAY, 20.

Admiralty-Office. Capt. Gilchrist, of his majesty's ship the Southampton, being on a cruise off Brest, about five leagues from the land, at break of day, on the 12th instant, saw a sail in full chase of him. He tackt and stood for her; she immediately hauled up her courses, and brought too; soon afterwards it proved light breezes and calms, so that capt. Gilchrist did not come up with her until a quarter before two in the afternoon, at which time he was within musket-shot. She then began to fire at him, but he did not return it until he was within 20 yards of her, when there began a very brisk fire on both sides. They soon fell on board each other, when she attempted to throw her men into him, which was vigorously disputed for about a quarter of an hour. Capt. Gilchrist having killed their first and second captains, lieutenants, and most of the officers, she struck. The engagement

lasted about 35 minutes. She is a king's ship of war, called the *Emeraude*, mounts 24 nine, and two six pounders, and had 245 men on board; and her killed and wounded are supposed to be about 60. Capt. Gilchrist had his second lieutenant and 19 men killed, and 28 wounded; amongst the latter, all his officers except himself, but not very dangerously. He is put into Fal-mouth with the prize, to land the prisoners, and repair his damages.

#### WEDNESDAY, 21.

The parliament, which stood prorogued to Thursday, Sept. 22, (see p. 409.) was further prorogued to Tuesday, Nov. 15, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

The bounties for seamen (see p. 410) are continued to November 15.

The Leeward Island fleet arrived at Portsmouth, being about 120 sail.

#### THURSDAY, 22.

Arrived the Baltick fleet, of 106 sail.

#### WEDNESDAY, 28.

Mr. alderman Nelson, and Mr. alderman Gosling, were sworn into the office of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, at Guildhall.

#### THURSDAY 29.

Sir Charles Asgill, Knt. and alderman, was chosen lord mayor of London for the year ensuing.

At the assizes for Norfolk, six were capitally convicted, four of whom were reprieved: At Lancaster one; Bury one; and Wells seven. (See p. 409.)

The people in many places have been so infatuated, so blind to their real interest and that of their country, as to oppose, with tumult and riot, the carrying the militia act into execution, particularly in Hertfordshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Bedfordshire, York city and county, and Herefordshire, and many disorders have been committed upon the occasion. (See p. 421.)

Newcastle, Sept. 17. Last week a large green shark was taken in the Tweed, a little above the bridge at Berwick, which was six feet long; it affrightened the fishermen greatly, who, before they saw it, imagined they had got a great haul of salmon, the net being so difficult to draw; as soon as it came near the shore, it made the water fly a prodigious height; and after they had disabled it a little, and got into shoal water, it made a hole in the sand with its tail, which would have held a coach. Some of the curious, who have seen these creatures in both the Indies, say, this was an East-India one; and it is believed that it has followed the East-India fleet to the Forth, and taken off after the salmon up the river in passing by. A clasped penknife was found in its belly.

On Monday eve'night as George Lax and Newark Lax, two brothers, were under ground in the workings of a coal-pit at Lampton Colliery, near Chester le Street, the sulphureous air took fire at one of these candles, and they were both burnt by the explosion

explosion of the foul air : The former lived till Wednesday, the latter died immediately ; and tho' several more men were in the workings of the colliery, and heard the explosion like a loud clap of thunder, not one of them was hurt, as the explosion ascended from the workings to one of the pit shafts, and so extinguished.

As the late Alexander Macfarlane, Esq; of Jamaica, left by his will, to the university of Glasgow, his noble apparatus of astronomical instruments, which they have lately received ; and that university had besides a little before purchased, at their own expence, some excellent instruments of the same kind, made by the best hands, to a considerable value : They have extended their garden to the east of the city and college, so as to inclose the summit of the Dovehill, in order to build thereon an observatory : And the professors, accompanied by the magistrates of the city, have laid the foundation, extending to 60 feet in front, and named it the Macfarlane Observatory, in honour of their generous benefactor. In each of the four corners under the foundation, they deposited a medal, having on one side the following inscription :

*Observatorii Macfarlanei fundamenta jecit, Alma Mater Glasguensis, xvii. Aug. MDCCLVII.*  
And on the other side a portion of a convex celestial sphere, and round it these words :

*Felices animæ quibus hæc cognoscere cura.*

An exact list of the privateers that have been fitted out since the commencement of the present war with France, now belonging to the port of New-York. Two of 24 guns, and 200 men, four of 18 guns, and 150 men, two of 16 guns, and 40 men, eight of 14 guns, and 120 men, nine of 12 guns, and 110 men, eight of 12 guns, and 100 men, one of 10 guns, and 80 men, one of eight guns, and 60 men, three of eight guns, and 50 men, and one of six guns, and 40 men.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Aug. 29. **H**ON. James Wemyss, Esq; was married to lady Betty Sutherland.

John Granger, Esq; to Miss Maria Wentworth, with a fortune of 5000l. and 300l. per ann.

Henry Cavendish, Esq; to Miss Bradshaw, of Cork, in Ireland, with a fortune of 20,000l.

Sept. 1. John Smith, Esq; eldest son of Jarrit Smith, Esq; member for Bristol, to Miss Woolner, of that city, with a fortune of 40,000l.

Elias Lindo, Esq; to Miss Lebroch, with a fortune of 12,000l.

Mr. Sampson, an eminent merchant, to Miss Sukey Devisme, with a fortune of 8000l.

2. Thomas Dunkley, Esq; to Miss Sally Crompton, with a fortune of 5000l.

5. James Gilpin, Esq; to Miss Lucy Farmer, of Marlborough-street.

6. Mr. Philip Ditcher, an eminent sur-

geon at Bath, to Miss Richardson, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Richardson, of Salisbury-court.

Hardwick Richardson, of Melford, in Suffolk, Esq; to Mrs. Johnson, with a fortune of 5000l.

8. John Calvert, Esq; to Miss Hulfe, daughter of Sir Edward Hulfe, Bart.

9. Right Hon. lord visc. Bolingbroke, to lady Diana Spencer, eldest daughter of the duke of Marlborough.

11. William Berney, Esq; to Miss Smith, of College-hill.

12. Michael Biddolph, of Ledbury, in Herefordshire, Esq; to Miss Dandridge.

John Birtles, Esq; late resident at Genoa, to Miss Norton.

Nathaniel Cholmley, Esq; member for Aldborough, to Miss Croft.

16. Charles Noble, of Lynn Regis, in Norfolk, Esq; to Miss Sally Wilkes, with a fortune of 8000l.

20. Mr. Joseph Hoyles, cornfactor, to Miss Lewin, of Epsom, with a fortune of 10,000l.

23. ——— Reeves, of Devonshire-street, Queen's-square, Esq; to Miss Graham, with a fortune of 10,000l.

26. John Page, of Red Lion-square, Esq; to Miss Stapleton, with a fortune of 6000l.

Sept. 3. Lady of col. Hudson, was delivered of a son.

13. Lady North, of a son and heir.

23. Countess of Egremont, of a son.

Lady of George Heath, of New Bond-street, Esq; of two sons.

#### DEATHS.

Aug. 27. **M**ICHAEL Armstrong, Esq; late captain of a troop in Wade's horse, who had served the crown 49 years.

Cha. Smith, of Brentwood, in Essex, Esq;

28. David Hartley, M. D. and fellow of the Royal Society.

Samuel Yew, of Westbury-Leigh, in Somersetshire, Esq;

Rev. Mr. Henry Brooke, rector of Tortworth, in Gloucestershire, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

29. The Rev. William Young, M. A. author of the New English-Latin Dictionary.

30. Sir James Hudson, of Cavendish-square, Bart.

31. Sir Samuel Gower, Knt. in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, &c.

Sept. 1. The dowager viscountess Castle-comber.

Rev. Dr. Sandford, dean of Armagh, in Ireland.

2. Thomas Greening, Esq; gardener to his majesty.

Mr. Charles Davey, brother to Mr. Serjeant Davey, at Bath.

Miss Sarah Ponsonby, daughter of the speaker of the Irish house of commons.

Lady St. Quintin, wife of Sir William St. Quintin, Bart.

M m m 2

George

George Dyer, of Mortimer-street, Esq;  
5. Thomas Penn, Esq; son of the proprietor of Pennsylvania.

7. Mr. Raikes, printer at Gloucester.

9. John Paine, Esq; a South-Sea director.

12. Rev. Dr. Chamberlayne, dean of Bristol, John De Vere, of Devonshire-square, Esq;

13. Right Hon. Clotworthy Skeffington, earl of Massarene, in the kingdom of Ireland, succeeded in title and estate, by his son, a minor.

14. John Foley, of Boxstead-hall, in Suffolk, Esq;

15. John Ellis, Esq; keeper of the lions in the Tower.

Sir John Foulis, of North-Britain, Bart.

16. Savage Mostyn, Esq; vice admiral of the blue, and member for Weobly, in Herefordshire.

17. Mr. Delaporte, an eminent attorney at law.

Rev. Mr. Beele, in the commission of the peace for Devonshire, and chaplain to the king's yard at Plymouth.

18. Edward Falkingham, Esq; late comptroller of the Navy, aged 77.

19. George Richardson, Esq; a Barbadoes planter.

21. Robert Scott, of Hoxton, Esq;

Sir William Ruffel, Bart. an officer in the foot guards.

Col. Perry, colonel of a regiment of foot, in his passage to North-America.

At Kinver, a small village near Bridgnorth, in the county of Salop, last month, one Robert Parr, aged 124. He was great grandson of old Thomas Parr, who lies buried in Westminster-Abbey, and died in the reign of king Charles the Second. What is remarkable, the father of Robert was above 109, the grandfather 113, and the great grandfather, the said Thomas, is well known to have died at the amazing age of 152.

Mr. Richard Wailles, of Newcastle on Tyne, aged 100.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Thomas Thompson, was presented to the vicarage of Reculver and Hoth, in Kent. — Mr. Robert Tournay, to the rectory of Ruckinge, in Kent. — Mr. James Windham, to the vicarage of Wadbrook, in Norfolk. — Mr. Ogle, to a canonry of Salisbury. — Dr. Hugh Thomas, to a canonry of Windsor. — John Scroop, B. A. to the rectory and parish church of Aldingham, in Cumberland. — Mr. Thomas Paine, to the vicarage of Winchcomb, in Staffordshire. — Mr. Parratt, to the rectory of Soham Tony, in Norfolk. — Mr. Charles Mandeville, to the rectory of Wolpit, in Suffolk. — James Morley, B. A. to the rectory of Abbotstone, in Wiltshire. — Mr. Parlow, to the rectory of Colmworth, in Huntingdonshire. — Mr. Richard Clavering, to the rectory of Byfleet, in Sussex. — Mr. George Johnson, to the rectory of Frindon, in Essex. — Rev. Mr. Torrano, to the rectory of Chinkford, in Essex, worth 250l. per ann.

— John Glover, B. A. to the rectory of Upminster, in Wiltshire. — Mr. John Anderson, to the vicarage of Eldly, in Somersetshire. — Thomas Fairchild, M. A. to the rectory of Pitsea, in Essex. — Mr. Richard Morris, to the vicarage of Malling, in Cornwall. — John Rawlins, L. L. B. to the rectory of Came-Woodford, in Hampshire. — Mr. Day, chosen lecturer of St. Leonard Shoreditch. — Mr. Marlow, chaplain to the Haberdashers hospital at Hoxton. — Mr. Francis Hornby, to the vicarage of Baywater, in Worcester-shire.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable Wheeler Twyman, M. A. to hold the rectory of Sturay, with the rectory of Ludingham, in Kent, worth 250l. per ann. — To enable William Smith, M. A. to hold the rectory of St. Paul's, Bedford, with the rectory of Barton on the Clay, in Bedfordshire, worth 260l. per ann.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Wiltshire, Sept. 9. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. George Lord Abergavenny, to be lieutenant and custos rotulorum of and in the county of Sussex.

Sept. 12. To appoint Hans Stanley, Esq; a lord of the Admiralty.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Promotions in the army. Coldstream regiment. — Wofeley, John Twidleton, ensigns. — Loudoun's foot. Walter Batwell, ensign. — Holmes's foot. Spencer Compton, captain; Rich. Vicoridge, ensign. — Leighton's foot. Richard Stukeley, lieutenant; George Sweeney, ensign. — Lord Charles Hay's foot. George Brown, lieutenant; Jacob Grove, ensign. — Effingham's foot. Henry Delaval, captain; Christopher Lamhart, lieutenant; George Duke, William Tyrwhitt, ensign. — Brudenell's foot. William Cullisford, ensign. — Invalids at Guernsey. John Lind, captain. — John Bishlow, Esq; is appointed keeper of the lions in the Tower, in the room of Mr. Ellis, deceased. — William Sitwell, Esq; chosen auditor general of Bridewell and Bethlehem hospitals, in the room of Mr. deputy Ayliffe, who resigned. — Mr. Way elected surgeon of Guy's hospital, in the room of Mr. Samuel Sharpe, who resigned.

#### B-K-R-TS.

ARNOLD Middleton, of Birmingham, toy-maker. John Dupuy, of Queen-street, wine-merchant. Richard Nantley, of Woburn, dealer. Thomas Hunt, of St. Thomas the Apostle, Bow-lane, brewer. George Norton, of Highbury, Durham, limeburner. John Lapierre, of Winchester-street, merchant. Mary Walton, of Whitby, dealer and chryswoman. Henry Scott, of Westminster, ironmonger. Benjamin Horrocks, of Birchen-lane, hardware-man. Samuel Hazz, of St. James's market, vidualler. Matt. Burton, of Acumb, in York-shire, coal-merchant. John Rastford, of Cranburn-street, watch-maker. Randall Hall, of New Sarum, dealer and chapman. James Ellis, of Leeds, stock-market. James Gibbard, of Swinton, in Wiltshire, linendraper.

#### COURSE

## COURSE of EXCHANGE,

LONDON, Saturday, September 24, 1757.

Amsterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburg	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, a Ufance	—	30 3-16ths.
Bordeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Lisbon	—	53. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	53. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7 3-4rs.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1757.

**I**N our last we left the duke of Cumberland with his army encamped at Ferden, where he continued till the 22d of last month, during which time the French possessed themselves of the whole electorate of Hanover, and also of the territories of the duke of Wolfenbuttle, and many places in the dutchies of Bremen and Ferden, without opposition; and on that day began to march towards Ferden with their whole army; whereupon his royal highness found it necessary to decamp, and to march into a very strong camp between Otterberg and Rotenburg. But as the French were by degrees possessing themselves of posts on both sides of him, in order to cut off his communication with Stade, he found it necessary to leave that camp likewise, and retire with his army under the cannon of Stade on the third instant. About the same time he sent a small detachment of his army to Buxtehude, which drove away some French Hussars, and as they had carried some artillery along with them, it is supposed, they had orders to defend the place to the utmost; but as it could not have held out many days, and as the French, by making themselves masters of the little fort at the mouth of the river Zwings, might have cut off the duke's communication with the Elbe, so that the four English men of war then in that river could have been of no service to him, he was forced to accept of the mediation offered by the king of Denmark, and to agree to a treaty of neutrality with the French, as follows:

His majesty, the king of Denmark, touched with the distresses of the countries of Bremen and Verden, to which he has always granted his special protection, and being desirous, by preventing those countries from being any longer the theatre of war,

to spare also the effusion of blood in the armies, which are ready to dispute the possession thereof, hath employed his mediation by the ministry of the count de Lynar. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland, general of the army of the allies, on the one part, and his excellency the marshal duke de Richelieu, general of the king's forces in Germany, on the other, have, in consideration of the intention of his Danish majesty, respectively engaged their word of honour to the count de Lynar, to abide by the convention hereafter stipulated; and he, the count de Lynar, correspondently to the magnanimity of the king his master's intentions, obliges himself to procure the guaranty mentioned in the present convention; so that it shall be sent to him, with his full powers, which there was no time to make out in the circumstances which hurried his departure.

Article I. Hostilities shall cease on both sides within 24 hours, or sooner, if possible. Orders for this purpose shall be immediately sent to the detached corps.

II. The auxiliary troops of the army of the duke of Cumberland, namely, those of Hesse, Brunswick, Saxe-Gotha, and even those of the count de la Lippe-Buckebourg, shall be sent home: And as it is necessary to settle particularly their march to their several countries, a general officer of each nation shall be sent from the army of the allies, with whom shall be settled the rout of those troops, the divisions they shall march in, their subsistence on their march, and the passports to be granted them by his excellency the duke of Richelieu to go home to their own countries, where they shall be placed and distributed as shall be agreed upon between the court of France, and their respective sovereigns.

III. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland obliges himself to pass the Elbe with such part of his army as he shall not be able to place in the city of Stade. That part of his forces, which shall enter into garrison in the said city, and which it is supposed may amount to between four and six thousand men, shall remain there under the guaranty of his majesty the king of Denmark, without committing any act of hostility; nor, on the other hand, shall they be exposed to any from the French troops. In consequence thereof, commissaries named on each side, shall agree upon the limits to be fixed round that place, for the conveniency of the garrison; which limits shall not extend beyond half a league, or a league from the place, according to the nature of the ground or circumstances, which shall be fairly settled by the commissaries. The rest of the Hanoverian army shall go and take quarters in the country beyond the Elbe: And to facilitate the march of those troops, his excellency the marshal duke de Richelieu shall concert with a general officer, sent from the



the Hanoverian army, the routs they shall take, obliging himself to give the necessary passports and security for the free passage of them and their baggage to the places of their destination; his royal highness the duke of Cumberland reserving to himself the liberty of negotiating between the two courts for an extension of those quarters. As to the French troops, they shall remain in the rest of the duchies of Bremen and Verden till the definitive reconciliation of the two sovereigns.

IV. As the aforesaid articles are to be executed as soon as possible, the Hanoverian army, and the corps which are detached from it, particularly that which is at Buck-Schantz and the neighbourhood, shall retire under Stade in the space of eight and forty hours. The French army shall not pass the river Oste, in the duchy of Bremen, till the limits be regulated. It shall, besides, keep all the posts and countries of which it is in possession: And not to retard the regulations of the limits between the armies, commissaries shall be nominated and sent on the 10th instant to Bremerworden, by his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, and his excellency the marshal duke de Richelieu, to regulate, as well the limits to be assigned to the French army, as those that are to be observed by the garrison at Stade, according to Article III.

V. All the aforesaid articles shall be faithfully executed according to their form and tenour, and under the faith of his majesty the king of Denmark's guaranty, which the count de Lynar, his minister, engages to procure.

Done at the camp at Closter-Seven, Sept. 8, 1757.

Signed WILLIAM.

#### SEPARATE ARTICLES.

Upon the representations made by the count de Lynar with a view to explain some dispositions made by the present convention, the following articles have been added.

I. It is the intention of his excellency the marshal duke de Richelieu, that the allied troops of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland shall be sent back to their respective countries, according to the form mentioned in the second article; and that as to their separation and distribution in the country, it shall be regulated between the courts, those troops not being considered as prisoners of war.

II. It having been represented, that the country of Lauenberg cannot accommodate more than 15 battalions, and six squadrons, and that the city of Stade cannot absolutely contain the garrison of 6000 men allotted to it, his excellency the marshal duke de Richelieu, being pressed by M. de Lynar, who supported this representation by the guaranty of his Danish majesty, gives his consent; and his royal highness the duke of Cumberland engages to cause 15 bat-

lions, and six squadrons, to pass the Elbe; and the whole body of hunters, and the remaining 10 battalions, and 28 squadrons, shall be placed in the town of Stade, and the places nearest to it, that are within the line, which shall be marked by posts from the mouth of the Luhe, in the Elbe, to the mouth of the Elmerbeck, in the river Oste: Provided always, that the said 10 battalions, and 28 squadrons, shall be quartered there as they are at the time of signing this convention, and shall not be recruited under any pretext, or augmented in any case; and this clause is particularly guarantied by the count de Lynar in the name of his Danish majesty.

III. Upon the representation of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, that the army, and the detached corps, cannot both retire under Stade in eight and forty hours, agreeable to the convention, his excellency the marshal duke de Richelieu hath signified, that he will grant them proper time, provided the corps encamped at Buck-Schantz, as well as the army encamped at the Bremerwarden, begin their march to retire in four and twenty hours after signing the convention. The time necessary for other arrangements, and the execution of the articles concerning the respective limits, shall be settled between lieutenant-general Sporcken, and the marquis de Villemer, first lieutenant-general of the king's army. Done, &c.

On the 24th ult. the city of Gueldres, which has been blocked up by the French ever since the beginning of summer, was forced by famine to capitulate, and the garrison marched out with all the honours of war, to be conducted to Berlin; but so many of them deserted, that when they passed by Cologne, the whole garrison consisted only of the commandant and 47 men; so that the French and their allies have now no enemy on this side Magdeburgh, and the court of Vienna has already received 200,000 crowns from the revenues of Cleves and la Marcke alone.

Their Imperial and most Christian majesties have notified to the magistracy of Hamburg, that they must not admit any English men of war or transports into their port, on pain of having a French garrison imposed on them.

The Prussian minister has been recalled from the court of Sweden, and the Swedes have at last begun hostilities against his Prussian majesty in Pomerania, by forcibly possessing themselves of Anclam and Demmin in their way to Stettin.

The Russian army under marshal Apraxin and the Prussian army under marshal Lehwald, having at last approached near to one another in Brandenburg Prussia, a battle ensued on the 30th ult. near Grofs Jaggerdorf, of which we had the following account from Berlin,

The

The enemy's army, which was said to consist of 80,000 regular troops, avoiding the open field, was intrenched in four lines in an advantageous camp, with ditches before each line, defended by 200 cannon, but notwithstanding these advantages, M. Lehwald, with only 30,000 men, was resolved to attack them, in order to stop the horrid excesses committed by their light troops in the country.

The attack was given at five in the morning, and with such vigour that the enemy's right line was immediately routed, and three batteries and 60 pieces of cannon were carried, but as it was impossible with such unequal numbers to force the other intrenchments, M. Lehwald was obliged to abandon the advantages he had gained, and retired in the greatest order to his camp at Wehlau, without either the enemy's cavalry or infantry venturing to pursue him, or coming out of their intrenchments.

The king's army had 3000 killed and wounded, but this loss was immediately supplied out of the supernumeraries that were in the army. Count Dohna was wounded, but is now out of danger. We had no other general either killed or wounded.

The Russians left 9000 dead in the field of action, and the number of the wounded is very considerable. Gen. Lapuchin was taken prisoner, and is since dead of his wounds. Three other Russian generals, we hear, are slain.

Our army was the third instant still in the camp near Wehlau, and the Russian army in the same it was in before the action.

But the Russians pretend that the advantage was entirely on their side, and that the Prussians lost a great number of men more than they did; and indeed it seems to have been a drawn battle, therefore another is daily expected; and the master of a Dutch vessel, which arrived the 8th instant at Elbinur from Memel, says, that on the second he heard a great report of cannon, which began at four in the morning, and lasted without intermission till three in the afternoon; so that if there has been a second action, it must have been a severe one.

From the Prussian head quarters at Bernstædel, Aug. 27. On the 15th (the Prussian) army came in sight of the Austrian camp, and within cannon-shot. So soon as they perceived us, they struck their tents, and drew up in order of battle at the head of their camp. The king formed his army over-against them, and immediately went to reconnoitre the ground between the armies; but as it was then late, he deferred the more exact examination of the ground till next day. The two armies continued all night under arms.

On the 16th, at day-break, the king retired to reconnoitre the situation of the enemy with the utmost exactness. He found them encamped with their right at the river Neisse: The rest of their army extended

along a height to a mountain covered with wood, which protected their left. Before their front, at the foot of the hill, on which they were drawn up, was a small brook passable only in three different places, and that for four or five men a-breast.

Towards the left of the Austrian army, there was an opening, where three or four battalions might have marched in front; but behind it they had placed three lines of infantry; and, on a hill which flanked this opening within musket-shot, were placed 4000 foot, with 40 or 50 pieces of cannon; so that really this was the strongest part of their camp.

The king, to leave nothing undone that might force the Austrians to a battle, sent general Winterfeldt, with part of the army, to the other side of the Neisse, by the bridge of Hirschfeld, to try to take them in flank: But that being likewise found impossible, the Prussian army, after lying four days before the enemy, returned, on the 20th, to their camp at Bernstædel: They were followed by some Hussars and Pandours, who however had not the satisfaction to take one single pack-horse in the retreat.

The Austrians say, they are 130,000 strong. Sure, they might have shewed a little more manliness; for the king gave them the fairest occasions. The day he returned to Bernstædel, after he had retired about 2000 yards, he drew up the army in line of battle, and remained so upwards of an hour: But not a man stirred from the Austrian camp.

His Prussian majesty thus finding that he could not force the Austrians to a battle, and hearing that the army of the empire, together with the French army under the prince of Soubize, had advanced as far as Erfurt in Saxony, he set out from Lusatia, accompanied by Marshal Keith, and a large detachment from his army, and arrived at Dresden the 29th, leaving the rest of the army in a strong camp under the command of the prince of Bevern. With this detachment, which by the junction of several bodies of troops amounted to near 40,000 men, he made a quick march by the way of Leipzig, towards Erfurt, to give battle to the united army of the French and the empire; unless they should agree, as is said, to a proposition of peace he was to make to the French, which was, to restore Saxony to the king of Poland, upon condition of the French engaging that they and his Polish majesty should observe an exact neutrality, during the war between him and the queen of Hungary. But by the time he arrived at Erfurt, which he did on the 14th instant, the combined army had retreated to Gotha; and if he advances, it is probable they will retreat still further back, until they are joined by a large detachment from Mr. Richlieu's army, which he may now spare to send them.

In the mean time, the Austrians have attacked, or rather made an attempt to attack the Prussian army under the Prince of Bevern, of which we had the following account from Prague, dated the 20th instant.

A courier (dispatched from the camp at Schonau) passed by here the day before yesterday, going to Vienna with the news of a considerable advantage gained the 7th inst. by the Austrian troops over a large corps of the prince of Bevern's army. As this prince had caused general Winterfeld to occupy a mountain, fortified and defended by artillery, which guarded the entrance of his camp, it was resolved to attack him, and endeavour to take possession of the mountain. Accordingly the whole army advanced to favour this operation. The attack was executed by the duke d'Aremberg's corps de reserve, sustained by general Nadasti's Hussars and corps of cavalry. The Prussians were dislodged from their posts on the mountain. They occupied a redoubt there, in which they were resolved to stand firm and defend themselves obstinately. Upon which major-general Wurben who commanded the grenadiers, and the Marquis de Monazel, a brigadier in the service of France, who is in the Austrian army, entered this redoubt sword in hand, from whence the grenadiers with their bayonets fixed on their muskets drove the Prussians. The enemy had three battalions there, part of whom were put to flight, and the rest either deserted or were made prisoners. The Austrians took from them six cannon, six colours, and all their baggage. General Winterfeld, who was with the rest of his troops on the other side of the mountain, as he was coming to the succour of the redoubt, was shot dead by a cannon-ball, which occasioned great confusion in the corps he commanded, which turned back towards the Neiss. Among the Prussian Officers who are made prisoners are major-general Kametzke, the count of Anhalt, and several other captains. The Prussians are reckoned to have had 1500 and upwards, killed and wounded, and the Austrians about 300. The marquis de Clerice was wounded, as likewise colonel Elrichawfen, count d'Arberg, and several other Austrian officers; count Nadasti received a wound in his shoulder, and the young count of Groesbeek and the marquis Dasque were killed.

But the account of this action from the Berlin Gazette, is as follows:

The 7th instant, a corps of 15000 Austrians attacked two battalions of general Winterfeld's corps, posted on an eminence on the other side the Neiss, near Hannerdsch in the neighbourhood of Gorrütz. We repulsed them several times, but at last they took possession of it, and have since abandoned it of themselves.

The enemy lost 300 men; we had 300 killed and wounded: But our greatest loss is that of the brave general Winterfeld, who received a cannon shot as he was coming

up to the assistance of a redoubt, of which he died the night following.

By the end of last month the disputes between the French king and his parliament at Paris were all accommodated, whereupon his majesty has re-established his parliament, without excepting even the 16 banished members; and the exiled priests are all permitted to return to their respective dioceses, but upon this express condition, That his majesty will have no farther contention about the Bull Unigenitus, nor the system of grace; but that every one shall follow his religion as transmitted to us by our ancestors, without endeavouring to dive into the decrees of God by scholastic subtilties, which only serve to foment animosities and dissensions and lead simple minds into doubts equally pernicious and dangerous.

In consequence of this the parliament resumed their functions on the 15th instant, after registering his majesty's declaration of the 10th of December last, concerning ecclesiastical affairs; and his majesty has since ordered all the refractory ecclesiastics to administer the sacraments, under pain of perpetual imprisonment.

Both from Genoa and Toulon we have an account, that our Mediterranean Squadron have blocked up Bastia, the capital of Corsica, by sea; and that an army of 16,000 malecontent Corsicans are now laying siege to it, having been provided with artillery and ammunition from our Squadron.

## The MONTHLY CATALOGUE, for September, 1757.

PHYSICK, CHEMISTRY, and BOTANY.

1. A Letter to a Physician concerning the Gout and Rheumatism. By M. Mooney, M. D. pr. 6d. Wilcox.
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# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For OCTOBER, 1757.

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|--|--|
- With a correct PLAN of ROCHEFORT and ROCHELLE, a Chart of the Islands of Rhee, Oleron, Aix, &c. And a fine HEAD of the Earl of LOUDON, beautifully engraved on Copper.

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*Many ingenious pieces, in prose and verse, some of which came too late for this month, and a number of mathematical questions and solutions are deferred to our next.*

☞ *Subscriptions for a GENERAL INDEX to the LONDON MAGAZINE, continue to be received by R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Peter-Noster-Row.*



T H E

# LONDON MAGAZINE.

For OCTOBER, 1757.

## A Genuine ACCOUNT of the late SECRET EXPEDITION.



**WITHIN** a very few days after the return of our grand fleet from their secret expedition, a genuine account of it was printed and published, by one who calls himself a volunteer in the expedition; and, after a short preamble, he gives us the following list of the fleet.

		Guns. B
Royal George	—	100
Ramillies	—	90
Neptune	—	90
Namure	—	90
Princess Amelia	—	80
Barfleur	—	80
Royal William	—	84
Magnanime	—	84
Torbay	—	74
Dublin	—	74
Essex	—	64
Burford	—	74
Intrepid	—	64
Alcide	—	64
Medway	—	64
Dunkirk	—	60
Achilles	—	60
America	—	60

Six frigates, two bomb-ketches, two fire-ships, two hospital ships, 44 transports, and six cutters.

We suppose he should have said, either eight frigates, or eight cutters, because he reckons the fleet consisted of 82 sail in all, which put to sea on the eighth of last month. Then he goes on in substance as follows.

On the 14th, they began to suspect, by their bearing down the bay of Biscay, that their destination was for some part of the coast of France.

On the 15th, a set of very proper orders were issued for regulating the manner in which the troops were to land; and on

October, 1757.

the 17th, an order was issued, for delivering to each ship of the squadron, a light brass gun of the field artillery, to be fixed in the long boats for landing the troops, with two boxes of ammunition, half grape, half round; and to be worked by some of the royal regiment of artillery.

On the 19th, about eight in the evening, they were all surprized by a signal to lay to; the wind being fair, the night clear, and upwards of 20 leagues from the land a-head. And thus they continued for eight hours, before they had a signal to make sail.

The 20th, about three in the afternoon, they made the Isle of Oleron, when a French man of war stood almost into the middle of their fleet; but as soon as she perceived her mistake, she bore away right before the wind, under all the sail she could croud. At length four of our men of war stood after her, but to no purpose.

The 21st, they beat to windward, of the Isle of Oleron, till towards evening, when they hoisted English colours, and stood in for the land; but the wind coming suddenly a-head, they were obliged to come to an anchor.

The same day a new set of orders were issued for enforcing strict discipline among the troops, a copy of which the author gives us, and says, they were justly received with universal acclamations.

The 22d, they weighed, and stood in for the land; but there being no wind, were obliged, about noon, to let go their anchors. About three in the afternoon they made sail, steering between the islands Rée and Oleron, and came again to an anchor at ten, the same night.

The 23d, about eight in the morning, the van of the fleet made sail, and stood towards the Isle of Aix, the rest of the fleet anchoring about two leagues distance from that island. Capt. How, in the *Magnanime*, led the van; and about noon the French began to fire at him from their

N n n 2

fort,

fort, but for some time to do purpose. He continued his course without firing a gun, till he gained the length of the fort, when he bore down and dropt his anchors, as close to the walls as the ship could come. He then returned their fire so incessantly that in less than an hour they struck their flag. Part of the soldiers were put on shore to take possession of this important island, which is but five miles in circumference, and produces nothing but a poor kind of wine. They found in it six iron guns, two brass, and two mortars; and near 500 soldiers and sailors were made prisoners of war.

This conquest, of however little importance, was considered as an omen of further success, and gave such spirits to the whole fleet, that if they had been landed that night or next morning, they would certainly have done every thing within the power of their numbers; but the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th, they did nothing but hold councils of war, and send their small craft to sound all along the coast.

On the 28th, in the afternoon, the admiral made a signal for the commanding officers of the regiments to come on board his ship the *Ramillies*, and about eight o'clock at night, a new set of orders were read on board of every transport, by which the troops were ordered to be ready to go from the transports into the boats, at 12 o'clock at night, and for providing and directing every thing that was necessary for the troops landing with all possible safety, and for defending those that should be first landed, against any immediate attack.

These orders, the author says, astonished every body, for the reasons he states as follows:

"We were at least four miles from the shore, where we were intended to land; which shore was now, as may naturally be supposed, become one continued battery. It must also be remembered, that, for two or three days past, we had observed two distinct incampments at a little distance from the sea. Now, supposing every thing to be carried on with the greatest expedition possible, these grenadiers and detached companies (the youngest company of each regiment) making, at the most, about 1200 men, must have maintained their ground at least six or seven hours, before they could have been assisted by a second disembarkation; and that without the least hopes of a retreat; as the boats were immediately to row back to fetch the rest of the troops. These difficulties were too obvious to escape the observation of the most unobserving pri-

vate soldier in the fleet; yet, I must do the army the justice to say, that tho' our landing, at this time, and in this manner, bore great resemblance to a forlorn hope, there appeared not the least sign of fear in any of those, whom I had an opportunity of observing. On the contrary, things were carried on with firmness, alacrity, and expedition; that our boats were filled at least an hour before the time appointed. The night was very cold, and the sea rather rough. In these boats we continued thumping each other, and beating against the sides of ships, for the space of four hours; after the expiration of which, we were again surprized with a very lacemick order to this effect:

"The troops are to return to their respective ships till further orders."

If the reader should expect me to assign any reason for all this, he will be much mistaken; for I confess myself as ignorant of the matter as himself. So far I can assure him, that, from the murmuring with which this last order was received, I am not in the least doubt, but the troops had much rather have encountered the above-mentioned difficulties, than not have landed at all."

And he adds, that the two following days were spent in blowing up the half finished fortification on the Isle of Aix; for he had before observed, that tho' it was planned by the famous Vauban, it was so far from being finished, that had they been apprized of its weak condition, they might have taken it with their long-boats, without firing a gun.

And he adds, that after this last exploit, they, on the 1st of October, boldly did defiance to their enemies, and made the best of their way home; where, on the sixth, they all arrived safe, and in perfect health, Blessed be God!

Whitehall, **C**OPY of a letter from Oct. 16. Mr. Secretary Pitt to Sir Edward Hawke, and to Sir John Mordaunt, dated Whitehall, September 15, 1757, dispatched by the *Viper* sloop, and received by them on board the *Ramillies*, the 22d of September.

"SIR,

His majesty, by his secret instructions, dated the fifth day of August last, having directed the return of the fleet under your command, together with the land forces on board, "so as to be in England at, or about, as near as may be, the end of September, unless the circumstances of the ships and forces, shall necessarily require their return sooner;" I am

can now to signify to you the king's pleasure, that you do not consider the above-mentioned time, limited for your return, as intended, in any manner, to affect, or interfere with the full execution of the first and principal object of the expedition: "Attempting, as far as shall be found practicable, a descent on the French coast, at or near Rochefort, in order to attack, if practicable, and, by a vigorous impression, force that place, and to burn and destroy, to the utmost of your power, tall shipping, docks, magazines, and arsenals, that shall be found there, and exert such other efforts, as shall be judged most proper for annoying the enemy." And with regard to any other particular attempt, which, agreeable to your orders, you shall have commenced, and in the execution whereof you shall be actually engaged, it is also his majesty's pleasure, that you do not desist from, or break up the same, merely and solely on account of the time, limited for your return, by the instructions above-mentioned; but that, notwithstanding the same, you do continue, with the fleet, during such a further number of days, as may afford a competent time, for the completion of any operation under the above circumstances; after which you are to take care to return, with the fleet under your command, and the forces on board, in the manner directed by your former instructions.

I am, &c.  
W. PITT."

From the MONITOR. Oct. 22.

THE character of a free people is to use such means, as they are intitled to, by the constitution and laws of their country, to maintain their liberties and property, and not to bewail their misfortunes with effeminate sighs and tears, till despair, which destroys reason and courage, makes them careless of their real interests, and easy to be fettered by the instruments of tyranny and corruption.

Is it enough, for Britons, to be permitted to bewail disgrace upon disgrace, and loss upon loss? Is it not time to forbear those dastardly complaints, which echo from every corner of these dominions, and breathe nothing but fear and weakness? Such a resentment, or revenge upon ourselves, if it smothers itself in despair, will never produce an amendment in public measures, but encourage the authors of our present surprize and sorrow to compleat our ruin.

This would not be acting up to the wisdom and resolution of our forefathers.

They, when the parliament was composed of none but men of large fortunes, who were to contribute the greatest proportion to the supplies demanded by the crown, paid no regard to the artifices of the king's servants, invited to draw the people's money into the royal exchequer. Nor were afraid, when it was misapplied, to stop their hands, and to upbraid majesty itself. "We are amazed, O king, said they to Henry III. where you have sunk the immense sums of money, raised under various pretences, without doing the least service to our country; and we will not tamely be thus fleeced for the time to come."

It now remains for us to exert that spirit, which only is able to convince the world, that Britons are still as powerful and free, as in those days of liberty; and to bring to light the secret springs of our mismanagements. It is a great misfortune for any kingdom, when it rings with complaints of oppression and corruption, without ever seeing a single example of punishment; and when all the weight of the publick authority falls only on the people, and never upon those, who ruin them.

The nation was never more disappointed; nor, if we are to judge from contingencies, so exposed to the contempt of our enemies; as by the inactivity and mismanagement of the late expedition. And shall they, who were intrusted with the hopes of the nation, a measure on which the honour and safety of these kingdoms chiefly depended, be suffered to retire in peace; shall we not endeavour to find out the cause of this defect? It could not miscarry without some cause; which is answerable for all our disgrace and loss. Our own preservation calls upon us to enquire, where we are to fix the subject of our resentment; and the laws of a free people prescribe the method both to detect and to punish the authors of their misfortunes and disgraces.

Are we to cast the blame on the minister? Did he not provide a sufficient strength of ships and soldiers? Did he not deliver the instructions for the expedition in the most explicit and positive terms? "To attempt a descent on the coast of France, at or near Rochefort, in order to attack and by a vigorous impression, to force that place, &c." did he not dispatch them to the seat of action with so much secrecy, that the French had no opportunity to cover their coasts; and, at a time, when they could not muster above four battalions in all Britany? Had this armament been retarded and conducted like



that ordered for the relief of Minorca: Or had these instructions been as defective and contradictory, as those sent to Gibraltar: Or had the enemy been prepared to receive our embarkation with a superior force; reason, humanity and justice would acquit the commanders: And our resentment would necessarily fall on the minister. But since they have no such plea, let them answer, why they did not attempt a descent on the French coast.

This is what the people have a right to ask, and to have answered in the most explicit manner. Upon the resolution of this question depends our present contentment; and from the measures to be taken thereon, we may determine upon our future safety and liberty. For if the avenues to truth and justice should be so obstructed by power and corruption, that there is no detecting or coming at, the cause of our complaints, dissatisfaction will disturb any heart that wishes well to his country; and should they escape with impunity, who have done us this dishonour; what expectations can we entertain of success upon our arms hereafter?

Was the descent impracticable? This impracticability must either appear from an impossibility of landing the forces, occasioned by the contrariety of the winds; the inclemency of the sea or weather; the want of boats and other conveniences to carry and cover the soldiers from the hazards of an hostile shore; or, it must be imputed to the superior strength of the enemy: For, it cannot be presumed, that an invader can appear on a coast without some appearance of a resistance. But on this expedition, the winds, weather, and sea were favourable: Neither boats nor other conveniences were wanting; and the coast was naked without batteries; and covered only with an undisciplined militia, and crowds of frightened spectators.

Why then, did our commanders delay their instructions? Was it not practicable to land in these circumstances? Did they, by alarming the whole coast about Rochefort, for eight days together, without making one attempt to land at, or near it, do to the utmost of their power to force the place with a vigorous impression, and to burn and destroy, &c? Did not this misconduct give the French an opportunity to erect batteries and to strengthen and fortify themselves on the coast; while our terrible fleet lost its fierceness, and was content to take up six hundred half starved Frenchmen from the little garrison of Aix, to transport them into the rich meadows of Great-Britain? If these things

which let slip the time when it was practicable to execute their commission, and founded the impracticability of their orders, upon the consequences of their own delays and omissions, be answerable to the publick and rewarded according to their deserts?

Was it a capital crime in the unfortunate commander in the Mediterranean, for not attempting to relieve Minorca; for not trying, or *not doing the utmost of his power*, to land the forces for that garrison, when the shore was covered by a powerful army; and in sight of the enemy's fleet of superior force? And shall there be no imputation of treachery, cowardice, or negligence; shall the twelfth article of war be forgotten, in this case, where every circumstance conspired to the success of a well concerted and well appointed expedition?

Is the nation to be quieted and satisfied by the resolutions of a council of war, composed of these men, who, by their inactivity might seek an excuse not to expose themselves to dangers? Councils of war are to consider of the most effectual means to execute orders: But, if ever it be allowed for good doctrine in politics, that a council of officers, ordered upon a service of any hazardous danger to their lives, shall have power to vote that service, or their orders impracticable, before they have made a vigorous attempt, or done the utmost in their power, both in regard to time and strength, we can expect very little success in our fleets and armies, where commissions are not the frequent rewards of merit; and whole honours and full pay are the chief objects of their care.

Can the city of London forget how warmly they addressed his majesty and instructed their representatives for an enquiry into the loss of Minorca, and the neglect of our American territories; do not they recollect the weight their remonstrances had with our sovereign, and the guardians of our liberties, to bring the object of their resentment to justice, and many hidden things to light, before the house of commons? Did not the whole nation expect this from the citizens of the metropolis? And, can it be supposed that they will be wanting at this important conjuncture, to exert themselves in their country's cause, or suffer any private schemes to delay their address to the throne of justice, for a detection of those whose conduct in the late expedition has blasted the well concerted measures of the ministry, and given the enemy the greatest advantage?

This

This has always been the practice of that freedom, which preserved the British constitution from the injuries, that have enslaved its neighbouring states: Which has maintained the crown in its prerogative, and guarded the subjects from encroachments upon their rights and privileges: And which, in all times of public calamity, has been found sufficient to assuage the murmurings of the people, to unite them in the love of their country, and to secure them from open and secret enemies."

*Translation of a Letter from the King of PRUSSIA, to Lord MARSHALL.*

"THE Imperial grenadiers are an admirable corps; one hundred companies defended a rising ground that my best infantry could not carry. Ferdinand, who commanded them, returned seven times to the charge, but to no purpose. At first he mastered a battery, but could not hold it. The enemy had the advantage of a numerous and well served artillery. It did honour to Lichtenstein, who had the direction; only the Prussian artillery can dispute it with him. My infantry were too few. All my cavalry were present, and idle spectators, excepting a bold push by my household troops and some dragoons. Ferdinand attacked without powder: The enemy, in return, were not sparing of theirs. They had the advantage of a rising ground, of intrenchments, and of a prodigious artillery. Several of my regiments were repulsed by their musquetry. Henry performed wonders. I tremble for my worthy brothers: They are too brave: Fortune turned her back on me this day. I ought to have expected it: She's a female, and I am no gallant. In fact, I ought to have had more infantry.—Success, my dear lord, often occasions a destructive confidence. Twenty-four battalions were not sufficient to dislodge 60,000 men from an advantageous post. Another time we will do better.—What say you of this league, that has only the marquis of Brandenburg for its object? The great elector would be surprized to see his grandson at war with the Russians; the Austrians, almost all Germany, and 100,000 French auxiliaries.—I know not if it will be disgrace in me to submit, but I am sure there will be no glory in vanquishing me."

WHOEVER has taken the trouble to look over a map of Germany, must readily have perceived the justice of that complaint from Berlin, against the

conduct of the army of observation, published in the last Utrecht Gazette. It is there rightly observed, that, if that army, after the battle of Hastenbeck, had marched directly to the Leine, and then taken post on the other side of Wolfenbüttele, Halberstadt, and Magdeburgh, it might have waited securely, under the cannon of the latter place, for the junction of the Prussian forces; instead of which, it turned off to the lower Weser, retiring successively from Hamelen to Nyenberg, Verden, Rotenburgh, Bockelshude, and lastly to Stade, where, for want of subsistence and elbow room, the troops were all made prisoners of war at large: They made a march of 150 miles, to get themselves cooped up in a nook, instead of taking the other route, which was only about 100 miles, and would have led them to a place of safety.

By this unaccountable conduct, as they further observe from Berlin, the king of Prussia was deprived of the assistance of 30,000 good troops, which, in the close of the campaign, might have put him upon an equality with the French and the army of the empire; whereas, according to the last accounts, he has not above 45,000 to face them with, when he should have 75,000, which I apprehend, might have been found sufficient to force the French to take up their winter quarters on this side of the Weser: But, as the case now stands, the most his Prussian majesty can do, is to keep them out of Saxony and the duchy of Magdeburgh this season. Such are the fruits of the famous convention of the eighth of September.

*DESCRIPTION of the principal Places laid down in the annexed beautiful PLAN.*

ROCHEFORT, so late as the year 1665, was only an old castle upon an estate near the mouth of the river Charente, in the little province or district of Aunis, upon the western coast of France, and at that time belonging to a private person; but it having been suggested to the court of France, that as there was a considerable depth of water in the bay, at the mouth of the river, and in the river itself, as far up as this old castle, which was two leagues from the sea, a convenient and safe harbour for men of war might be made there, at a small expence; for tho' the castle was but two leagues over land from the sea, yet the river made so many turns, that it was at least forty leagues by water; which long course might be so fortified with batteries, &c. that it would be impossible for an enemy's Squadron

squadron to reach the harbour. This project we may believe, was greedily embraced by Lewis XIV. who seldom neglected any thing that appeared to be necessary for the security, advantage, or magnificence of his kingdom; and the carrying of this project into execution was the more necessary, as they had then no safe harbour for the royal navy, then in its infancy, upon the western ocean, to the south of port Lewis. He therefore gave immediate orders for purchasing this old castle and the estate, or so much thereof as was necessary, from the proprietor; and as soon as this was done, the plan of a town was laid out, which was begun by surrounding it with a regular rampart and fossy, or ditch, under the direction of the famous Mr. Vauban. All proper encouragement was then given to people to build and settle in the town; and several little forts were erected at the mouth of, and upon the river. By these means it soon became, and is now, one of the prettiest towns in France; but is thought to be a little unhealthful, supposed to proceed from the badness of the water. It has now a fine arsenal and several publick magazines, and a noble hospital for disabled seamen; and, if the designed fortifications in the little islands of Aix and Madame were once compleated, the harbour of Rochefort will be one of the most secure, if not the securest harbour in France, against any attack by sea.

We shall add, that this district takes its name, as is supposed, from the word *Aulnaies*, alders, because it was formerly full of alder-trees; but now so scarce of wood of any sort, that the inhabitants cannot find wood enough in it for making poles for their vines.

The island of Oleron, is situated 14 miles south-west of Rochelle, and is near 15 miles long and six broad, and is said to contain 10,000 inhabitants. It produces plenty of wine and corn, and some salt. There is a light-house on the island for the direction of ships.

The island of Rhe, or Ree, is seven miles west of Rochelle. Upon this island the duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Charles I. made an unfortunate descent, to endeavour the relief of the protestants then besieged in Rochelle.

Of the importance of the island of Aix, a ludicrous writer, will afford, in his *Appeal to the Nation, in Vindication of Mr. Morlaunt*, some account.

"Another violent rout, he says, is made because we attacked the island of Aix, and

took it; why people are never to be pleased with, or without fighting. We took the *isle of Aix*, in the Bay of Biscay, five miles in circumference, with a governor and a garrison composed of six hundred men, besides eight mortars and 30 guns. But the conquest of this place, they say, was not equal to the expence of the armament, which amounted to about a million and a half. But what would they have? Has it not always been the custom in war, to attack an enemy in their weakest place, and where could there have been found a weaker place than this?

But it was made a great jest, I think, our destroying their vineyards. One says, it proves the island to have been a land of *Canaan*, another calls it robbing an orchard, &c. but perhaps, this was doing a more essential good to Great-Britain, than if we had destroyed 10,000 of the French; for by so doing, we have saved, very probably, at least half that number of our own inhabitants, and I make the case out thus.

It is well known that the French merchants, particularly those of Bourdeaux, make use of the Rot-Gut, the stuff produced on this little spot, to adulterate their claret with. Now I need not observe the large quantity of that commodity which is yearly imported hither. And the ill consequences which may attend the imbibition of mixed wines. This we have effectually taken care to prevent, for at least a year or two; but I shall not comment further on what is so very palpable."

Rochelle, was the last city in France, which the protestants held out against their king. It is a very rich city and a noted sea port, a bishoprick, and is extremely well fortified.

#### CHLOE'S LAP DOG. A SONG.

I VOW, I'll scream; don't think I feign,  
Said Chloe to her fav'r ite swain,  
As somewhat rude he grew:  
Nay! say!—dear me!—why, there then—there,  
G Now are ye pleas'd?—You're mad, I swear!  
Sit down, you devil, do!  
Are these your tricks?—That hand, Sir, pray,  
I beg you'd take that hand away,  
Or I'll pinch you black and blue:  
Before mamma you look so grave!  
But now I find how you'd behave:  
Sit down, you devil, do!  
Poor Veny saw th' unequal fight,  
And bark'd for help with all her might,  
To her fair mistress true:  
'Till Chloe, quite o'erpower'd and weak,  
Cry'd, with scarce strength enough to speak,  
Lye down, you devil, do!

The

For the Lond Mag:

British Statute Miles 69 to a Degree



As The Figures denote  
the Depth in Fathoms  
at low Water.

BAY OF BISCAY

COUNTY OF AUNIS

**A PLAN of  
ROCHFORD  
and ROCHELL  
with  
the ISLANDS of  
REE,  
OLERON, AIX &c**  
By T. Kitchin Geog.





## The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 431.*

**I** SHALL now shew how some of the before-mentioned grants were occasioned, and add some remarks upon the money bills brought in and passed into laws in pursuance of the provisions I have mentioned.

As to the several articles of supply, **A** granted on account of the foreign troops in the pay of Great-Britain, they were founded on the proceedings of the preceding session, particularly the approbation of the treaty with Hesse-Cassel \*, and the address for bringing over the Hanover troops †, all which articles amount **B** in the whole to 375,066l. 4s. 4d. besides the expence which the nation was put to, for transporting those troops hither from Germany, and sending them back again, after our invasion-panick had subsided.

The first article of January 17, 1757, **C** was occasioned as follows: December 21, it was ordered, that the governors and guardians of the Foundling-Hospital, should lay before the house, an account how the money granted, last session, towards enabling them to receive all children, under a certain age, to be appointed **D** by them, who should be brought to the said hospital, from June 1, to December 1, 1756 ‡, had been expended, what number of children had been received in consequence of the said grant, and how many children were then maintained at the expence of the said hospital. **E** This account was accordingly laid before the house, December 23; and, on January 14, as soon as the order of the day was read, for the house to resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider further of the supply, this account was, upon motion, read, and Mr. Chancellor **F** of the Exchequer (by his majesty's command) acquainted the house, that his majesty recommended the further care of the said charity to the consideration of the house; whereupon it was ordered, that what Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer had then acquainted the house with, from **G** his majesty, and also the said account, should be referred to the said committee, in consequence of which this article was that day resolved on by the committee, and on the 17th reported and agreed to by the house.

October, 1757.

\* See Lond. Mag. for last year, p. 435, col. 2.

† See ditto, p. 340.

The article of February 21 was occasioned by a message, signed by his majesty, and presented to the house by Mr. Secretary Pitt, on February 17, which message was as followeth, viz.

GEORGE R.

It is always with reluctance that his majesty asks any extraordinary supplies of his people; but as the united councils, and formidable preparations of France, and her allies, threaten, with the most alarming consequences, Europe in general; and as these most unjust and vindictive designs are particularly and immediately bent against his majesty's electoral dominions, and those of his good ally the king of Prussia, his majesty confides in the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful commons, that they will cheerfully assist him in forming and maintaining an army of observation, for the just and necessary defence and preservation thereof; and enable his majesty to fulfil his engagements with the king of Prussia, for the security of the empire, against the irruption of foreign armies, and for the support of the common cause.

G. R.

And this message being, as usual, read by Mr. Speaker, it was ordered *nemine contradicente*, that his majesty's most gracious message should be referred to the committee of supply. Accordingly, the next day, as soon as the order of the day, for the house to resolve itself into the said committee, was read, the copy of the treaty between his majesty and the king of Prussia, with the copy of the secret and separate article belonging thereunto, both signed at Westminster, January 16, 1756, and also the copy of the declaration, signed the same day at Westminster, by the plenipotentiaries of his majesty and the king of Prussia, were referred to the said committee, in consequence of which the said article was resolved on by the committee, and their resolution agreed to by the house, on the 21st, *nem. con.*

Altho' this resolution was thus unanimously agreed to in the house of commons, and no opposition made to this article of expence in the other house, either at that time, when a message of the same nature was presented to them, or afterwards, when this article came before them,

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† See ditto, p. 436, col. 2.

as one of the appropriation clauses in the bill for that purpose, yet many and great objections were made to it by our politicians without doors, which, for the sake of brevity and perspicuity, I shall collect and sum up as follows.

When we resolved upon beginning hostilities against France, we could not but foresee, that the French would, in resentment, endeavour to attack and make themselves masters of the electorate of Hanover, and consequently, after having once resolved upon hostilities, we had but one of two measures next to resolve on. One of the two was, to leave the electorate entirely at the mercy of France, and to pursue the war with such vigour at sea, and in America, against that nation, as to compel them to make good whatever damage they might, in the mean time, do to the electorate of Hanover; and the other measure was, to form such a confederacy upon the continent of Europe, as, with such assistance as we could spare to give them, might be able to prevent its being in the power of France to form any design against Hanover.

One of these, I say, was the only measure we had to resolve on; and surely we had time enough to consider which of these two measures it would be most prudent for us to resolve on, or rather which of them it would be in our power to resolve on; for our resolution to begin hostilities was far from being rash or precipitate. On the contrary, we should have begun them some years sooner than we did, because the French had been carrying on hostilities against us in Nova-Scotia, and encroaching upon our territories in other parts of America, almost ever since we restored them the island of Cape-Breton, whilst our commissaries continued negotiating at Paris, where they negotiated, and negotiated, till they rendered some of our rights contestable, that were before indubitable. At last, however, we discovered the truth of that proverb, which says, that patience only serves to increase the insolence of a Bravo; and we resolved to begin hostilities on our side, after the French had begun them in the most open and avowed manner on theirs. About the time we began those hostilities, we seemed to have been resolved upon the last of the two measures I have mentioned; for unless we were so, it is impossible to give a reason for our concluding either that treaty with the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, or that with the empress of Russia. But could we imagine that, by these two treaties alone, we could form a confederacy sufficient for protecting Hanover against

any invasion from France! For this purpose, a man that had any eyes at all, must have seen, that it would be necessary to draw, at least, the house of Austria into the confederacy; and therefore we should have felt the pulse of the court of Vienna, before we had absolutely concluded either of these treaties. Nay, we should have felt the pulse of some of the other princes of Germany, and likewise of some of the other courts of Europe, in order to be well assured, that it would not be in the power of France to form a dangerous confederacy against us.

It is therefore evident, I think, that we entered precipitately into both these treaties, and as rashly resolved upon protecting Hanover, at the expence of this nation, against being attacked by France; for I must suppose, that we soon found it impossible to draw the house of Austria into the confederacy, without engaging in a greater expence than this nation was able to support. Upon being convinced of this, what ought we then to have done? Surely, common sense should have taught us, that we had nothing else to do, that we could do nothing else, but resolve upon embracing the other measure I have mentioned, to give over any further concern for the electorate of Hanover, to confine the war to our own element, the sea, and with the man of true courage to say, *Et me in mea virtute involvo.*

The subsidies we had thus inconsiderately engaged to pay to Hesse-Cassel and Russia, we must, indeed, have continued to pay during the stipulated term, if demanded; but this was all the expence we had any occasion to put ourselves to, even after concluding these treaties: We had no occasion to take either of their troops into British pay, much less had we occasion to give France a pretence for invading Hanover, by bringing any of their troops over here; for considering the general, and, I believe, sincere unanimity, which appeared among our people, for supporting his majesty, and for revenging the insults put upon us by France, I will be bold to say, that the apprehension of an invasion was as ridiculous a panick as any set of men was ever seized with, and always will be so, whilst we have a superiority of naval power, and are generally unanimous amongst ourselves. Our gentlemen, yeomen, and farmers do not, it is true, understand the punctilios in the modern exercise of the firelock, so well as the veterans of a French army; but these punctilios are of no service after an enemy has broke in pell-mell amongst them,

them, which our people would soon do upon any French army that should land in this island, as such an army could not long continue without fighting, or chuse what sort of ground they pleased to fight in.

This the French are fully sensible of, and therefore, I am convinced, they never will invade us, unless they are superior at sea, or are sure of being joined by a great part of our own people. For this reason, we stood in no need of any foreign troops, or any foreign ally, for defending us here at home; and since we found we could not form a confederacy upon the continent, sufficient for the defence of Hanover, without engaging in a greater expence than we were able to support, what occasion could we have for any new treaty? I was therefore surprized when I first heard of our treaty with the king of Prussia. I have always had the highest esteem for that prince, and I know that no man can have a higher than his virtues deserve; but could we suppose that, by means of the king of Prussia alone, we could defend Hanover against France? If we could have supposed it, the situation in which he then was, with respect to both the courts of Vienna and Petersburg, should have prevented our having so much as a thought of trusting to his assistance, or of entering into any new treaty with him for that purpose. We could not be ignorant of the jealousy which the court of Russia then had of his power: We could not be ignorant of the resentment which the court of Vienna then had against him, on account of Silesia; therefore with half an eye we might have seen, that our engaging at that time in any new treaty with him, would certainly detach both those courts from any connection with this nation, and that it would probably throw both of them into the arms of France. How this came not to be foreseen by our ministers, I do not know, but it was foreseen, and foretold, by many gentlemen I conversed with, after we had heard of our treaty with Prussia, and long before we had heard of the treaty between the courts of Vienna and Versailles.

Before we entered into this treaty with Prussia, it was therefore manifest to every one, who considered the circumstances of Europe, that we could not by any such treaty propose to defend Hanover against the French; but, on the contrary, that we might thereby produce what his majesty very justly called, an unnatural union of councils abroad, and thereby expose Hanover more than it was before. What

then ought we to have done? Surely, to resolve upon the first of the two measures I have mentioned, and to avoid entering into any new treaty, or having any thing further to do with any of the powers upon the continent of Europe, than to take care that they should observe an exact neutrality in the war between France and us. In this case, it is true, the French would probably have formed a design to attack Hanover; but it is so inconsistent with the dignity of the imperial diadem, and so contrary to the interest, as well as the constitution of the empire, to allow an electorate of the empire to be over-run by the French, without any just cause, that both the court of Vienna, and the diet of Ratisbon, might of themselves have resolved to prevent it, had they once seen, that this nation was resolved to give itself no concern about the safety of that electorate. Whilst the court of Vienna had any hopes of bringing this nation into its terms, by our concern for the safety of Hanover: Whilst the princes of the empire had any hopes of squeezing large subsidies from this nation, for assisting us to protect Hanover, we cannot wonder at their pretending to have no concern for the dignity of the imperial diadem, or the interest or constitution of the empire; but as soon as they had found, that all such hopes were at an end, their regard for their own honour, as well as interest, would have begun to operate, and would probably have operated with effect; for the French would not have dared to attack Hanover, if they had been under any apprehension, that such an attack might have engaged them in a war with the emperor and empire, at a time they were engaged in a war with this nation.

These considerations make me think, that if the court of Versailles had had the direction both of this court and that of Berlin, it could not have advised a measure more adapted to its own interest, than that of our entering into this treaty at the time we did; and therefore the great opinion I have of the wisdom and foresight of the king of Prussia makes me suspect, that the terms proposed by the court of Vienna for a new grand alliance or confederacy against France, were such as he had reason to fear we would agree to. I say, fear, because a confederacy between the empire of Russia, the house of Austria, and the kingdom of Great-Britain, might probably have drawn in such a number of the other powers of Europe, as would have shaken the French monarchy



monarchy from its very foundation ; and if that monarchy had been reduced as low, or perhaps lower than it was by the grand alliance in queen Anne's time, the king of Prussia had great reason to fear consequences fatal to him, from the resentment of the house of Austria, and the jealousy of the court of Russia ; for against these he never had, he never can have a sure dependance upon any thing human, but the friendship and the power of France. His future safety therefore, nay, I may say, his very being, depended upon his preventing our closing with the terms of confederacy proposed by the court of Vienna. How was he to do this ? He knew the ardent desire we had, and indeed ought to have had, if it had been possible, to provide for the safety of our sovereign's electoral dominions : He knew the aversion the people of this country had conceived against being engaged in a war upon the continent of Europe : He had then nothing to do but, by some means or other, to suggest to us, that we might provide for the former without engaging in the latter, by entering into a new treaty with him. And we were so blinded by our desire on one side, and our aversion on the other, that we did not foresee the consequences which such a treaty might probably produce. The consequences were perhaps foreseen by his Prussian majesty ; but he had much less to dread from a successful confederacy between France, Austria, and Russia, than from a successful confederacy between Great-Britain, Austria, and Russia, because in the former case he was pretty sure, that the French would at last take all the care they could of him ; therefore the latter was by any means to be prevented, and the preventing of it might even be privately pleaded as a merit with the court of France.

But had we foreseen the consequences, we must at the same time have foreseen, that a treaty with Prussia could no way answer the end for which it was intended, and consequently we could have no reason for entering into any such treaty. As these consequences might easily have been foreseen, so they very soon became apparent ; for Russia presently refused to accept of the subsidy we had promised, and were ready to pay, and Austria, in four months time, entered into a treaty of alliance with France, to which it was evident that Russia would very soon accede. This treaty, however, so far as appeared, was an alliance merely defensive ; and consequently could have produced no effect, if

no attack had been made in Europe upon any of the allied powers : Nay, it would not have warranted France's making an attack upon Hanover ; and I doubt much, if either Austria or Russia would have agreed to France's making any such attack, if the king of Prussia had made no attack upon Saxony or Russia. I shall not pretend to inquire into what right the king of Prussia had, or what necessity he was under, to attack Saxony or Austria ; but this I will say, that he could not have done a kinder office to France, than to attack them at the time, and in the manner he did, because it gave efficacy to the alliance which that crown had just entered into with the courts of Vienna and Peterburgh, and laid the queen of Hungary under a necessity to call for the assistance of France, and perhaps to make such concessions to that crown, as may hereafter appear to be inconsistent with the interest of this nation in particular, as well as of Europe in general, for the French have seldom, if ever, appeared to be so generous, as to give their assistance without some selfish view of their own.

Beside this unlucky consequence of the king of Prussia's attack upon Saxony and Austria, that attack was attended with another consequence equally fatal to Europe, and equally beneficial to France ; for it gave that crown not only a pretence, but the appearance of a right to send their numerous armies into Germany, and to attack every prince of the empire that should oppose the march of those armies, especially after the diet of the empire had declared in favour of the house of Austria. When these things are duly considered, I believe, it will appear, that this nation owes no great obligation to Prussia, either for the treaty he last made with us, or for the attack he has since made upon Saxony and Austria ; and now I shall inquire, whether we are by that treaty, or by any former treaty, obliged to assist him in the present war. Upon this occasion, I shall not enter into that nice distinction he has made between the first aggression and the first open act of hostility ; for this is a distinction, which no party in a defensive alliance is ever obliged to make, otherwise it would always be in the power of any one party in a defensive alliance, to involve the rest in a war, whenever it pleased. The first open act of hostility is what must always constitute the *casus fœderis*, and if any one of the parties in a defensive alliance commits the first open act of hostility, it frees the rest from any obligation they are under, by that

that alliance, to assist him, even tho' he should be afterwards attacked in his own territory, by those whom he had first attacked. From whence we must conclude, that this nation is under no obligation to assist the king of Prussia in the present war, either from the last treaty we made with him, or from any former treaty of alliance or guaranty, provided we, upon this occasion, gave him no countenance or encouragement to begin the attack, which, I hope, we were so far from doing, that we declared positively against it, as we certainly ought to have done.

But now let us examine, what we are obliged to do from generosity, from friendship, and from our regard for the protestant cause in Germany. In all these respects, I shall most readily admit, that we are under the highest obligation to protect and support the king of Prussia in defence of his just rights, if it were in our power to do so. But can this be supposed to be in our power, considering the circumstances which Europe has been thrown into, first by our treaty with him, and next by his attack upon Saxony and Austria? If it was not in our power, in conjunction with Russia and Austria, to protect Hanover against France, it cannot surely be in our power to protect either Hanover or Prussia against France, Austria, and Russia. And a faint and fruitless attempt to do so, would be like throwing up a weak mound against a mighty inundation, which only makes it rush in with greater impetuosity, and spread wider its devastation.

What then are we to do in the present unfortunate conjuncture? Certainly, to give ourselves no concern, much less to put ourselves to any expence, about the present war upon the continent of Europe; but to pursue, with the utmost vigour, our own just and necessary war against France, at sea and in America; and to wait till some future accident gives a turn to the present system of affairs in Europe; for every one must allow, that the present system is far from being natural, and therefore it is not probable that it will long continue. The three great powers now in alliance may probably fall out among themselves, either about the conduct of the war, or the terms of any future treaty of peace; and any such accident, which we ought diligently to watch for, may furnish us with an opportunity to interpose again, in the affairs of Europe, with advantage to ourselves, as well as to the common cause; but our putting ourselves to any expence, either

about forming an army of observation, (which, I am afraid, will be made an army of vain opposition) or about assisting the king of Prussia, will only tend to prevent any such accident's happening, or our being able to make the proper advantage of it when it does happen. From all which I must conclude, that our giving 200,000*l.* for either of these purposes, is so far from being necessary or prudent, that it may be attended with consequences pernicious to the true interest of this nation, and to that of Europe in general, especially the electorate of Hanover, which, I heartily wish it were in our power to protect from any insult or invasion.

To this it was answered in general, that some of the other princes of Germany might perhaps join with the king of Prussia, or at least assist him privately with a large sum of money, which, with the addition of this 200,000*l.* might enable him to prolong the war, and in the mean time some accident might happen for dissolving the powerful alliance now formed against him; and as the grant of such a small sum could no way affect the prosecution of our war by sea and in America, we ought to make him such a small compliment, even tho' we were under no obligation by treaty to assist him.

The first article of March 10, was occasioned by the vote of credit, as it is called, agreed to the preceding session, and shews how much his majesty deserves such confidence from his parliament; for tho' that vote of credit was for a million sterling, yet, by this resolution, it appears, that his majesty raised but 700,000*l.* upon that credit, and of what was so raised and employed, an exact account was laid before parliament in this session, every article of which appeared to be so just and necessary, that no objection was made to any of them; and this prevented any opposition's being made to the first article of May 10, which was founded upon the following message, signed by his majesty, and presented to the house, May 17, by the lord Bateman.

GEORGE R.

His majesty relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful commons, and considering that in this critical conjuncture, emergencies may arise, which may be of the utmost importance, and be attended with the most pernicious consequences, if proper means should not immediately be applied to prevent or defeat them, is desirous, that this house will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences

pences of the war incurred or to be incurred, for the service of the year 1757; and to take all such measures, as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require.

GEORGE R.

This message being read by Mr. Speaker, it was resolved *nem. con.* that the same should be referred to the committee of supply, whereupon this article was resolved on by that committee, and upon the report agreed to by the house. And as a like message was, at the same time, sent to the house of lords, their lordships voted a most loyal address to his majesty upon the occasion, and agreed to this article, when it came before them, by way of a clause of appropriation, without any opposition.

These are all the articles of supply which stand in need of any particular notice or explanation; and as to the resolutions of the committee of ways and means, the first I have any occasion to take notice of, was that of January 24, which met with little or no opposition within doors, because of the necessity we were under; but by many without doors it was thought one of the worst ways we could take for raising of money; because every sort of lottery must give to every one who is able to purchase a ticket, the hopes of adding to his fortune without either industry or frugality, and consequently must diminish the industry of those who incline to be idle, and increase the luxury of those who incline to be extravagant; and as such inclinations are but too general among the people of every society, no wise government will ever voluntarily promote any scheme that may furnish the people, especially those of the poorer sort, with any ground for entertaining such hopes.

This was the objection made to the lottery itself, and when the scheme of the lottery appeared in publick, a multitude of objections were presently made to it, which it would be too tedious to give an account of; but in general I shall observe, that if our lotteries could be drawn at a less expence to the publick, a much better scheme might certainly be contrived; for the reason of having so many classes, and all of them to be determined by the drawing of one, was to lessen the publick expence, by shortning the time of drawing, whereas it might, I believe, be lessened by lessening the number of commissioners; but this I shall leave to those who have now the conduct of our publick affairs, and who seem resolved to carry them on,

not only with vigour, but with as much parsimony as is consistent with that vigour.

As to the resolution of March 14, it is surprizing there was not a much greater sum subscribed upon it, considering how soon the subscription, proposed by the resolution of April 28, was filled; for every one of the classes for life-annuities with survivorships, therein proposed, was very advantageous to the subscribers; and a subscriber upon the fifth class, had he lived till he was 85, might have had such a princely revenue coming in yearly, during the rest of his life, that I wonder the chance did not tempt numbers to subscribe into that class. A man of 50 years of age has not, it is true, an equal chance to live above 17 years \*, but if a million had been subscribed into that class, and one only of the subscribers had lived till he had been 85, tho' he was not perhaps a subscriber for above 100l. yet, from that time, he would have had an annuity of 50,000l. coming in yearly, during the rest of his life; and if five of them had arrived at that age, they would have had each an annuity of 10,000l. coming in yearly, during the rest of their respective lives.

With regard to the resolutions of March 21, the seventh and eighth were so far from being objected to, that they were highly applauded both within doors and without, by every man who wished well to his country, as they put an end to an expensive office which never was of any service to the publick; and it was hoped, that this was only the first step towards putting an end to every such office in this kingdom, which would be a great ease to the subject, an addition to the publick revenue, and a diminution of that pernicious fund, called the fund for corruption. But the sixth resolution, as it was general, and without any exception, raised some bustle in the city of London; because the Vintners company of London were expressly excepted out of the said act of the 12th of Charles the Second, and had never been any way subject to the wine licence office; and, accordingly, in preparing and passing this bill, care was taken to insert a clause for preserving the privileges of that company; but with a proviso, that no man, who after July 5, 1757, should be admitted to the freedom of that company, by redemption, and not in right of patrimony or apprenticeship, should be exempted from taking out a licence, or from the payment of the duty. And clauses were likewise inserted for preserving the privileges

\* See *Lond. Mag.* for 1752, p. 417.

leges of the two universities, and of the mayor and burgeses of St. Albans, as they likewise had been preserved by the said act of Charles the Second.

When the granting of licences to taverns and alehouses was first introduced, the design of it was, First, To take care that the keepers of such houses, should not encourage gaming, tippling, drunkenness, or any other disorder, in their houses. Secondly, To prevent their imposing upon their customers, by selling them bad liquors, or good liquors at too high a price; and, Thirdly, To prevent the setting up of a greater number of such houses in any place, than might be necessary, for the accommodation of travellers and for the convenience of the neighbourhood. And we have several old laws for enforcing the design in every one of these respects, particularly the last, with regard to taverns; for it was expressly provided, that none should ~~utter~~ wine by retail, in any other places than in cities, boroughs, port-towns, or market towns, or in Gravesend, Sittingborn, Tuxford, or Bagshot; and that not above two should be licensed in any one place, except in the cities therein mentioned, which were to be allowed a greater number, but no greater than was therein particularly limited to each.

Whilst this was the sole design, it was certainly right to vest the sole power of granting licences in the magistrates of corporations and the justices of the peace of the neighbourhood, because they must be the best judges of the conduct of such houses, and of the number that may be necessary for the purposes above mentioned; for every tavern or alehouse above that number is, and ought still to be deemed a publick nuisance. But ever since the consumption of strong liquors, and the granting of licences, came to be made a means for encreasing the publick revenue, the first design of granting licences has been entirely neglected, as to the two last of the three respects beforementioned, and even as to the first, it is but very seldom minded, tho' our constables are still bound by oath, to present any such tavern or alehouse.

But when the law was made in king Charles the Second's reign, for establishing the wine-licence office, and for laying a tax, or rent, as it is called in the act, upon all taverns, they could think of no way of raising the tax, but by vesting the sole power of granting licences in that office; but now that stamps have been invented, and a stamp office erected, I can see no reason why the sole power of granting licences should not have been restored to

the magistrates of corporations and the justices of the peace; for the licences granted by them might have been made liable to a stamp and a duty, as well as those that are to be granted by the stamp-office; and in this case, I believe, it would be pretty difficult to find a good reason, why the city of London or the universities should be exempted either from the stamp or the duty; for every tax ought to be made as equal as possible, because every man is bound to contribute to the publick revenue, in proportion to the benefit he receives from the publick protection, and this obligation the legislature ought to enforce as much as possible. But in the present case it was not, it seems, thought proper, to restore the power of granting licences to the magistrates of corporations and the justices of the peace, and therefore it was necessary to insert proper clauses for preserving the privileges of the two universities, and of the Vintners company in London.

[To be continued in our next.]

EXTRACTS from, and REMARKS upon  
the *Marquis of TORCY's MEMOIRS.*

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

ALTHO' we may give credit to the facts related by the marquis of Torcy, in his Memoirs, from his own personal knowledge, yet, with regard to the facts which he relates from the information of others, we may doubt of the truth of them, without being accused of any unreasonable scepticism. Of this last sort are all the schemes of violence which, he says, were proposed by those he calls Whigs, towards the latter end of queen Anne's reign, particularly the plot which, he says, was contrived by the Whigs, in case prince Eugene had arrived here about the beginning of November, 1711. The account he gives of it is as follows:

" Measures had been already concerted with the leaders, to march in procession, with a numerous retinue, to meet prince Eugene, and to introduce him with grand solemnity and triumph into London. Above two thousand horsemen were to be ready at his landing, to conduct him to town; and this publick entry was to be upon the very day that they exhibited their foolish ceremony of burning the pope's effigy; so that the two mobs combining should execute the plot, which was said to be approved of by a great number of lords, then met in parliament.

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The interest of the duke of Hanover was considered as inseparable from that of the Whigs, and of the emperor; therefore Bothmar's princefs was particularly desired to come over by the same party. But the queen's ministers having had timely notice of those conspiracies, took care to nip them in the bud. The earl of Strafford had orders to dissuade prince Eugene, who was then in Holland, from going over to England. Strafford's representations did not prevent this voyage, which had been long before agreed upon; but they delayed it long enough, to occasion some changes in England, and to weaken the enemy's party."

The marquis does not tell us what the representations were, that were made use of by the earl of Strafford; but he takes notice of some changes made here in the mean time, and then adds as follows:

"Prince Eugene came to London after all these changes, when Marlborough had reason to reproach him for having been so dilatory in his voyage, which might perhaps have been of service six weeks or a month sooner. "This delay, said Marlborough, is the unhappy effect of Austrian gravity, which has been so often fatal to the interests of that august family. A month ago our friends had a majority in the house of lords, they might have sent three or four of the chiefs of the opposite party to the Tower without any sort of difficulty. The vacant places would have been filled up to their mind, and the war continued on the ancient footing; but the creating of the twelve peers, and the arrival of the Scotch lords, have changed the face of affairs. We must now have recourse to more violent methods. There are still some hopes however; for all we have to do is to remove three or four persons, together with the high treasurer, who are possessed of the confidence of a silly woman, and govern her as they please. As soon as we have made these changes, things will return to their former course; the fleet, the army, the queen's household, are composed of honest people, who are for us. The chief minister has done all he could to expose us, and he has so well succeeded, that we cannot pursue our design with the same air of popularity as before."

He concluded his speech with advising prince Eugene "to behave himself with great moderation, to ask for nothing but what was reasonable, to gain the good opinion of the minister by all possible means, and to act so as to engage him, as well as the house of commons, to

grant powerful supplies for the next campaign, and especially for the Spanish war."

And after giving some account of prince Eugene's reception here after his arrival, January 16, 1711-12, and of the rebuffs he met with, the marquis goes on thus:

A "Notwithstanding the many obstacles which crossed prince Eugene's designs, and the repeated notices he received that the yacht, which the queen had ordered to be prepared for carrying him back to Holland, was ready to sail whenever he pleased to embark; yet he could not resolve upon his departure, even after having spent two months with little pleasure, and less profit, at London. He was determined, before he would absolutely give up all thoughts of destroying the new ministry, to try every possible means of succeeding, and to spare no sort of violence to carry a point which he could not obtain by his representations."

He consulted chiefly the duke of Marlborough and Bothmar, wanting to know their opinion in regard to what was to be done for the joint interest of the allies. Marlborough, comparing the state of England at that time, to the situation the kingdom was in, in the year 1688, said, that the present disorders required the same remedies as those, which the nation, and the prince of Orange, had used on that occasion. On the other hand Bothmar maintained, that those remedies were impracticable, and founded his opinion on this, that the body of the nation was not at all disposed to favour a revolution: "Therefore the miscarriage, said he, of such an enterprize, will load the authors of the unlucky project with the publick hatred."

Marlborough on the contrary affirmed, F "That the nation would give themselves very little trouble about the lives of three persons, the remainder of Cromwell's party, and that the Tories, in particular, would be still more indifferent about them. But to reconcile the two opinions, Marlborough proposed to employ a band of G ruffians, who were to be encouraged to stroll about the streets by night, and under pretence of buffoonry, to insult people going along; in short, to increase this licentiousness by degrees, so as daily to commit greater disorders. He pretended, that when the inhabitants of London were H accustomed to the insults of these night disturbers, it would not be at all difficult to assassinate such persons as they should think fit to get rid of, and to throw the whole blame thereof on that licentious band."

To the honour of prince Eugene, it is said, he rejected so odious a project; yet a much bolder scheme, and of a more detestable nature, is laid to his charge. It consisted, if we can depend upon the relations of some people, who perhaps were misinformed, in setting fire to different parts of the city of London, and pitching upon a time to put that purpose in execution, when the guards upon duty were commanded by an officer whom they could trust. Marlborough at the head of a strong party in arms, should appear when the fire was spreading its devastation; then seize on the Tower of London; next on the queen's person; afterwards oblige her to dissolve the parliament, and call a new one, in order to make a free inquiry into the correspondences and negotiations established with France, and to punish, with the utmost severity, those who had been concerned in them.

Whatever may be the truth, in regard to these different proposals, it is certain, that prince Eugene's notions, as well as those of Marlborough and Bothmar, were submitted to the opinion of Somers, Cowper, and Halifax, the principal Whigs; but they refused to declare their minds, much less to approve of any of those projects. They said they had incurred the displeasure of the people by prosecuting Sacheverel, tho' in a juridical way; that this had been a sufficient specimen to let them see, what they must expect from the public hatred and revenge, were they to render themselves accomplices of bloody and treasonable acts; that the most prudent and only legal step they could take, was to impeach the evil counsellors, and to proceed against them according to the ordinary forms. Their opinion was, that Bothmar should present a second memorial, more clear and more positive than the former, containing the severest complaints against the administration, whose maxims and conduct were all tending to enslave the nation. Bothmar had hitherto agreed to every scheme, in which the English only were concerned; but he refused to acquiesce in one, which he was to execute himself. He said, that he should run the risk of his head, were he to present such a memorial, without any orders from his master; that his compliance could go no further than to compose an anonymous writing, which should contain all that could be inserted in the memorial; that it should be printed in Holland, and published afterwards in England.

This offer being rejected, was afterwards, 1757.

wards disapproved of by the pensionary of Holland, who believed, that this sort of liberties only tended to widen the breach."

Now I cannot think, that those who were then the heads of the Whig party, would have formed such a foolish plot as the marquis, thus says, was to have been executed upon prince Eugene's arrival; for their enemies had then the power of the government in their hands, and would have prevented prince Eugene's being met by any such numerous body of horsemen.

It is true, we had then no such thing as a riot act; but the government had always, by the common law, a right to prevent any such numerous assembly of men, under any pretence whatever, as might be of dangerous consequence to the public peace; and for this reason it is, that no fair or market can be held, but by an express, or presumed grant, from the crown.

Then, as to the speeches and schemes, which the marquis has thus ascribed to the duke of Marlborough, they are so contrary to his character, that, I am convinced, the marquis must have been misinformed; and if his grace had ever made any such speeches, or proposed any such schemes, I cannot conceive how the marquis of Torcy could ever have had any certain information of them; tho' it is certain, that our streets were that year infested by such a band of ruffians as the marquis has mentioned; for we have a very particular account of them in the 324th Spectator, dated March 12, 1712, or what was then called 1711-12, as follows:

MR. SPECTATOR,

THE materials you have collected together towards a general history of clubs, make so bright a part of your speculations, that I think it is but a justice we all owe the learned world, to furnish you with such assistances as may promote that useful work. For this reason, I could not forbear communicating to you, some imperfect informations of a set of men (if you will allow them a place in that species of being) who have lately erected themselves into a nocturnal fraternity, under the title of the *Mobcock Club*, a name borrowed, it seems, from a sort of *Canibals* in India, who subsist by plundering and devouring all the nations about them. The president is stiled *Emperor of the Mobcocks*; and his arms are a Turkish crescent, which his imperial majesty bears at present, in a very extraordinary manner, engraven upon his forehead. Agreeable

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to their name, the avowed design of their institution is mischief; and, upon this foundation, all their rules and orders are framed. An outrageous ambition of doing all possible hurt to their fellow-creatures, is the great cement of their assembly, and the only qualification required in the members. In order to exert this principle in its full strength and perfection, they take care to drink themselves to a pitch, that is, beyond the possibility of attending to any motions of reason or humanity; then make a general rally, and attack all that are so unfortunate as to walk the streets thro' which they patrol. Some are knocked down, others stabbed, others cut and carbonadoed. To put the watch to a total rout, and mortify some of those inoffensive militia, is reckoned a *Coup d'éclat*. The particular talents by which these *Misanthropes* are distinguished from one another, consist in the various kinds of barbarities which they execute upon their prisoners. Some are celebrated for a happy dexterity in tipping the lion upon them; which is performed by squeezing the nose flat to the face, and boring out the eyes with their fingers: Others are called the dancing-masters, and teach their scholars to cut capers, by running swords thro' their legs; a new invention, whether originally French, I cannot tell: A third sort are the tumblers, whose office it is to set women on their heads, and commit certain indecencies, or rather barbarities, on the limbs which they expose. But these I forbear to mention, because they cannot but be very shocking to the reader as well as the Spectator. In this manner they carry on a war against mankind; and by the standing maxims of their policy, are to enter into no alliances but one, and that is offensive and defensive with all hawdy-houses in general, of which they have declared themselves protectors and guarantees.

I must own, Sir, these are only broken incoherent memoirs of this wonderful society, but they are the best I have been yet able to procure; for being but of late establishment, it is not ripe for a just history: And to be serious, the chief design of this trouble is to hinder it from ever being so. You have been pleased, out of a concern for the good of your countrymen, to act under the character of Spectator, not only the part of a looker-on, but an overseer of their actions; and whenever such enormities as this infect the town, we immediately fly to you for redress. I have reason to believe, that some thoughtless youngsters, out of a false notion of bravery, and an immoderate fond-

ness to be distinguished for fellows of fire, are insensibly hurried into this senseless scandalous project: Such will probably stand corrected by your reproofs, especially if you inform them, that it is not courage for half a score fellows, madd with wine and lust, to set upon two or three soberer than themselves; and that the manners of Indian savages are no becoming accomplishments to an English fine gentleman. Such of them as have been bullies and scowlers of a long standing, and are grown veterans in this kind of service, are, I fear, too hardened to receive any impressions from your admonitions. But I beg you would recommend to their perusal, your ninth speculation: They may there be taught to take warning from the club of duellists; and be put in mind, that the common fate of those men of honour was to be hanged."

I am, SIR,

Your most humble servant,

PHILANTHROS.

And as this infamous club is mentioned in several other numbers of the Spectator, it is therefore certain, not only that there was such a club of ruffians then existing, but that they had given a general alarm to the people; and I have since heard from some officers, who had been members of it, that some young noblemen, of what was called the Whig party, were at the head of it; but I never before heard, that it was originally founded on any political plan; yet this, I confess, may be true, tho' the secret was never communicated to any of the club, as no opportunity offered for putting the design in execution.

I am, &c.

A Dozen of REASONS for tolerating FORTUNE-TELLERS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IF you will insert what follows in your next Magazine, we may be of signal service to you, especially if you are unmarried; for we have several rich ladies, both young and old, with their fortunes at their own disposal, now applying to us, to know what sort of husbands they shall have; and by describing your person, with a proper recommendation, to any one of them you shall chuse, we shall shew how much we are, SIR,

Your sincere and hearty friends.

In the name, and by order of the society,  
Dr. Faustus, jun.

Conjuring-Hall, in the Old-Bailly, the 6th of the 10th of Oct. 1757.

*A Dozen of Reasons why the Sect of Conjurers, called Fortune-Tellers, should have at least as much Liberty to exercise their admirable Art, as is now granted to Methodists, Moravians, and various other Sorts of Conjurers.*

The reasons are, because

1. We can foretel what will happen to any person in this life, as certainly as any Methodist, or Moravian, can foretel what will happen to him in the next.

2. We never, or but very seldom, under pretence of our art, chowfe men, or even women, out of more money than they have in their pockets; whereas Methodists, Moravians, &c. have often by their art, chowfed both men and women out of their lands and tenements, and their fortunes in the publick funds, as well as their ready money.

3. We never send our followers away in an ill humour, or frightened at what we have told them; whereas Methodists, Moravians, &c. have terrified many of their followers out of their little wits, as Bedlam, and every private mad-house about town can testify.

4. We have often procured a rich wife for a poor man, without endeavouring to ingross to ourselves any, or perhaps but a very small share of her fortune; whereas if these pretenders to conjuration ever do such a good-natured action, it is with great difficulty that the husband can prevent his wife's giving the whole, or the greatest share of her fortune to them.

5. Tho' our merit in this respect may not, perhaps, be acknowledged by those who were the promoters of the late marriage act, yet all patriots who have studied any thing of our art, very well know, that the dispersing of the riches of a people into many hands, is an advantage to society in general, and therefore they must applaud these our patriotick endeavours.

6. We have prevented many a love-sick girl from putting an end to her life by the rope or the river, by foretelling her, that if she would have patience, she should certainly at last marry the man whom she loved; whereas, our antagonists have often made poor women lay violent hands on themselves; and but very lately they made a poor woman literally fulfil the scriptures, by pulling out one of her eyes; because, we suppose, they told her, that she had looked upon a handsome young fellow, of her acquaintance, with a longing eye.

7. We never, under pretence of our art, formed ourselves into such a society as might be of dangerous consequence to the

government under which we lived; but, on the contrary, in old times, when we were not only tolerated, but established by law, wise generals and ministers have often, by our means, inspired their armies with courage in battle, and their

A people with patience, under misfortunes. On the other hand Methodists, Moravians, and all such pretenders to conjuring, take from thence a pretence to form themselves into numerous societies, which are always dangerous, and often fatal to the government under which they live; B for as soon as by their numbers they have got power, they knock every man on the head, who presumes to tell his own fortune, or will not come to have his fortune told by them.

8. It is well known, that we were greatly encouraged, and much depended on, by the old Greeks and Romans; and as the people of fashion in this country are great admirers of the old Greeks and Romans, they ought to shew the same regard for our fraternity.

9. It is likewise well known, that the old Romans, whilst they had any religion or liberty amongst them, discouraged every sort of phanaticism: Witness, their famous prosecution and decree against the Bacchanalian love-feasts, and the instruction often given to their magistrates, *Ut omnem disciplinam sacrificandi, præterquam more Romano, abolerent* \*. And the reason for this instruction very much deserves the notice of this nation at present; for, says their consul, *Judicabant enim prudentissimi viri omnis divini humanique juris, nihil æque dissolvende religionis esse, quam ubi non patrio, sed externo ritu sacrificaretur*. Therefore, if the example F of the old Romans can have any weight, our present request must appear to be extremely modest.

10. We have generally, in all countries, been looked on as a very innocent, harmless sort of people; whereas, these phanaticks are the disturbers of all governments where they abound, nay, of any sort of government established by themselves; and in this country in particular, they were, by the murder of one of the best of our kings, tho' perhaps not one of the wisest, the original cause of the greatest misfortunes we now groan H under.

11. In every country some of our fraternity ought to have the chief management of state affairs, otherwise they can never guard against the designs of their enemies, nor expect success in any design of their own; and we must with grief observe,

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observe, that none of us seem, for many years, to have had any share in the government of this kingdom, whereas some of the most eminent among us, are always at the head of the councils of France; which is the true reason why they have been hitherto able, in the present war, to render abortive every naval expedition projected by this nation, and our statesmen have never been able to intercept or defeat any naval expedition projected by them, notwithstanding the confessed superiority of our naval power.

And, lastly, As we do not pretend to any divine inspiration, or to set up any new-fashioned publick worship, we cannot excite the jealousy, or provoke the resentment of the established church; which is very far from being the case of any of the phanatical conjurers now tolerated by law.

For these, and many other reasons, it is hoped, that we shall soon be allowed to have tabernacles in the outlets and by- corners of every city in the kingdom; for tho' some other sorts of conjurers may perhaps preach, with an intent to raise sedition, it is notoriously known, that we never prophesy with any such intent; and consequently are not within queen Elizabeth's act against false prophecies.

N. B. For the comfort of such of the fair sex as may desire to consult us privately, we shall, like other conjurers, still continue to give them compleat satisfaction at our private apartments.

*An Account of a Cure of a paralytic Arm, by Electricity; extracted from a Letter of Dr. Cheney Hart, to Mr. Watson. From the last Volume of the Philosophical Transactions.*

**E**LIZABETH Stokes, aged 23, was, in the beginning of January last, seized with a rheumatick kind of pain in her right arm, particularly about the wrist; and, in about two or three days time afterwards, the finger and thumb of that hand contracted up so close, that they could not be opened with any force the girl herself could use to them. In this manner she continued till January 17, when she came to our infirmary: Her hand and fingers then seemed to be greatly swelled, but close drawn together; her arm was pained from the contraction of her hand; and from a creeping pain she felt about her wrist and elbow, she was apprehensive those joints were about to be drawn up as the hand. She had at this time lost all kind of sensation in the hand

itself, which felt cold to the touch, and looked livid. In every other respect she was in perfect health. Imagining the contraction a consequence of the rheumatick pain, I advised her to the use of gum guaiac twice a day, with a julep of spir. mendereri, &c. as in our own pharmacopœia, and to rub the part affected well, thrice a day, with a flesh-brush, and afterwards with linimentum saponaceum. This she continued five days without the least observable alteration; when, finding her no better, I directed our apothecary, Mr. Winnal, to draw the electrical sparks from the contracted hand, and to communicate the shock also, by means of the wire-chain tied about her wrist from the suspending phial. This he undertook to do, on Friday the 23d, and, for the first half hour, the girl did not seem at all sensible of the electrical strokes; but after about 30 minutes, she said they gave her pain in that hand, and in about ten minutes more her fingers began to tremble and open so much, that we could easily separate them, and by degrees extend them all. After this the shock was given to the palm of her hand, to each finger separately, and to the thumb and wrist for about ten minutes longer, when the whole were become perfectly pliable and soft, and she could open and shut the hand herself, without assistance, and without pain; tho' she found herself unable to use those fingers very freely, they being very weak, as well as that wrist. We then rubbed the hand and wrist well with opodeldock, wrapt it up close in flannel, and recommended to her to repeat the rubbing it frequently thro' that day, and continue her guaiacum as before. She remained very easy and well all that day, but at night her hand began to be more painful, and she expressed a great fear, lest it should be contracted again, as she felt a creeping pain in all the inside of her arm. However, by repeated friction with the flesh-brush and opodeldock, this went off, and next morning she had no complaint in her arm or elsewhere. She was again electrified, this second day, about the hand, which remained open and pliable enough, and the operation was repeated every day for a week after, (tho' the contraction never returned again) till the shock began to be so painful, that she desired to be excused from it any more, and, as she seemed quite well; she was discharged as cured from the infirmary on January the 31st.

As she was a working servant to a family in the country, she returned to her business with the same ease as formerly before this contraction, and continued well till on February the ninth or tenth; when, being obliged to wash cloths from morning to night, that same evening, after the washing was finished, she felt her fingers and arm grow painful first, and in less than an hour's time they contracted, as they had done before. Attempts were immediately used by herself and the family to draw the fingers open, but in vain, and whenever they tried to force them open, they gave the girl most violent pain thro' that whole arm. On this she was brought back to our infirmary again, Feb. 13, and electrified as before, in the presence of myself and several gentlemen of this place. Her hand was now as closely contracted as seemed possible for the fingers to be drawn, and she had no sensation of heat or cold upon it, nor pain. The wire from the suspending phial being tied round that wrist, she applied her hand to the electrified conductor, and received repeated strokes, and some very strong ones, for 40 minutes before she felt any pain from it, or the fingers relaxed any at all; and we rubbed her frequently with the flesh-brush betwixt whiles, and tried to stir her fingers. After about 45 minutes, she said, each time she received the electrical shock, it gave her much pain, and then her first finger began to move a little, after that the second, and the third, and the thumb, till at length they were all opened and relaxed, and by repeated frictions and electrical strokes, for about an hour and twenty minutes, the motion of the hand was quite restored. I then directed it to be rubbed well with the opodeldock and covered with flannel, to keep it warm, and heard no more of her till seven o'clock at night, when her arm was become vastly painful, her fingers trembled and drew up a little, and the inside of the fore arm felt all knotty, and as if the muscles there were drawn like cords, and the whole hand and arm was sore. In this case I would have had some blood taken immediately from the arm; but, upon enquiry, I found her menses were upon her since the electrifying in the morning. I therefore only ordered a blister above the elbow of that arm, and a proportionate quantity of tinctura thebaica to be added to the linimentum saponaceum, with which her fore arm and hand were to be well rubbed. These applications soon took off the threatening symptoms, and next morning she was easy; the

knots in her arm almost quite disappeared, and she could move her finger pretty well. She was electrified the second day about ten minutes, but no longer, as it seemed unnecessary; and from this time was electrified no more, but continued the anodyne liniment every day, with the use of the flesh-brush, for about ten or twelve days longer, when she appeared perfectly well as before, and her fingers could be used and moved with ease. Nevertheless, to prevent a return, I directed an issue to be cut in that arm, and worn constantly, which she had done, and she had also a strengthening plaister about her wrist, as she said that was weaker than it should be. This was the whole of her treatment. She was kept a patient here till this day, March 20, when, as her disorder has no more returned, and she can move her fingers perfectly well, she was discharged from hence cured."

*From the same Volume of the Philosophical Transactions, we shall give An Account of Inoculation, by Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. which containing a History of the Introduction of Inoculation into these Kingdoms, tho' published so late, we imagine will be agreeable to our Readers.*

I HAD heard by several reports from China and Guinea, but especially from Turkey, of the inoculation (as it is called) of the small-pox; and took an opportunity, when the late Dr. William Sherrard was consul of the English nation at Smyrna, to desire the favour of him, it being an operation never practised in these parts, nor by some physicians thought practicable, to inform me of the truth and success of it. In answer to which he told me, that the consul from Venice residing there, a physician, Dr. Pylarini, had taken particular notice of that practice, and had promised to satisfy me about it; which he did by a letter, which was printed in the Philosophical Transactions in 1716, and I believe at Venice.

This notice lay asleep till the Hon. Mr. Wortley Montague, who being ambassador from England at the port, and the lady Mary, had inoculated their son at Constantinople, and wrote about this practice, and the advantages of it, to the court and their acquaintance here, and afterwards brought into England their inoculated son in perfect health.

The princess Anne, now princess royal of Orange, falling ill of the small-pox in such a dangerous way, that I very much feared her life, the late queen Caroline, when princess of Wales, to secure her other

other children, and for the common good, begged the lives of six condemned criminals, who had not had the small-pox, in order to try the experiment of inoculation upon them. But Mr. Maitland, who had inoculated at Constantinople, declining, for some reasons, to perform the operation, lest it should be lost, I wrote to Dr. Terry at Enfield, who had practised physick in Turkey, to know his opinion and observations about it; who returned me this answer, that he had seen the practice there by the Greeks encouraged by their patriarchs; and that not one in eight hundred died of that operation. Upon my speaking to Mr. Maitland, he undertook the operation, which succeeded in all but one, who had the matter of the small-pox put up her nose, which produced no distemper, but gave great uneasiness to the poor woman. After their recovery, in order to obviate the objection made by the enemies of the practice, that the distemper produced by it was only the chicken-pox, swine-pox, or the *petite vérole volagère*, which did not secure persons against having the true small-pox, Dr. Steigertahl, physician to the late king, and I, joined our purses to pay one of those, who had it by inoculation in Newgate, who was sent to Hertford, where the disease in the natural way was epidemical and very mortal, and where this person nursed, and lay in bed with one, who had it, without receiving any new infection.

To make a further trial, the late queen Caroline produced half a dozen of the charity-children belonging to St. James's parish, who were inoculated, and all of them, except one (who had had the small-pox before, tho' she pretended not for the sake of the reward) went thro' it with the symptoms of a favourable kind of that distemper.

Upon these trials, and several other in private families, the late queen, then princess of Wales, (who with the king always took most extraordinary, exemplary, prudent and wise care of the health and education of their children) sent me to ask my opinion of the princesses. I told her royal highness, that, by what appeared in the several essays, it seemed to be a method to secure people from the great dangers attending that distemper in the natural way. That the preparations by diet, and necessary precautions taken, made that practice very desirable; but that not being certain of the consequences, which might happen, I would not persuade nor advise the making trials upon patients of such importance to the

publick. The princess then asked me, if I would dissuade her from it: To which I made answer, that I would not, in a matter so likely to be of such advantage. Her reply was, that she was then resolved it should be done, and ordered me to go to the late king George the first, who had commanded me to wait on him upon that occasion. I told his majesty my opinion, that it was impossible to be certain but that raising such a commotion in the blood, there might happen dangerous accidents not foreseen: To which he replied, that such might and had happened to persons, who had lost their lives by bleeding in a pleurisy, and taking physick in any distemper, let never so much care be taken. I told his majesty I thought this to be the same case, and the matter was concluded upon, and succeeded as usual, without any danger during the operation, or the least ill symptoms or disorder since.

I have been consulted with upon the like occasion by many, and have been of opinion, that since it is reckoned, that scarce one in a thousand mingles having it sometime in their life, the sooner it is given them the better, notwithstanding the heat of summer, or cold of winter; the danger being greater from falling into the distemper naturally, than from the heat or cold of either.

What I have observed, which I think material, is not to inoculate such, as have any breakings out in their faces, soon after the measles, or any other occasion, whereby the small-pox were likely to be invited, and come in the face in greater number, and to make the distemper the more dangerous. Bleeding in plethoras, or gentle clearing of the stomach and intestines, are necessary; and abstinence from any thing heating, about a week before: And nothing else needful by way of preparation; and very little physick during the course of it, unless accidents happen.

The operation is performed by making a very slight narrow incision in the skin of the arms about an inch long; but great care should be had in making the incision, not to go thro' the skin; for in that case I have seen it attended with very troublesome consequences afterwards. After the incisions are made, a do sill dipped in the right matter of a favourable kind of small-pox, produced naturally, or by inoculation, is put into the wound, covered by a diapalma plaister for 24 hours, and then removed, &c. I have known, in scarcity of good matter in London, that it has been brought from Seven-oakes in Kent, and applied with good success.

Of above 200, that I have advised before the operation, and looked after during it and its consequences, but one has miscarried, a son of the duke of Bridgewater, (in whose family this distemper had been fatal) where the eruption of the small-pox was desperate, notwithstanding it was perfectly safe in his sister, who had undergone the same preparation, and was inoculated the same day, and with the same matter used for her brother.

Upon the whole it is wonderful, that this operation, which seems so plainly for the publick good, should, thro' dread of other distempers being inoculated with it, and other unreasonable prejudices, be stopped from procuring it.

One thing I have observed, that though the persons inoculated were advanced in years, it was equally successful as in younger persons."

**D**R. Brakenridge, in a letter to George Lewis Scot, Esq; concerning the present encrease of the people in Great-Britain and Ireland, thinks it may be proved, that there is no encrease at all from both our British isles, after the deduction of our losses; and that in England, taken by itself, the natives would be in a decreasing state, if it were not for the supplies from Scotland and Ireland. Dr. Halley has shewn, that the fencible men may be estimated as a fourth part of the whole people: In that case, the fourth part of the annual increase will likewise be the increase of the fencible men. Dr. Brakenridge has demonstrated in a former paper, that the annual encrease of the people of England does not exceed 18,000; therefore the annual encrease of the fencible men will not be above 4500. He supposes the encrease in Scotland and Ireland to be double of this proportion; consequently, if the people in those countries do not exceed 2,500,000, the annual encrease will be found to be 15,000, and the fencible men will be 3750; which number added to the encrease of England, will amount to a little above 8000 fencible men. From this number, all our publick losses, by sea and land, are to be deducted: If then our losses exceed this number, we are in a decreasing state. He computes, that in the last 66 years, we have lost 450,000 men. The loss of H

cannot have lost fewer than 250,000 men. By commerce and wars, we have lost 6800 annually: To these we may add 500 yearly drawn from Ireland and Scotland to recruit foreign regiments, with those who emigrate to our colonies and settlements, and such as are lost by the immoderate use of spirituous liquors; then the annual decrease will be at least equal to our encrease of fencible men. If there has been no encrease during that period of years, the people of England cannot exceed 5,500,000; because when computed from the number of houses, in the year 1710, they amounted only to 5,467,000. Dr. Brakenridge, in his former paper, supposed there might be some encrease, which added to the above, made about six millions. He is of opinion, that as the greatest part of those losses above-mentioned belong to England, because of its much greater trade, and the greater number of its people, it may be considered as in a decreasing state, which would be more plainly discovered, if it were not supplied from Scotland and Ireland. He observes, that the annual encrease of every million does not exceed one thousand; that allowing 14 millions of people to France, the annual encrease of her fencible men will not exceed 14,000; a number that cannot answer the losses in her frequent wars, her ordinary commerce at sea, and emigrations to her colonies: That thro' all Europe, the annual encrease of people must be much less than it was in former ages. The advancement of trade in the maritime countries, must greatly augment the loss of their fencible men. In Britain, one third of the encrease is destroyed by our concerns at sea; and, in Holland, perhaps the whole of it: In other nations superstitious celibacy produces the same effects. This computation is corroborated by the quantity of corn exported, which is now as great as it was forty years ago; besides, a great deal of it distilled, which was not formerly the case. A fifth part of our whole crop is exported annually: A quantity, that shews we want people to consume our natural produce, and that our country is but thinly inhabited.

The doctor, in his postscript says, that from the late survey for the window-light tax, it appears there are about 690,000 houses charged to that tax in England and Wales: He allows there may be 200,000 cottages, and granting six persons to one house, the whole number of inhabitants does not exceed 5,340,000. So that notwithstanding the supplies from Scotland, Ireland,

Ireland, and foreign countries, there must have been a decrease since the year 1710, when the number was computed at 5,570,000.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IF you apprehend the following experiments will convey some evidence of the superior utility of broad wheels, they are at your service, for your next month's Collection.

I am, &c.

VIATOR.

*Experiments tried with the Models of a broad and a narrow wheeled Carriage, both made of the same Weight, Height, and other Dimensions, by a Mathematical Instrument-maker. The broad Wheels not quite  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an Inch wide, the narrow ones more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an Inch.*

1. I TOOK a planed deal board, on which I set the carriage, loaded with six pound weight, which was drawn by means of a silken thread over a pulley. To draw it up a very gentle ascent, required the weight of 31 halfpence with the broad wheels, and 36 with the narrow ones.

N. B. *The halfpence were hung in a tin pan, which weighed eight halfpence, and is included in the above number, as well as all that follow.*

2. I turned the unplanned side of the board. To draw it up the same gentle ascent, required 39 halfpence with the broad wheels, 48 with the narrow ones.—

3. To draw it on a green cloth, required 27 halfpence with broad wheels, 32 with narrow ones.—4. On a gentle ascent on leather, the broad required 58 halfpence, the narrow 62.—5. On the same ascent on very coarse cloth, with some wrinkles and other obstacles, the broad wheels 78, the narrow 89.—6. On a higher ascent, over rough brown paper, four times doubled to make a sort of stop, the broad wheels 94, the narrow 102.—7. On soft clay, the board being level, the broad wheels 71, the narrow 96.—It is to be observed, that these broad wheels are but little more than twice as broad as the narrow ones, whereas the wheels of our common stage-waggon, when their edges are worn into a circular form, are little more than two inches, and consequently not above a quarter the width of nine inch wheels; and had there been the same difference in the wheels of these models, I make no doubt, but the

comparison would have turned out much more in favour of the broad wheels.—On sand, the narrow wheels, by two or three times going over, cut into the axle-tree, whereas the broad ones rolled over, every time lighter and easier than the foregoing.

A.—Having often, I believe I may say always, observed, that our carriers and stage-coach men, chuse to lay their greatest weights on the fore wheels of their carriages, my curiosity led me to make the experiment, which was the easiest of draught, the weight laid on the fore or hind wheels. Accordingly I loaded a waggon, First, The carrier's way, viz. four pounds on the fore wheels, and two pounds on the hind wheels, to draw which required on the plain board, on a gentle ascent, 45 halfpence.—I put the two pounds on the fore wheels, and the four pounds on the hind wheels, and it then required only 36.—I put the whole six pounds on the hind wheels, and it required only 29.—Up a steep ascent, the load being all laid behind, had a considerable advantage, but not so much as the above.—Secondly, I made a ridge with clay. To draw the carriage over it, loaded the carrier's way, viz. four pounds before and two behind, required 98 halfpence.—I changed the weight, and put the two pounds before, and the four behind, it then required but 65.—I put the whole weight behind, and then it required only 29.—Thirdly, I cut a deep notch in the board, in which I fixed the fore wheels, as in a slough or deep gutter. To draw it out, loaded the carrier's way, four pounds before and two behind, required 130 halfpence; the two pounds before and four behind, required 97; the whole weight behind only 28. If I had put the whole six pounds on the fore wheels, I do not doubt it would have required 150 halfpence, but I had not so many before me, and the above experiments were sufficient to convince me of the excessive folly of carriers and coachmen, in laying the heavy weight before rather than behind. I do not send you these experiments with any manner of expectation, that the carriers, or coachmen, who may happen to read, or be told of them, will ever get the better of their old prejudices, but to satisfy the curiosity of several of my friends, who were desirous of knowing the effect of these experiments.

FROM Mr. Thomas Chapman's *Cylinder-Maker's Instructor, and Vintner and Housekeeper's Director*, lately published, we shall give, for the benefit of such of our

our readers as live at a distance from any town, and may be at a great loss, especially in the winter time, for yest, to brew with, his directions to make an artificial yest, which, he says, will answer the purpose sktogether as well as the natural.

"Take two quarts of small beer, and one of isinglass; boil them together five or six minutes; put it into a can or pail, and whisk it till it comes to the consistence of yest; let it stand an hour after, then put it to your wort in the same manner you were used to do the natural yest; this will be sufficient to ferment a hog-head."

To the K——'s most excellent M——y.

The humble PETITION of P \* \* \* E. of C \* \* \* \*, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter,

Sheweth,

**T**HAT your petitioner being rendered by deafness, as useless and inefficient, as most of his cotemporaries are by nature, hopes, in common with them, to share your majesty's royal favour and bounty, whereby he may be enabled to save or to spend, as he may think proper, a great deal more than he possibly can at present.

That your petitioner having had the honour to serve your majesty in several very lucrative employments, seems thereby entitled to a lucrative retreat from business, and to enjoy *otium cum dignitate*; that is, leisure and a large pension.

Your petitioner humbly apprehends, that he has a justifiable claim to a considerable pension, as he neither wants, nor deserves, but only desires, and (pardon, dread Sir, an expression you are pretty much used to) insists upon it.

Your petitioner is little apt, and always unwilling, to speak advantageously of himself; but as some degree of justice is due to one's self, as well as to others, he begs leave to represent, that his loyalty to your majesty has always been unshaken, even in the worst of times: That particularly, in the late unnatural rebellion, when the young pretender had advanced as far as Derby, at the head of an army of at least three thousand men, composed of the flower of the Scotch nobility and gentry, who had virtue enough to avow, and courage enough to venture their lives in support of their real principles, your petitioner did not join him, as unquestionably he might have done, had he been so incited; but, on the contrary, raised,

October, 1757.

at the publick expence, sixteen companies, of one hundred men each, in defence of your majesty's undoubted right to the imperial crown of these realms; which service remains to this hour unrewarded.

Your petitioner is well aware, that your majesty's civil list must necessarily be in a very weak and languid condition, after the various and profuse evacuations it has undergone; but, at the same time, he humbly hopes, that an argument which does not seem to have been urged against any other person whatsoever, will not, in a singular manner, be urged against him, especially as he has some reasons to believe, that the deficiencies of the pension fund will by no means be the last to be made good by parliament.

Your petitioner begs leave to observe, that a small pension is disgraceful, as it intimates opprobrious indigence on the part of the receiver, and a degrading sort of dole or charity on the part of the giver; but that a great one implies dignity and affluence on the one side; on the other, esteem and consideration; which doubtless your majesty must entertain in the highest degree for those great personages, whose reputable names glare in capitals upon your eleemosynary list.

Your petitioner humbly flatters himself, that upon this principle, less than three thousand pounds a year will not be proposed to him, and if made gold, the more agreeable.

Your petitioner persuades himself, that your majesty will not impute this his humble application to any mean interested motive, of which he has always had the utmost abhorrence.

No, Sir! he confesses his weakness—Honour alone is his object, *honour* is his passion—that *boncur*, which is sacred to him as a peer, and tender to him as a gentleman; that *honour*, in short, to which he has sacrificed all other considerations. It is upon this single principle, that your petitioner solicits an *honour*, which at present in so extraordinary a manner adorns the British peerage, and which, in the most shining periods of ancient Greece, distinguished the greatest men, who were sed in the Prytaneum at the expence of the publick.

Upon this *boncur*, far dearer to your petitioner than his life, he begs leave, in the most solemn manner, to assure your majesty, that in case you shall be pleased to grant this his most modest request, he will honourably support and promote, to the utmost of his abilities, the very worst measures, that the very worst ministers

Qq q

can

can suggest; but at the same time should be unfortunately, and in a singular manner, be branded by a refusal, he thinks himself obliged in *honour* to declare, that he will, with the utmost acrimony, oppose the very best measures, which your majesty yourself shall ever propose or promote. A

And your petitioner, &c.

*An Account of some farther Improvements made in the Methods of DISTILLING great Quantities of SEA WATER, since the Publication of the Book on that Subject, by the Rev. Dr. Hales. (See our Vol. 1756, p. 125.)*

WHILE I was endeavouring farther to increase the quantity of distilled water by several kinds and degrees of ventilation, which proved ineffectual, it occurred in my thoughts to add to my still head, which had a swan neck on its top, a channel within side, near its lower part, to receive the condensed vapour which settles on and trickles down the inside of the head: The pipe thro' which the liquor runs, from this channel, uniting with the swan neck a little before it enters into the worm-pipe of the worm-tub. Both these joinings to be cemented close, with a paste made with a mixture of equal quantities of meal and chalk, with a little salt. By this means near double the usual quantity of liquor was distilled, and that without blowing showers of air up thro' the distilling liquor.

But in distilling mint, or pepper-mint no more was distilled than with the swan neck only. Hence it is probable, that no more vapour arose thro' the mass of herbs, than what could be carried off thro' the swan-neck: And consequently the channel below, within the head, was of no service towards encreasing the quantity of the distilled mint, or pepper-mint water; tho' it contributed considerably to increase the quantity distilled from pure water, from which a great quantity of weak arises.

It next occurred to my thoughts, to attempt a farther improvement in distilling, by a means which I had thought of many years since, and which could most commodiously be put in practice in the head of Mr. Durand's still, in St. Martin's-lane, which was well formed for the purpose; it having cylindrical circular upright sides, five inches and three quarters deep, and 12 inches and one quarter diameter, with a circular cover. In the head of this still, six flat pewter plates were set edgways, an inch distant from each other, with small channels at their lower edge, on both sides, to receive what liquor condenses on, and trickles down

from their surfaces into these small channels, which convey it at each end into the large circular channel. These partitions were soldered at each end to lifts of pewter, thereby to fix them, as in one frame, in a right position, and at proper distances from each other; and at each end, half an inch short of the diameter of the head, thereby to give room for the vapours the more freely to ascend, and come at the inside of the head.

The happy event of several trials was, that whereas a pint of water was five minutes in distilling in Mr. Durand's still when it had only the common lower channel within; yet when the swan-neck was added on the top, and six pewter partitions within the head, then a pint of water was, in several different trials, distilled in one minute and 40 seconds, in the presence of some of the commissioners of the victualling office: And not long before that, in 12 different trials, a pint was distilled in a minute and 20 seconds, with a variation only of two or three seconds each trial. Sometimes they were distilled in the same still at the rate of four gallons in an hour; in which only twelve pints were distilled in the common way; and sometimes the quantity distilled was in the proportion of five to two. These little variations were principally owing to the unavoidable different degrees of fire: Norwithstanding which, we see the benefit from these improved still-heads is very great. If, therefore, we make an estimate of the great quantities distilled from the trials which were made before the commissioners of the victualling office; of a pint being distilled in several trials in a minute and 40 seconds, which is but one third of the time, viz. five minutes, in which a pint was distilling in the common way; that is at the rate of 12 pints in an hour in the common way, and three times as much, viz. 36 pints, or four gallons and two quarts, by the improved method; which will amount to 50 gallons in 12 hours, with this small still, which is but 15 inches diameter within at its widest part, and contains six or seven gallons: And in a still about 22 inches wide, which would contain 30 gallons, and have double the surface of water that Mr. Durand's has, an hundred gallons will be distilled in 12 hours: And a still 32 inches wide would distil 200 gallons in 12 hours. This, supposing there is no delay in refilling the still, and bringing the cold water to a boiled heat; which inconvenience is remedied by Mr. Wyche's happy contrivance, viz. by causing the hot water at the upper part of the worm-pipe

pipe tub to run into the still, thro' a pipe with a turn cock, as fast as the liquor distils off. This hot water to be conveyed by a pipe some depth below the surface of the water in the still; lest, if spread on the surface of the water, it might check the ascent of the rising vapours. And for the like reason it will be well to have the cold water poured from time to time into the worm-tub cooler, thro' a funnel with a long pipe to it, to convey the cold water in at some depth, thereby the better to prevent the cooling of the upper hot water which is to run into the still. And it may be well to have a cover to the worm-tub with a wide hole in its middle, thereby to prevent the overflowing of the water by the heeling of the ship.

Powdered chalk, to prevent the rising of the spirit of the bitter salt, must, from time to time, be put into the still, at a proper hole in the head, thro' a short pipe reaching below the lower edge of the pewter partitions, lest the falling chalk should fill up some of the small channels of the partitions, in the proportion of half an ounce to a gallon of water. This hole to be immediately closed, to prevent a considerable abatement of the quantity distilled.

Blowing showers of air up thro' the distilling liquor does not, in any degree, cause the increase of the quantity distilled; which remarkable event, Mr. Durand and I observed in both our stills, viz. probably because the ascending vapour is so fully saturated with moisture, that it can contain no more. A happy event, that such great quantities of water can thus be distilled, without the trouble of blowing air up thro' it.

If this new distilled water should have a vapid taste, it will probably soon be made more palatable, by blowing showers of fresh air up thro' it.

The sum of the inner surface of Mr. Durand's still, is equal to 324 square inches. And the sum of the surfaces of both sides of the six pewter partitions, which are six inches and a half deep or broad, is 288 square inches, nearly equal to the inner surface of the still. Thus the good effect of thus increasing the inner surface of the still, for the ascending vapours to condense on, is thereby to procure a proportionably greater quantity of distilled liquors.

If a still-head of the same shape as Mr. Durand's is 24 inches diameter, then its inner surface will be equal to 1000 square inches; and the sum of the surface of both sides of 20 pewter midribs, seven inches broad, and at each end half an

inch short of the inside of the still-head, to leave free room for the vapours to ascend, will be equal to 2765 square inches, viz. almost twice as much as the surface of the still head. Whence it is reasonable to conclude that proportionably more will be distilled.

Such a still-head, made large, may probably be commodiously adapted, well closed, to the mouth of one of the ship boilers, with a worm tub refrigeratory on the out-side of the cook-room, if there is not room for it within; or the still may be in an iron stove frame.

And whereas the heeling of a ship, when it goes upon a wind, would much disturb the running of the condensed liquor in the channels within the still-head; this inconvenience may effectually be prevented by placing the long strait nose or pipe of the still, pointing to the head or stern of the ship; and by fixing a pipe on each side of the still-head, at the lower part, to convey the liquor from the great round channel within, so as to run into the nose-pipe a little before its lower end enters the upper part of the worm-tub pipe; by which means the distilling liquor will always find a ready passage thro' that side pipe, which, by the heeling of the ship, is lowest.

*From Mr. Grosse's Voyage to the East-Indies.*

*Account of a very remarkable Island near Bombay in the East-Indies.*

“**O**Veragainst the castle of Bombay, at the distance of five miles, lies the very small, but famous, island of Elephanta. It can at most be about three miles in compass, and consists of almost all hill; at the foot of which as you land, you see, just above the shore, on your right, an elephant, coarsely cut out in stone, of the natural bigness, and at some little distance, not impossible to be taken for a real elephant, from the stone being naturally of the colour of that beast. It stands on a platform of stones of the same colour. On the back of this elephant was placed standing, another young one, appearing to have been all of the same stone, but has been long broken down. Of the meaning, or history of this image, there is no tradition old enough to give any account.

Returning then to the foot of the hill, you ascend an easy slant, which about half way up the hill brings you to the opening or portal of a large cavern hewn out of a solid rock, into a magnificent temple; for such surely it may be



termed, considering the immense workmanship of such an excavation; and seems to me a far more bold attempt, than that of the pyramids of Egypt. There is a fair entrance into this subterraneous temple, which is an oblong square in length about 80 or 90 feet, by 40 broad. The roof is nothing but the rock cut flat at top, and in which I could not discern any thing that did not shew it to be all of one piece. It is about 10 feet high, and supported towards the middle, at equi-distance from the sides, and from one another, with two regular rows of pillars of a singular order. They are very massive, short in proportion to their thickness, and their capital bears some resemblance to a round cushion, pressed by the super-incumbent mountain, with which they are also of one piece. At the further end of this temple are three gigantic figures, the face of one of them is at least five feet in length, and of a proportionable breadth. But these representations have no reference, or connection either to any known history, or to the mythology of the Gentoos. They had continued in a tolerable state of preservation and wholeness, considering the remoteness of their antiquity, until the arrival of the Portuguese, who made themselves masters of the place, and in the blind fury of their bigotry, not suffering any idols but their own, they must have been at even some pains to maim and deface them, as they now remain, considering the hardness of the stone. It is said they even brought field-pieces to the demolition of images which so greatly deserved to be spared for the unequalled curiosity of them. Of this queen Catherine of Portugal was, it seems, so sensible, that she could not conceive that any traveller would return from that side of India, without visiting the wonders of this cavern; of which too the sight appeared to me to exceed all the descriptions I had heard of them. About two thirds of the way up this temple, on each side, and fronting each other, are two doors or outlets, into smaller groots or excavations, and freely open to the air. Near and about the door way, on the right hand, are also several mutilated images single and in groupes. In one of the last, I remarked a kind of resemblance to the story of Solomon dividing the child, there standing a figure with a drawn sword, holding in one hand an infant with the head downwards, which it appears in act to cleave through the middle. The outlet of the other on the left hand, leads into an area of about twenty feet

in length, and 12 in breadth, at the upper end of which, as you turn to the right, presents itself a colonnade covered a-top, of ten or 12 feet deep, and in length answering to the breadth of the area; this joins to an apartment of the most regular architecture, an oblong square, with a door in perfect symmetry, and the whole executed in quite a contrary taste and manner from any of the oldest or best Gentoos buildings anywhere extant. I took particular notice of some paintings round the cornices, not for any thing curious in the design, but for the beauty and freshness of the colouring, which must have lasted some thousands of years, on supposing it, as there is all reason to suppose it, cotemporary with the building itself. The floor of the apartment is generally full of water, its pavement or ground-work not permitting it to be drawn off, or to be soaked up. For it is to be observed, that even the cavern itself is not visitable after the rains, until the ground of it has had time to dry into a competent hardness.

The reader too will please to observe, that in the dimensions I have ventured to give, I am far from warranting the exactness, any further than to the best of my gross guess by the eye; and if any one shall hereafter, on a personal survey, or on a competent draught of it, think I have exaggerated its importance, I hope he will only pity my misapprehensions, and acquit me of any design of imposing on him, by dealing in the marvellous, nothing being certainer, than that I have said no more of it, than as it struck me, at the sight of it, and still remains on my memory.

This place too being so near Bombay, affords the English inhabitants, not only an easy opportunity of gratifying their curiosity, in visiting so remarkable a spot, but occasionally of a very agreeable party of pleasure. Sometimes, in the way thither, they dine at Butcher's Island, which is two miles nearer to Bombay, on account of the conveniency of the officer's house to receive them, an ensign's guard being kept there. Others again prefer carrying their provisions with them, and dine in the cave itself, than which in the very sultriest days of the heats, there cannot be imagined a cooler pleasanter retreat. For tho' the air be almost on fire round you, you are no sooner entered the cave, than you are refreshed with a sensible coolness; the three openings above-mentioned, not only furnishing sufficient light, but a thorough draught of air, that

that does not so much convey freshness into the cave, as it receives it from constant temperature, preserved to it by its impenetrability to the sun, from the thickness of the mountainous mass above it. And even the light that comes into it through the portals has lost, by the way, all the force of those fiery particles to which it gives so great an activity. For, it is observed in India, as well as in all hot countries, that the exclusion of light is in some measure an exclusion of heat, and that but darkening an apartment only, sensibly cools. This rule too admits of no exception, except in places where the soil and situation are of such a nature, as to continue the heat, even after the actual presence of the sun is withdrawn; as in Gambroon on the coast of Persia for example, where a high massive hill behind it, to which it is a kind of focal point, and the bituminous quality of the earth, and the circumstances that do not allow of the air's cooling between the sun-set and sunrise.

But, asking pardon for this digression, and resuming my present subject, I am to observe that, for the rest, this island contains nothing more that is worthy of notice. There are not above two or three huts upon it; which is not surprizing considering the little land there is to cultivate, and that there is no water on it, but what is saved from the rains. The growth of the hill itself is only underwood, and grass; which in the dry season is often set on fire, and will continue burning for three or four days; which has this benefit, of fertilizing any cultivable spots on it, and of the salts being washed down by the rains into the lower grounds, a practice that is much followed in all those countries, which they call, burning the land."

*Extract of a private Letter from the Hague, Oct. 5.*

"I HAVE procured a copy of that letter of the king of Prussia about which you wrote to me. It is as follows:—"

"I just now hear, that the business of a neutrality for the electorate of Hanover, is not yet dropt. Can your majesty have so little constancy and firmness, as to sink under a few cross events? Are affairs in such a bad plight, that they cannot be retrieved? Consider the step which your majesty purposes to take, and that which you have made me take. You are the cause of all the misfortunes that are ready to fall upon me. I never would have broken my alliance with France, but for

your fair promises. I repent not of any treaty with your majesty; but do not shamefully abandon me to the mercy of my enemies, after having brought upon me all the powers of Europe. I expect that your majesty will remember your engagements, renewed the 26th past, and that you will not listen to any engagement in which I am not comprehended."

"The declaration delivered to Mr. Michell, dated September 16, which is considered here as an answer to this letter you have seen in the Gazette.

P. S. I am sensible my translation of the aforesaid letter doth not do justice to the original, which therefore I send you."

*Je viens d'apprendre qu'il est encore question d'un traité de neutralité pour l'électorat d'Hanovre. V. M. aurait-elle assez peu de confiance & de fermeté pour se laisser abattre par quelques revers de fortune? Les affaires sont si délabrées, qu'on ne puisse les rétablir? Que V. M. fasse attention à la démarche qu'elle m'a fait faire. Elle est la cause des malheurs pressés que je subis. Je n'aurais jamais renoncé à l'alliance de la France sans toutes les belles promesses qu'elle m'a faites. Je ne me repens point du traité que j'ai fait avec V. M. Mais qu'elle ne m'abandonne point lâchement à la merci de mes ennemis après avoir attiré toutes les forces de l'Europe contre moi. Je compte que V. M. se rappellera de ses engagements réitérés le 26. du passé, & qu'elle n'entendra à aucun engagement que je n'y sois compris."*

The declaration, referred to above, was as follows:

"The king having ordered an account to be given him of the representations of M. Mitchell, in relation to some overtures made by his majesty's electoral ministers concerning the checks received in Germany, hath commanded, that answer be given to the king of Prussia's minister, that it never was his majesty's intention, that the said overtures, made without the participation of the British council, should have the least influence on his majesty's conduct as king. His majesty sees, in the same light as before, the pernicious effects of the union between the courts of Vienna and Versailles, which threaten a subversion of the whole system of public liberty, and of the independance of the European powers. He considers, as a fatal consequence of this dangerous connection, the cession made by the court of Vienna, of the ports of the Netherlands to France, contrary to the faith of the most solemn treaties, and in such a critical situation. Whatever may be the sup-  
eols

cess of arms, his majesty is determined to act in constant concert with the king of Prussia, in employing the most efficacious means to frustrate the unjust and oppressive designs of their common enemies : And the king of Prussia may assure himself, that the British crown will continue to fulfil, with the greatest punctuality, its engagements with his Prussian majesty, and to support him with firmness and vigour."

Whitehall,

HOLDERNESSE.

Sept. 16, 1757.

*Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated Aug. 15.*

**I** SET out for Fort Edward last Tuesday, about ten in the morning, and found a vast militia all along the road. Three miles on this side the fort I met an express, who informed me Fort William-Henry had surrendered that morning about seven o'clock. This news obliged me to ride smartly along, tho' the night was dark, and about half an hour after eight I got opposite the fort, this side the river, where I found Sir William Johnson encamped with about 2500 of the militia. A little before night I got into the fort, and in about seven minutes time we were alarmed by a heavy firing of musquetry at the camp over the river, on which the ramparts, and all the lines without, were manned, expecting the place to be invested. About a quarter of an hour after, Sir William sent word, that their enemies had seen some Indians in the woods, on which they fired, and that it had not been in his power to hinder the bulk of the militia from doing the same ; but that he had got them settled, and sent scouts into the woods, to make what discoveries they could. After this was over, a gentleman gave me the following account of the siege and surrender of Fort William-Henry.

That a runner had brought the account, that in the morning, on the 9th, they held a council of war, and finding no succours could be expected time enough, and they having burst their two 32 pounders, two 18 pounders, two 12 pounders, two nine pounders, and two brass mortars, and but 17 shells left, they concluded to hoist the white flag ; which Montcalm answered, and the general officers met half way between the two camps, and agreed to the following capitulation : That we were to march out with all the honours of war, with drums beating, colours flying, with their arms charged, a field-piece and march lighted ; that they were to take as much baggage as the men could carry on their backs,

and that they were to be escorted by their grenadiers within two miles of Fort Edward, where we were to receive them with 500 of our troops, and col. Young to remain as a hostage for the safe return of their escort. This day our officers and men spent in packing up their most valuable effects. Next morning general Webb ordered 500 picked grenadiers to be drawn out in order to meet our men and the escort ; but at seven o'clock we saw about 30 of our people coming running down the hill out of the woods, along the road that comes from Fort William-Henry, mostly stripped to their shirts and breeches, and many without shirts, who gave the following account : That agreeable to the capitulation, our men, with their escort, were drawn out in their lines, when Montcalm called aside our field officers, and said, the Indians always expected, and would have plunder ; and for fear of bad consequences, advised them to give their packs to them, which they did, tho' with reluctance : As soon as the Indians got them, they began to massacre all the sick and wounded within the lines, and before both armies ; next they hauled all the Negroes, Mulattoes, and Indian soldiers, out of the ranks, butchering and scalping them ; when our men began to march, they then began, without distinction, strip and tomahawked both officers and men, and all in the greatest confusion took to their heels ; and thus those that came in made their escape. General Webb ordered out 500 men to meet and cover our flying parties.

Just as I was coming away, the army was drawing up to march from Fort Edward towards the Lake ; but one who left it about two hours after says, that on a scouting party coming in, there were orders to halt, on what account we have not heard ; but I am afraid they have demolished the fort, and are gone ; for on Wednesday we saw a great smoke ascend about that place.

Sunday, half after one. Just now I have heard that col. Monro and Young, with several officers, are safe with Montcalm, and about 300 men, several of whom he took from the Indians, which are all gone : Perhaps Dr. Colhoun is with them. This town is now enclosed. Those who were made prisoners at Fort William-Henry, are going to York to guard the fort, as they by capitulation are not to be employed in the field against the French these 18 months.

New-York, Aug. 19. The following is printed here by order.

Fort

Fort William-Henry, being on the 3d instant besieged by a great army of the French, was, on the 19th instant, after a vigorous resistance, obliged to yield to the superior force of the enemy. Thus far is certain, but as to some circumstances attending what follows, we wait for confirmation. What at present is generally received among us as truth, is, That the enemy consisted of at least 8000 men; some make the number much greater, and carry it even to 14 or 15,000: That the greatest part were regular troops; to these were added about 1000 French Indians, and that the rest of their army were Canadians: That our garrison consisted of between 2 and 3000: That they sustained the siege till they could hold out no longer, and had burst the greatest part of their cannon, and spent almost all their ammunition. How many of the garrison were lost in the siege is not yet known, (some say about 100;) nor the number of the enemy that were slain (but it is said about 14 or 1500:.) That the fort submitted upon a capitulation, with leave to march out with their arms and baggage, some ammunition, one piece of cannon, and all the honours of war: That the French immediately after the capitulation, most perfidiously let their Indian bloodhounds loose upon our people; whereupon a few ran off with their arms and light clothing that they had upon their backs during the siege, and were pursued by the Indians six or seven miles on their way to Fort Edward; all the rest were stripped stark-naked; many were killed and scalped, officers not excepted. All the English Indians and Negroes in the garrison were seized, and either captivated or slain. The throats of most, if not all the women, were cut, their bellies ripped open, their bowels torn out and thrown upon the faces of their dead and dying bodies; and, it is said, that all their women were murdered in one way or other: That the children were taken by the heels, and their brains beat out against the trees or stones, and not one of them saved. Some of the fugitives that reached New-York on this day, affirm this, as what they saw in the whole, or in great part executed before they escaped! The report of such cruelty and barbarity could hardly be believed, were we not assured of the horrible massacre of several hundreds of general Braddock's wounded men; of whom we hear not of one that survived the carnage; were we not also assured of the murder of all the sick and wounded of the garrison at

Oswego, notwithstanding the previous capitulation.

It is certain, that the growth of the British colonies has long been the grand object of French envy; and, it is said, that their officers have orders from their superiors to check it at all events, and to that end, to make the present war as bloody and destructive as possible! It is evident, that all their measures tend this way. Who can tell, that one of the 200 that fell into their hands in the last month near Ticonderoga, (see p. 457.) has been spared? And is not every news-paper still stained with the innocent blood of women and children, and of unarmed sufferers, who were ploughing their land, or gathering in their harvest, on our frontiers?

To what a pitch of perfidy and cruelty is the French nation arrived! Would not an ancient heathen shudder with horror, on hearing so hideous a tale? Is it the most christian king that could give such orders? Or could the most savage nation ever excuse such French barbarity? Besides this, was it ever known in the Pagan world, that terms of capitulation were not held inviolably sacred?

Surely, if any nation under the heavens was ever provoked to the most rigid severities in the conduct of a war, it is ours! It is hard for an Englishman to kill his enemy that lies at his feet begging his life; But will it not be strictly just, and absolutely necessary, from henceforward, that we (for our own security and self-preservation, and to prevent the further shedding of innocent blood) make some severe examples of our inhuman enemies, when they fall into our hands? Will not our armed men be obliged for the future, to reject all terms of capitulation, and not to ask quarter, but, on the contrary, to sell their lives as dear as they can? Consider of it, my countrymen, take advice, and speak your minds."

New-York, August 22. *Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated Aug. 17.*

"This morning arrived here several officers, which had been missing, and thought to be killed, who say, they all turned back to Montcalm at Fort William-Henry, with col. Monro, who, with col. Young, are all safe arrived at Fort Edward, and may be expected here to-morrow, col. Young excepted, he being wounded. They do not think we had above ten or twelve killed after the place was taken; but that the Indians had carried off several prisoners, whom Montcalm engaged, upon his honour, to re-

turn safe, as soon as he came up with them. The fort is entirely destroyed, and all our entrenchments filled up, but they have left their own standing."

*ARTICLES of Capitulation granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Monro, for his Britannick Majesty's Garrison of Fort William-Henry, the retrenched Camp adjoining, and all their Dependencies, by the Marquis de Montcalm, General of his most Christian Majesty's Troops in Canada, the 9th of August, 1757.*

Article I. That the garrison of Fort William-Henry, and the troops which are in the retrenched camp, being joined, shall march out with their arms, and the usual honours of war, with the baggage of the officers and soldiers only; they shall be escorted by a detachment of French troops, and by some of the officers, or interpreters attached to the savages, and to march to-morrow morning early.

II. The gate of the fort shall be delivered up after the capitulation is signed, to the troops of his most christian majesty, and the retrenched camp, immediately on the departure of the British troops.

III. All the artillery, warlike stores, provision, and, in general, every thing except the effects of the officers and soldiers, shall, upon honour, be delivered to the troops of his most christian majesty, as is already specified in the first article; and for that purpose, there shall be delivered, with the capitulation, an exact inventory of all the stores mentioned in this article. Provided always, that this article shall extend to the fort, retrenchment, and dependencies.

IV. The garrison of the fort, troops in the retrenchment and dependencies, shall not serve for the space of 18 months, to commence from this day, neither against his most christian majesty, or his allies, and there shall be delivered, with the capitulation, an exact state of the troops, in which shall be specified, the names of the officers, engineers, artilleryists, commissaries, and all employed.

V. All the officers and soldiers, Canadians, women, and savages, which have been made prisoners by land since the commencement of the war in North-America, shall be delivered, in the space of three months, at Carrillon; and, according to the receipt which shall be given by the French commanding officers, to whom they shall be delivered, an equal number of the garrison of Fort William-Henry shall be capitulated to serve agreeable to the return given in by the English officer of the prisoners he has delivered.

VI. An officer shall be given as an hostage till such time as the detachment returns, which shall be given as an hostage to his Britannick majesty's troops.

VII. All the sick and wounded that are not in a condition to be transported to Fort Edward, shall remain under the protection of the marquis de Montcalm, who will take proper care of them, and return them as soon as recovered.

VIII. Provision for the subsistence of the British troops, shall be issued for this day and to morrow only.

IX. The marquis de Montcalm, being willing to shew col. Monro, and the garrison under his command, marks of his esteem on account of their honourable defence, gives them one piece of cannon, of six pounder.

Done in the trenches before Fort William-Henry, August 9, 1757.

GEORGE MONRO.

Agreed to in the name of his most christian majesty, agreeable to the power invested in me by the marquis de Vaudreuil, his governor-general and lieutenant-general of New France.

MONTCALM.

*The Marquis de Montcalm's Letter to Col. Monro, requiring him to deliver up the Fort. Dated August 3, 1757.*

S I R,

"I have this morning invested your place with a numerous army, a superior artillery, and all the savages from the higher parts of the country; the cruelty of which, a detachment of your garrison have lately too much experienced. I am obliged in humanity to desire you to surrender your fort. I have it yet in my power to restrain the savages, and oblige them to observe a capitulation, as hitherto none of them are killed, which will not be in my power in other circumstances; and your insisting on defending your fort, can only retard the loss of it a few days, and must of necessity expose an unlucky garrison, who can receive no succour, considering the precautions I have taken. I demand a decisive answer immediately, for which purpose I have sent the Sieur Funtrune, one of my aid de camps. You may credit what he will inform you as from me. I am,

with respect, S I R,

Your most humble,  
most obedient servant,

MONTCALM.

Philadelphia, Aug. 5. In a letter from Fort Johnson, dated July 31, it is said, that that fort was like to have been taken

on the 13th of that month in the following manner, viz. That as some negro wenchcs were milking the cows at night, they were seen by the enemy, who proposed to rush into the place. when the gates were opened to let in the wenchcs, and by that means to have surprized the A garrison, which they had almost effected; for as soon as the negroes knocked, the serjeant immediately opened the gate for them, and had but just shut it, when nine or ten of the enemy came up to it; upon which the centries challenged, and fired some shot at them, which was returned B for some time, but without any execution on either side: That when the firing ceased for a while, but began again; the cannon of the fort was then fired to alarm the country; upon which the people got all to their arms, and were ready to come to the assistance of the garrison; which C being observed by the enemy, they thought proper to retreat: That since this affair happened three people have been killed, and nine carried off from the Mohawk river; and at lake George several killed and taken; that three of the garrison were chased, on the 20th of last month, D by three French Indians, in sight of the fort; and that Sir William Johnson had ordered out a party of Mohawks after them, but they could not come up with them. That Sir William had received advice from the six nations, that there was a large army of French and Indians E coming, by the way of Oswego, to the Mohawk river; at the same time begging that he would send a body of men to join them (the six nations) in order to give them battle, before they come to the frontiers: And that he, Sir William, intends to march the militia of the country, which, F with the six nations, will make a considerable army.

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS  
in AMERICA, continued from p. 400.

THE only British plantation upon the continent of America we have now G remaining to give an account of, is that which is now called Georgia. This part of the continent was included within the first grant of Carolina, but continued a desert unpossessed by any Europeans, till the grantees of Carolina sold and resigned their right to the crown, as I have before related: And the establishment of this new colony, was perhaps owing to a parliamentary enquiry into the state of our H goals, which was made in the year 1728. By this enquiry the wretched condition of confined debtors, and the extortions and

October, 1757.

oppressions they were subjected to by gaolers, came to be made known to people in high station; and this excited the compassion of some gentlemen, to think of some method of relieving the poor from that distress they are often involved in, without any fault of their own, or by some error in their conduct, which deserves pity rather than punishment.

As the proprietors of Carolina had, about the same time, surrendered their charter to the crown, and as the southern part of the country contained within that charter, that is to say, the whole country to the southward of the river Savannah, still continued unplanted, and was deemed to be not only a good climate but a fertile soil, this suggested to those gentlemen, the thought of settling a new colony in that country, by carrying over thither, at the publick expence, or by charitable contributions, all such as could no way provide for themselves here at home, and thereby enabling them to become useful to, instead of being a burthen upon their native country.

Tho' this design, I say, was probably D formed in the year 1729, yet they could not begin to carry it into execution until the year 1732, when a number of humane gentlemen united together, and joined in a petition to his majesty, for a grant of that part of Carolina lying south of the river Savannah; and for incorporating them, as trustees for establishing a colony in that part of the country. This petition his majesty readily complied with; and a charter being accordingly granted, to the noblemen and gentlemen therein named, June 3, 1732, a charitable contribution was presently set on foot for sending a number of poor people over to that country, to which the trustees had, in their charter, given the name of Georgia. On July 7, the lord viscount Percival, now earl of Egmont, who had been one of the principal promoters of this charitable undertaking, and by the charter appointed president of the trustees, took the oath as such, for the faithful execution of his office, before the barons of the Exchequer; and, on the 20th, the trustees held their first regular meeting and ordered a common seal to be made, and that, as soon as it should be made, commissions should be issued to H several noblemen and gentlemen for collecting benefactions, which was accordingly done, and the benefactions came in so fast, that, before the end of October, they chose, out of great numbers that offered, 100 of the greatest objects of charity, and the most fit for beginning a colony,

R r r

\* N. B. There were only 78th granted, the other undivided 2th being the property of the earl of Granville.

lony, to be sent over directly, for which purpose a proper transport ship was chartered, and every thing necessary provided.

On November 6, these 100 persons were embarked at Gravesend, and provided not only with necessaries for their voyage, but also with arms and ammunition for their defence, all manner of tools for agriculture, and provisions for several months after their landing. But what was most extraordinary, James Oglethorpe, Esq; now lieut. gen. Oglethorpe, who had been one of the first and most zealous promoters of this design, resolved to go along with them, and to go in the same ship, in order to see that they were well treated while on board, and to take care of them after their landing, and all at his own expence; an instance of generosity and publick spirit, and of contempt of fatigue as well as danger, which few ages or nations can boast. Accordingly he embarked as soon as the ship was ready to sail; and he took such care of the people, that they all arrived safe and in good health at Charles-town in Carolina, on January 13, 1733, except two sickly children who had died in the voyage.

On January 13, the governor of Carolina published a proclamation for encouraging contributions to this useful and charitable design; and, in a few days, this new colony, with their leader set sail again for Port-royal, where they were landed on the 20th, and lodged in the barracks, until Mr. Oglethorpe should go to the other side of the river Savannah, and fix upon the most proper and convenient spot for their first settlement. Upon his return they again embarked, and landed, February 1, at the place he had chosen, which was a plain high ground upon the south side of, and about 10 miles up that river, where he laid out the town now called Savannah, and all hands were immediately set to work to clear the ground, build houses, &c. in which they met with no interruption, as the neighbouring Indians were all their friends, and as they were greatly assisted by the gentlemen, as well as by the governor and assembly of Carolina.

The rules established by the trustees for settling this colony, were in substance such as follow:

That all persons sent at the expence of the trust, are to enter into the following covenants.

“ That they will repair on board such ship as shall be provided for carrying them to the province of Georgia; and during the voyage will quietly and obediently de-

mean themselves, and go to such place in the said province of Georgia, and there obey all such orders as shall be given for the better settling, establishing, and governing the said colony.

That, for the first twelve months from landing in the said province of Georgia, they will work and labour in clearing their lands, making habitations and necessary defences, and in all publick works for the common good and publick weal of the said colony; at such times, in such manner, and according to such plan and directions as shall be given.

And that they, from and after the expiration of the said last-mentioned twelve months, will, during the two succeeding years, abide, settle, and inhabit in the said province of Georgia, and cultivate the lands which shall be, to them and their heirs male, severally allotted and given, by all such ways and means, as according to their several abilities and skills they shall be best able and capable.

And such persons are to be settled in the said colony, either in new towns, or new villages.

Those in the towns will have each of them a lot of 60 feet in front, and 90 feet in depth, whereon they are to build an house, and as much land in the country, as in the whole shall make up fifty acres.

Those in the villages will have each of them a lot of 50 acres, which is to lyt altogether and they are to build their house upon it.

All lots are granted in tail male, to descend to the heirs male of their bodies for ever. And in case of failure of male heirs, to revert to the trust, to be granted again to such persons, as the common-council of the trustees shall think most for the advantage of the colony; and they will have a special regard to the daughters of freeholders who have made improvements on their lots, not already provided for, by having married, or marrying persons entitled to lands in the province of Georgia, in possession, or remainder.

All lots are to be preserved separate and undivided, and cannot be united, in order to keep up a number of men equal to the number of lots, for the better defence and support of the colony.

No person can lease out his house or lot to another, without licence for that purpose; that the colony may not be ruined by absentees receiving, and spending their rents elsewhere. Therefore each man must cultivate the same, by himself or servants.

And

And no person can alienate his land, or any part or any term, estate, or interest therein, to any other person or persons, without special licence for that purpose, to prevent the uniting or dividing the lots.

If any of the land so granted shall not be planted, cleared or fenced, with a worm fence or pales six feet high, during the space of ten years from the date of the grant; then every part thereof, not planted, cleared, or fenced as aforesaid, shall belong to the trust, and the grant, as to such parts, shall be void.

There is reserved, for the support of the colony, a rent charge of two shillings sterling money, for every 50 acres; the payment of which is not to commence until ten years after the grant.

The wives of the freeholders, in case they should survive their husbands, are, during their lives, entitled to a mansion-house, and one half of the lands improved by their husbands; that is to say, inclosed with a fence of six feet high.

All forfeitures for non-residence, high-treason, felonies, &c. are to the trustees for the use and benefit of the colony.

Negroes and rum are prohibited to be used in the said colony; and trade with the Indians, unless licenced.

None are to have the benefit of being sent upon the charity, in the manner above mentioned; but,

1. Such as are in decayed circumstances, and thereby disabled from following any business in England; and who, if in debt, must have leave from their creditors to go.

2. Such as have numerous families of children, if assisted by their respective parishes, and recommended by the minister, church-wardens, and overseers thereof.

The trustees do expect to have a good character of the said persons given; because no drunkards, or other notoriously vicious persons will be taken.

And, for the better enabling the said persons to build the new town, and clear their lands, the trustees will give leave to every freeholder, to take over with him one male servant, or apprentice, of the age of 18 years and upwards, to be bound for not less than four years; and will, by way of loan to such freeholder, advance the charges of passage for such servant or apprentice, and of furnishing him with cloathing and provision; to be delivered in such proportions, and at such times as the trust shall think proper.

The expence of which passage, cloathing and provision, is to be repaid the trustees by the matter, within the third year from their embarkation from England.

And to each man servant, and the heirs male of his body for ever, after the expiration of his service, upon a certificate from his master of his having served well, will be granted 20 acres of land, under such rents and agreements as shall have been granted to any others men-servants in like circumstances.

As this colony was designed to be the southern frontier of the British plantations in America, it was very reasonable to provide, as far as was consistent with the flourishing of the colony, against the use of negroes, and against one man's ingrossing too large a tract of land. But in both these respects these regulations seem to have been too much confined, and accordingly they soon became a ground of complaint among the people, especially this absolute prohibition of the use of negroes; therefore the use of such servants should have been prohibited, only with respect to domestick employments, and all such trades as might be exercised within doors, for as to the clearing of lands, and every sort of agriculture, the use of negroes is certainly very necessary in such a hot climate, at least until they have such a number of white servants, born and bred up in that climate, as may be necessary for these purposes. If such a regulation as this had been originally established, and duly enforced, in Carolina and all our West-India islands, they would have been much more able to defend themselves against an invading enemy than they are at present; but it cannot be expected, that any such law will be duly enforced by the rich men of a colony, or by a governor who has any dependance upon them; for most men are apt to prefer their present profit or pleasure to their future security, and would quarrel with any governor who attempted to enforce a law for compelling them to hold a different conduct.

However, notwithstanding these restraints upon the first planters of the colony of Georgia, Mr. Oglethorpe had gained such an authority among them, not only among those that had been sent over at the expence of the charity, but also among those who had gone to settle there at their own expence, that no complaints were for some time heard among them. On the contrary, every man cheerfully submitted to all the inconveniences, fatigues, and dangers he was exposed to, because every one saw, that their leader exposed himself to as much inconvenience, fatigue, and danger as any of them were subject to; and as he took care to gain



the friendship and respect of all the neighbouring Indians, the colony was by them daily supplied with fresh provisions of all kinds, so that these new settlers had nothing to do but to clear the lands, build houses, and fence in land for gardening and tillage, which they did with such diligence, that they were all very well lodged in a short time, and on May 14, a ship arrived with a number of new settlers and a supply of stores of all kinds from the trustees.

In the mean time the charity was very much encouraged here at home, not only by private benefactions, but also by the publick, for, in the sixth year of his present majesty's reign, the parliament granted it the sum of 10,000*l.* out of the money arisen by sale of lands in St. Christopher's; which sum was accordingly paid to the trustees out of the Exchequer, on Sept. 17, 1733; and as the officers of the great seal had given up the fees due to them, upon passing the charter for this charity, so the officers of the Exchequer gave up all the fees due to them, upon the issuing of this money to it; by all which the trustees were enabled to send several supplies to Georgia; so that before March 21, 1733-4, they had sent out 491 persons, at the expence of the charity, besides 21 masters, with 106 men servants, who had gone at their own expence\*.

[To be continued in our next.]

*Some Extracts from a Pamphlet, lately Published, entitled, Poison Detected: Or frightful Truths; and alarming to the British Metropolis, in a Treatise on BREAD, &c. (See p. 82.)*

“GOOD bread, that most substantial and principal part of human food, ought to be composed of flour well kneaded with the lightest water, seasoned with a little salt, fermented with fine yeast or leaven, and sufficiently baked with a proper fire. But instead of this wholesome bread, the craft of iniquitous bakers has found out a more advantageous method of making this food, by the mischievous admixture of many pernicious ingredients, to increase its weight, and deceive the buyer by its fraudulent fineness. Lime, chalk, alum, &c. mixed up with flour, yeast, salt, and leaven, in certain proportion, are constituent parts of that most common food, to which, in the city of London, the deluded inhabitants give the name of BREAD. Alum, as a medicine, is one of remarkable contraindication, and every physician knows how hazardous such drugs are, promiscuously and

preposterously taken; it is a very powerful astringent and styptic, occasioning heat and costiveness; the frequent use of it closes up the mouths of the small alimentary ducts; and by its corrosive concretions, seals up the lacteals, indurates every mass it is mixed with, upon the stomach, makes it hard of digestion, and consolidates the faeces in the intestines, so as to bind up the passages which should be open. It therefore prevents the nourishment which we expect from bread, and induces disorders which we should not suspect from a food reputed not only harmless, but wholesome. Nay, experience convinces me, that any animal will live longer in health and vigour upon two ounces of good and wholesome bread, than upon one pound of this adulterated compound. A consideration which may be useful, if attended to, in the times of scarcity. Alum is a good medicine properly administered; but when we remember it to be an extract from human excrement, the delicate part of the world will readily resign its use in their common food, or even in physick, to its more proper uses in dying of stuffs, and dressing of leather. Even the most stercorine stomach fastidiates the nastiness of a food made up with such a disgusting admixture. Nor is it used even in striking a colour, without manifest danger to the health of the dyers; and if it has that effect upon the artificer, who uses it only in his business, how much must he suffer from it, who daily receives it internally? This will give us a reason for the frequency of the acid acrimony, and the many disorders which it produces, very troublesome and dangerous to the animal economy; as burning acid eruptions, with an insatiable appetite, tho' not nourished by the food it voraciously devours. Cardialgia, or heart-burn, produced by a stimulation of the cardia, or left orifice of the stomach, which is endued with a most exquisite sense by the acid juices contained in the stomach. Coagulation of the aliment taken into the stomach, especially if it happens to be milk, which brings on pains, flatulencies, and spasmodick contractions of the intestines, but particularly of the ileum; these symptoms may even arise to that degree of violence, as to constitute that distemper which is called cholera morbus; and which, without a great deal of care, will sometimes be so acute, as in a very few hours to prove fatal. As these acidities mix with the bile in the duodenum, they must necessarily alter its nature, and render it inactive; and

and as the bile has a considerable share in assimilating the aliment, and converting it into good chyle, this assimilation must be prevented in proportion as the bile, by reason of any foreign admixture, deviates from its own nature. The same holds good in regard to the pancreatic juice and the saliva, both which, in a natural state, contribute to the digestion of the aliment, and the conversion of it into a balsamick chyle, capable of entering the lacteal vessels and mixing with the blood, without communicating to it any acrimony either alkaline or acid. But when the action of the above-mentioned juices is impaired by an acid in the primæ viæ, an acid chyle is formed, and the very excrement discharged from the intestines, betrays an acid in the smell. But chiefly when the glands and glandular secretions are affected, the case becomes much more difficult and dangerous. From the stomach and small intestines, this acidity, by slow degrees, is propagated to the receptacle of the chyle, and from thence to the blood, and finally, to all the humours separated from it. So likewise when the blood becomes acidulated, obstructions are frequently formed in the capillary vessels, producing troublesome itchings of the skin; pustules, very frequent after eating great quantities of fruit; ulcers, which are pale, slow in their progress, and difficult to heal. Hence also coagulations of the blood, which render it unfit for circulation, and consequently for nutrition, and the uses of the animal œconomy. But the acid acrimony has yet a worse effect when it reaches the nerves, nervous membranes, and the brain; for then, by stimulating these sensible parts, it is productive of convulsions, epileptick fits, an irregular circulation of the blood, and at last death, of which children afford too frequent examples. From what has been said with respect to an acid abounding in animal bodies, many disorders, to which sedentary people, and women of a lax habit, are liable, may be discovered and understood: But it will be particularly useful in attending to the distempers to which children are subject, in whom all the causes of an acid acrimony seem to contribute to their destruction, as ascendant aliment, laxity, and want of motion. Poor people, whose food is principally of the farinaceous kind of vegetables, and especially such as eat but little flesh meat, are particularly obnoxious to these disorders, and would be much more so without the strong exercise they generally use; for exercise, by strengthening the animal fibres,

and promoting the digestion of the aliment and assimilation of the chyle, prevents an acid acrimony from prevailing in the juices. The fluid, which circulates thro' the vessels, in order to be fit for nutrition, ought to be mild and destitute of acrimony, but where acidity prevails, it is very far from being accommodated to that salutary purpose; instead of nourishing, it stimulates, abrades, and carries away a part of the solids, corrodes, destroys, and devellicates the extremely minute vessels, to which those of the brain are above all others subject; whence a train of those frightful symptoms, which are usually called nervous, as deliriousness, convulsions, epilepsies, hystericks, comas, or watchfulness. All these bad consequences are successive to the frequent internal use of ascendant foods, as all farinaceous ones are, but more especially when mixed up with alum; which, by its corrosive crust, stops the entrance of the chyle into the lacteals, whilst its acrimony erodes the alimentary ducts."

"But it is not alum alone that suffices the lucrative iniquity of bakers to impose upon us; but there is also added a considerable portion of lime and chalk; so that if alum be prejudicial alone, what must be the consequences of eating our bread mingled with alum, chalk, and lime? Lime and alum engender an acrimony which erodes the bowels and intestines, if they are not defended, or its spicula sheathed by the lubricating oliagenous pituite provided for such purposes; but the use of that provision is defeated by this diabolical compound; for the absorbent quality of chalk, and the fiery effects of lime, entirely destroy that lixivium. So that if the chalk obstructs or impacts the cavities of the vessels, lime dries up the juices prepared to dissolve and pretermit such obstructions.—And, lastly, alum compleats the destruction, by contracting the capacity of the vessels, and imprisoning thereby the matter detained in them. So that obstructions, the causes of most diseases, are naturally formed by bread thus abused. I have seen a quantity of lime and chalk, in the proportion of one to six, extracted from this kind of bread; possibly the baker was not so expert at his craft as to conceal it; the larger granules were visible enough: Perhaps a more minute analysis would have produced a much greater portion of these pernicious materials. Nor are alum, lime, and chalk, the only pernicious mixtures employed by the artifice of bakers to abuse the people with; there is another ingredient, which

is more shocking to the heart, and, if possible, more hurtful to the health of mankind: It must stagger human belief; I shall only just mention it, to make it abhorred. It is averred, by very credible authority, that sacks of old ground bones are not unfrequently used by some of the bakers amongst their other impurities, to increase the quantity, and injure the quality of flour and bread. The charnel-houses of the dead are raked to add filthiness to the food of the living. But that the mischief done by the bakers may be more extensive, these impurities, all, except alum, are not only mixed with our bread, but have a part in all other farinaceous foods, a very great part of the common victuals of our island. But as the bulk and activity of these mischievous ingredients are not, we suppose, in a reciprocal proportion, their effects must be vague, indeterminate, dangerous."

"Bread contains much salt, oil, earth, water, and phlegm, so admirably combined, that each part of the analysis serves as an attestation and vehicle to the other. In proportion as any of these prevail, it is pronounced unpalatable and unwholesome; for oils turn rancid, and acid salts produce acidities, of which alum is a notorious proof. Substances are apt to turn upon the stomach, if they are, difficultly digested. That bread, which is the lightest, and most easily soluble in liquid, is the wholesomest, digested with great facility, and soonest converted to laudable nutrition. But reason persuades, and experiments convince us, that lime and chalk are of qualities quite opposite to dissolution; I mean extinct lime (that commonly used in bread) and alum is properly applied to the fixing of colours and tanning of leather, which it effects by its powerful astringency. Lime is used, very properly used, for constringing and uniting materials designed to resist the inclemency of seasons, the rotations of time, which it performs in such a manner, as it seems rather than to cement, to petrify with an hardness equal to stones, the very stones it unites. Is it not therefore very unlikely that the particles of flour, compressed by the one, and constringed by the other, with the intervening chalk, must necessarily acquire not only an hardness and indissolubility superior to digestion, but also heaviness and cohesion equal to the petrifying, constringing, condensing powers of those admixtures? All those properties therefore conjoined, make this sort of bread the most unreasonable to the sense, unfit for the digestion, inimicable

to the stomach, and improper to pass through the bowels of man."

The author particularly dwells upon the great injury infants receive from this impure and adulterated bread, to which he ascribes the great mortality amongst them in this metropolis, the decrease in its number of inhabitants; and says, "I have known some parents so careful, as not to suffer their children to eat the city-bread: They supplied its exigence with cakes baked on purpose, or biscuit. Remarkable it is, that these children were vigorous, sprightly, and in admirable health, whilst the children of their regardless fellow-citizens are, for the most part, pale, puny, lingering, and sickly. But to be more certain of the truth of these effects ensuing that cause, two children of apparently equal complexions, size, age, and state of health, were fed, one with bread in its milk and with pannados; the little boy was soon costive, griped, subject to shiverings, tender, fretful, and troubled with cold crudities, till the help of medicines restored it to health, and refraining from bread preserved it; he eat no bread for two months, except biscuit or boiled wheat in his milk. The other, who was very well during his abstinence from bread, had not eat it three weeks, but the stout, rosy lad, was changed to a feeble, meagre, diseased, pale child. This may be depended upon, I am ready to prove it occasionally. It cannot be wondered at, for animals of a more hardy kind have been destroyed by feeding alone upon this compound. A chicken soon dies with it; tho' in the country, where brown bread is used, they can have no finer nourishment. Nay, I have known a dog pined away with eating this unwholesome mixture."

In his fourth section, the author invalidates the pretences of the bakers, that these infernal ingredients are necessary to mix with damaged or unsound flour, and concludes, "If then at any time the bread-corn proves to be unsound or damaged, if it must necessarily be used for human food, rather than to mix it with any noxious materials, let the baker, who has some share of conscience, add an admixture of fine barley-meal to the unsound flour, in proportion as it is more or less damaged; if a little finely-ground rice be added, it will not be the worse for it. This method of restoring the flour, not only makes the bread fine, beautiful, and delicious, but wholesome and nutritious; it restores its cohesion of parts, supplies it with a fresh glutinity, and revives its extinguished

extinguished *igne vis intus*, or fermenting quality; so that it kneads without alum, and rises well in the oven. This remedy is of inconsiderable charge, or rather none at all; it is also procured with as much ease as the other bread-corn; and requires no particular art to apply it successfully."

In section 5, after an eulogy on the virtues of bread, and a censure upon that which is unleavened, he characterizes good bread thus: "The best bread is that made of the flour of good, sound wheat, all ground down together; the bran is necessary to make it wholesome, to which a proportion of barley-meal, as one to sixteen, may very usefully be added; let this be well kneaden with the lightest, pure rain-water, or if from fountains, it should be purified; let it be sufficiently fermented with fine sweet yeast, or leaven: And, lastly, it should be well baked with a moderate heat, in an oven heated with wood fire preferably to coals; it ought to be neither too hard nor too soft; it should be, when eaten, neither very stale, nor warm from the oven. This bread will digest easily, and admirably nourish."

This writer, throughout, very wisely speaks much in praise of brown bread, and at the end of the fifth section answers the only objection, that can be with truth, urged against it. "But the great and omnipotent argument against brown bread, is drawn from its coarse, Plebeian colour; the pleasure of the eye supercedes the delight of the palate, the satisfaction of the stomach, and the health of the whole body; to gratify the eye of luxury in the buyer, and to indulge the concupiscence of lucre in the seller, availed of its additional villainous weight, it is, that the many detrimental ingredients we have exposed, are used in the city bread; that it may be white, reason, health, and equity, must each undergo a severe violation; to appear finer than it really is, it becomes pernicious; nay, thro' a most preposterous libidinity, they change to a destructive food a wholesome nutriment; the blessing of heaven becomes the bane of man, that we may indulge in the whimsical weakness of a vulgar error. Health is a constituent of beauty in its definition, so wholesomeness and goodness are constituents to the perfection of bread, or any other food; therefore the fine, light brown bread, as it is the most wholesome and delicious, must also be the most beautiful and most eligible of all bread to people of reason and experience; and in-

deed what colour is so charming as the glossy transparency of the golden grain, of which no bread partakes so much as that we would fain recommend: In short, if any be more beautiful or pleasing, none is so wholesome, so nourishing, or delicious, as it is; I appeal to all who have eat it in its perfection, all those whom luxury or fortune have not deprived of that most delicious and exquisite food."

The remainder of the Pamphlet is taken up, in laying open the other frauds, combinations, and illegal practices of the bakers, which indeed are set forth in strong colours, and hints to the legislature, for the redress of such grievances. Upon the whole, the author seems to have been urged by his love and compassion of his fellow-creatures, to publish these *frightful truths*, and we could only wish, the language had been less scientific, that it might have been intelligible to all capacities.

*That the Publick may be informed what Penalties the Bakers, refusing to bake Household Bread, so absolutely necessary for the Poor in these dear Times, have drawn themselves into, we insert the following, from an old Act of Parliament, unrepealed, and now in Force. By the Statute second and third of Edward the Sixth, passed A. D. 1548, it is enacted as follows:*

"**F**orasmuch as of late divers sellers of victuals, not contented with moderate and reasonable gain, but minding to have and take for their victuals so much as lust them, have conspired and covenanted together to sell their victuals at unreasonable prices, &c. For reformation thereof, it is ordained and enacted by the king our sovereign lord, the lords, and commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That if any butchers, brewers, bakers, poulterers, cooks, costermongers, or fruiterers, shall, at any time after the 1st day of March next coming [viz. 1548] conspire, covenant, promise, or make any oaths, that they shall not sell their victuals at certain prices, &c. but at a certain price or rule, &c. shall forfeit for the first offence ten pounds to the king's highness, if he have sufficient to pay the same, and do pay the same within six days after his conviction, or else shall suffer for the said offence twenty days imprisonment, and shall only have bread and water for his sustenance; and for the second offence, shall forfeit twenty pounds to the king, if he have sufficient to pay the same, and do

pay

• *Distillation, in this case, would be extremely useful.*

pay the same within six days after his conviction, or else shall suffer for the second offence punishment of the pillory; and for the third offence, shall forfeit forty pounds to the king, if he have sufficient to pay the same, and do pay the same within six days next after his conviction, or else shall sit on the pillory, and lose one of his ears." [*How well adapted is the penalty to the crime, for he has hardened his heart, and will not hearken to the voice of justice, nor bear the cries of the poor and hungry.*] "And also shall at all times after that, be taken as a man infamous, and his sayings and depositions on oath not to be credited at any time in any matters of judgment, &c. And it is farther ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and singular justices of assize, justices of peace, mayors, bailiffs, and stewards of leets and courts, shall have power and authority to enquire, hear, and determine all and singular offences committed against this statute, and to punish, or cause to be punished, the offender, according to the tenor of this statute."

*An ACCOUNT of the Earl of LOUDON, with his Head beautifully engraved.*

THE Right Hon. John Campbell, earl and baron of Loudon, and lord Mauchlane, is the son of Hugh, late earl of Loudon, by lady Margaret Dalrymple, daughter of John, the first earl of Stair, and succeeded his father in honours and estate, in 1732. He was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland in the three last parliaments, and was also elected one of the sixteen peers, to the present parliament. His lordship, taking to a military life, thro' a regular gradation of service, was, in May, 1745, appointed colonel of a new Highland regiment, then to be raised; and was very assiduous in acting against the rebels, in the same year, having, with a considerable force, quelled the commotions in the North of Scotland, supplied the king's garrisons, and opposed the lord Lewis Gordon in those parts. In a very severe frost, he marched, with 600 of the well affected clans, thro' Stratherrick, part of lord Lovat's estate, and relieved Fort Augustus, then blocked up by the Frazers, under the master of Lovat. From thence he marched, with 800 men, to Castle-Dounie, the seat of lord Lovat, and brought that wily chieftain with him to Inverness, having persuaded him to live under his eye, until all the arms were brought in, which his clan were possessed of; from whence he afterwards made his escape. During the remainder of the

rebellion, his lordship was extremely vigilant and active, and kept the rebels in perpetual alarms by his detachments; and when he was forced, by their great superiority, to abandon Inverness, after providing for the security of its castle, he made a fine retreat from thence, behind the river Tair. On the 26th of March, the rebels having taken Fort Augustus and Fort George, his lordship, with the lord president, and about 900 men, was obliged to retire to the Isle of Sky. Upon the whole, it may be said, that his lordship, by his behaviour, kept all that part of Scotland in awe, prevented numbers from joining the rebels, and greatly impeded all their measures. Some time after he was made governor of Stirling Castle. On March 8, 1755, his lordship was constituted a major-general of his majesty's forces. On Feb. 17, 1756, he was appointed governor of Virginia; and, on March 20, in the same year, general and commander in chief of the forces in North-America, and colonel in chief of the Royal American regiment. In this station, of commander in chief in North-America, his lordship has demeaned himself with so much wisdom and complacency, as to engage the affection of all ranks in those colonies, and it is to be hoped and expected, that, at least next year, he will retaliate upon our enemies the cruelties and ravages of which they have lately been guilty.

#### *Of the late SECRET EXPEDITION.*

AT length our great expectations from the secret expedition are all evaporated in *fumo*; and our tremendous fleet, after having frightened all the old women and children upon the coast of France, now rides harmless at Spithead. The reason of their returning without having even attempted any act of hostility proportioned to their force, is likely now to afford as much matter of conjecture, as the place of destination did before they set sail. The reasons hitherto made public, are certainly by no means satisfactory. We are told, that the land forces were prepared to debark, and required the Navy to cover their debarkation, but that the wind was so contrary, and the water so shallow, the ships could not advance: Wherefore the prudent gentlemen in the land service, seeing the shore covered with regular troops, held a council of war, in which it was adjudged impracticable to land the forces. But they must hope to find us at home, as shallow as they found the water upon the coast of France,



*The R.<sup>t</sup> Hon.<sup>le</sup> the Earl of Loudoun  
 Capt.<sup>l</sup> General & Governour in Chief, of his Majesty's Forces in North America  
 and one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland.*



France, to think, that reasons as contrary to common sense, as the wind could be to the fleet, will check us from attempting to fathom into the mystery of their inactivity. It would be doing great injustice to the managers of the expedition, to suppose that they had not fathomed the water, to see how far the ships could go before they sent them; and it would be doing us manifest wrong, to imagine that we will not endeavour to give into the cause of their tame return, and judge of what they might have done, before we acquit them of the crime of non-action. It certainly could not be supposed that the wind would always blow fair for the fleet; neither could the land-gentlemen imagine that the French government would order their coasts to be laid into gravel walks, and plant their soldiers on the shore with birch brooms in their hands, to sweep the way clean, for the more commodious landing of the troops. They must necessarily have expected all the opposition which could be met with from an active and skilful enemy, prepared for their coming: And therefore they ought to have been no more surprized at the sight of the French soldiers along the coast, than at the foam of the waves upon the sea beach. If the wind blew contrary, sure there could have been no danger in staying a few days, at least, in hopes of its changing. They might be certain that Rochfort would not run away from them, and why they should run away from Rochfort, seems inconceivable. I never yet heard of Cæsar, Alexander, or any other heroes holding councils of war in sight of an enemy: All this reasoning and deliberation only serves to check the ardour of an army which is to act *offensively*, by presenting dangers and difficulties to the minds of many who would never have discovered them: And had the brave captain Clive called a council of war, he had never reduced the Nabob by his amazing intrepidity. But it would be unpardonable to impute the return of our fleet to the want of courage in our commanders either by sea or land. They were men of experienced valour, and there are, no doubt, some latent causes which preserved the enemy from feeling the effects of their prowess. However, it is some consolation to reflect that we have *lost* nothing: As to the money which has been spent in equipping this terrible Armada, it has been expended among ourselves, and still circulates in the kingdom. The most humiliating circumstance is, that we shall become the

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laughing-stock of Europe. Their derision will be in proportion to our mighty preparations; and the tremendous fleet now rocking at Spithead, will be compared to the *Ridiculus Mus*, which crept out of the groaning mountain. The ministry who have been so highly extolled, on account of this equipment, will now, it is to be feared, be condemned for its miscarriage. But if it is owing to any failure of duty in the commanders, the m——y are not responsible for their misbehaviour; for as they employed the most valiant and experienced men upon this occasion, they so far acquitted themselves with honour, and are justified by their choice. Where the fault lies, it is folly, at present, to conjecture; but the cause of so extraordinary an event, cannot long be concealed from a free people. It would be offering a precipitate injury to the reputation of our patriot m——y, to suppose that *they* would countenance a mock expedition: If the intent of this vast armament had been only for parade, and designed as an inoffensive prelude to a destructive peace, we may be assured that their resignation would have fore-run the deceitful equipment. We may conclude from their established skill and integrity, that they will be able to justify their conduct; let us therefore suspend our judgments, and accuse no one, till we have authentick facts, upon which we may ground our accusations. (See p. 467.)

Oct. 13.

LIST of SHIPS taken from the French, continued from p. 404. In the Order of Time taken.

- M** Ontroizier, a privateer of 13 guns, and 120 men.  
 A privateer of St. Maloes, of six guns.  
 A Spanish snow retaken.  
**F** A privateer, of eight guns and 60 men.  
 Ditto of 10 guns and 65 men.  
 A ship from Salonica, for Marseilles.  
 Ditto, from Smyrna, for ditto.  
 Elizabeth, from Martinico, for Bourdeaux.  
 Heroe, Langloise, from Martinico, for Havre.  
 St. Vincent, from Cape Francois, for Bourdeaux.  
**G** Prince de Soubise, of 16 guns and 16 swivels, a privateer.  
 St. Thomas, of six guns and six swivels, ditto.  
 Postboy, a privateer of 10 guns.  
 Duc de Penthièvre, of 12 guns, a privateer.  
 Prince de Soubise, from Martinico, for Marseilles.  
**H** Morning Star, from ditto, for Havre.  
 A privateer, of 10 guns and 150 men.  
 A privateer, of eight guns and 70 men.  
 Virgin de la Misericordia, from Smyrna, for Marseilles.  
 Marie Magdaleine, from Scanderon, for Do.  
 A snow from Havre, for Lisbon.

S s s

Entrepreneur,



Entrepreneur, of 16 guns and 130 men, a privateer.

A privateer, of eight guns and 100 men. Jonge Margaret, Bley, from Amsterdam, for Morlaix.

Infernal privateer, of 14 guns.

Three ships from St. Domingo, drove ashore near Bourdeaux.

A privateer of eight guns.

A vessel loaded with flour.

Three ships laden with ditto.

Mount-Ober, of 20 nine pounders, a privateer.

A brigantine from Gaudeloupe, for Nantz.

Bien Acquis, from Rochelle, for Mississipi, with soldiers, provisions, and ammunition.

Espérance, from Rochelle, for Mississipi, with stores.

A ship from St. Domingo, richly laden.

[To be continued in our next.]

LIST of SHIPS taken by the French, continued from p. 451. In the Order of Time taken.

**N**ANCY, Davidson, of London.

Earl of Chesterfield, Brown, from Oporto, for London.

Hamburgh merchant, Horncastle, from Malaga, for Genoa.

Eugene, Cole, from Bristol, for Maryland.

St. Michael, Wheeler, from Zant, for Bristol.

Nancy, —, from Newfoundland, for Pool.

St. George, Conner, from Londen, for Valencia.

Combe, Davis, from ditto, for ditto.

Industry, Troup, from London, for Leghorn.

Harlequin Strahan, from Dalmatia, for Smyrna.

Polboy, Olding, from Plymouth, for Naples.

Newtown, Barlow, from London, for Milford.

Neptune, Baker, from North-Carolina, for London.

Fanny, Henderwell, from Lyme, for Liverpool.

True Love, King, from ditto, for ditto.

Concord, Carol, from Maryland, for London.

Adventure, Brafft, from Newfoundland, for Pool.

Endeavour, —, from ditto, for Bristol.

Greyhound, Devaux, from ditto, for Bilbao.

Nyftone, Hodgkill, from New-England, for ditto.

Westall, Lewis, from Maryland, for Hull.

Lively Mary, Graddon, from Dublin, for Cadix.

Prince, a Dane, from Topsham, for Leghorn.

Three Friends, Whitney, from Newfoundland, for the Straights.

Peacelope, Blake, from Lisbon, for London.

A ship with 150 barrels of beef, 300 firkins of butter, 40 hogheads of beer, &c.

Edward, Dalton, from Jamaica, for London.

Spence, Cooling, from ditto, for ditto.

Robert, Cawson, from Virginia for London.

Payne, —, from Bristol, for Nevis.

A large ship from Boston, for Jamaica.

Friendship, Crankshanks, from the Spey, for Bilbao.

Enterprise, Depond, from the Cape de Verde.

A ship cut out of Rye bay.

Terrible privateer, Death, with her rich prize. See p. 96.

Sally, Nicholls, from Newfoundland, for Cadix.

**A** Eglinton, —, from Maryland, for Bristol.

Morgan, Dean, from Malaga, for —.

Endeavour, a sloop, cut out of a harbour in Jamaica.

Messina, Power, from Cork, for St. Eustatia.

Loyal James, Hammond, from Dublin, for the Straights.

**B** John and Mary, Sympton, from Yarmouth, for Chester.

Neptune, Parke, from Cagliari, for Villa Franca.

Happy Return, from Liverpool, for Carolina.

—, Fisher, from Maryland, for Liverpool.

**C** Triton, Scougall, from Maryland, for London.

Anne, Ford, from Rye, for Liverpool.

—, —, from Lancaster, for London.

A brig with grocery, from London, for Bristol.

Michael, King, from Antigua, for Bristol.

A ship from Jamaica, with 200 hhds. of sugar.

Minchhead, Forest, from Antigua, for London.

**D** Orrell, Winter, from Saloe, for Liverpool.

Eagle, Coppel, from Yarmouth, for the Straights.

Dispatch, Bowman, from Seville, for London.

Hampshire, Boarn, from Guernsey, for London.

Winterbottom, Darby, from Jamaica, for London.

A snow from Virginia, for Maryland.

**E** A vessel with corn, and another with wine, from Malaga.

Betty, Quinlin, from Antigua, for Limerick.

Buckland, Lyde, from Newfoundland, for London.

A ship with 200 hhds. of blubber.

A Guernsey privateer.

**F** Little John, Honeyburne, from Denia, for London.

Diamond, Burges, from London, for Topsham.

Severn, Rawlins, from Virginia, for London.

Lewis, Bean, from Barbadoes, for London.

Modbury, Anderson, from London, for Bilbao.

William, Clark, from Falmouth, for London.

Mary, Thompson, from Yarmouth, for do.

Jane and Katherine, Haggen, from ditto, for Naples.

**G** Anne and Katherine, Hipson, from Falmouth, for ditto.

Eleanor, Gray, from Campvere, for the Isle of Man.

St. Anna, Puerto, from Oporto, for Bilbao.

Young Race-Horse, Scarlock, from Newfoundland, for Oporto.

**H** Prince George, Darby, from ditto, for Bristol.

Hougwart, Martin, from North Yarmouth, for Liverpool.

Anne, and Eliz. Turner, from Weymouth, for London.

A New-York privateer, of 12 guns, and 202 men, by the Zephyr, of 30 guns.

European

European Transport, Neale, for New-York.  
 Owners Goodwill, Coxeter, from London,  
 for Gibraltar.  
 Samuel, Wild, from Newcastle, for ditto.  
 Sally, Lagroses, from Malaga, for London.  
 Mary and Elizabeth Bush, from London, for  
 Plymouth.  
 Langford, Jubber, from Barbadoes, for Lon-  
 don.  
 Annandale, from Dublin, for London.  
 Schaeffer, Nicholls, from Africa, for Bar-  
 badoes.

[To be continued in our next.]

QUESTION. By Blitchingtoniensis.

WHAT sum is that, in pounds and shil-  
 lings, whose half is just the reverse  
 of the whole?

QUESTION. By John Eggleston, of Hull  
 School.

WHAT two numbers are those, whose  
 sum + 10 = the difference of  
 their squares; and their product = to five  
 times their sum?

QUESTION. By Nicholas Wight, of the same  
 School.

COASTING along the sea-shore, I ob-  
 served a church and windmill; the  
 church bore from me S. S. W. and the  
 windmill W. by S.—I then steered away  
 three miles due north, and found the church  
 to bear S. by W. and the wind-mill S. W.  
 by S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. What was my distance from the  
 two objects at each observation?

To the CITIZEN.

IT is very commonly said still, and has ve-  
 ry often been said, that a *standing army* is  
 a *standing jest*; it seems never to have been  
 more properly used, than in the late expedi-  
 tion to the coasts of France, for it was not  
 a descent on them, unless you call robbing  
 a few orchards and vineyards (like school-  
 boys) a descent in France, tho' only on an  
 island near it. I think I heard (thanks to the  
 liberty of the press, tho' a *rolling* one perhaps)  
 no less than six different *derry down* ballads,  
 on our idle attempt to annoy the inveterate  
 enemies of this country; but tho' they  
 should sing them, even with the lungs of a  
 stentor in the purlieus of Arthur's chocolate-  
 house, the sound of dice would drown their  
 troublesome melody; for, as Richard says to  
 Buckingham, *They are not in the vein to bear*  
*what they do not like.* The winter is al-  
 most begun—the year 1757 was to have  
 been (if certain folks were to be believed)  
 the greatest for the honour of Great-Britain,  
 that has been known for many years; there  
 are hopes still left, that the year 1758 may  
 be so; and why? Because it is not come;  
 for when it does, I fancy they may be  
 jumbled together, and the curious man may  
 pick and chuse which he likes best. The  
 great senate of the kingdom soon meet, they  
 are still our bulwark at home, and our ene-

emies terror abroad. Great things are, and  
 must be expected at that time; and though  
 numbers may carry it, yet I really think  
 truth and a minority, will, in-time, pull vil-  
 lains from their lurking places; and lay such  
 facts before us, as a British nation has a  
 right to demand. Admiral Byng felt this.  
 Without mentioning names, I hope all those  
 will feel it, who were tardy and treacherous  
 in an affair, where not only a million has  
 been wantonly dissipated, but the honour  
 of a kingdom shamefully blown upon, with-  
 out a chance of ever recovering it; even  
 tho' it, like a polypus, should be cut  
 into a majority, and to effect it, represent  
 so many boroughs. Your friend and reader,  
 L. M.

P. S. I am glad, tho', amidst all our trou-  
 bles, that we are like to have such plenty of  
 amusements this winter. *Laugh and grow*  
*fat*, is a very common expression. I believe  
 we shall have nothing else to make us so.  
 New singers from Italy.—New players.—New  
 pantomimes, are the *sopranos* medicines for  
 us. I wish they are not *sudorific* too, for I  
 fancy we shall be sweated before it is long;  
 the Mohawks have already begun in Ame-  
 rica. *Proximus ardet.* You know the rest.  
 Adieu.

BILLS of Mortality, from Aug. 9, to  
 Sept. 27.

Christened	{ Males 920 } 1829
	{ Females 909 }
Buried	{ Males 1327 } 2528
	{ Females 1201 }

Whereof have died,

Under 4 Years of Age	953
Between 2 and 5	283
5 and 10	106
10 and 20	82
20 and 30	216
30 and 40	193
40 and 50	212
50 and 60	199
60 and 70	126
70 and 80	119
80 and 90	40
90 and 100	4

Buried	{ Within the Walls — — 2528
	{ Without the Walls — — 198
	{ In Mid. and Surry — — 594
	{ City and Sub. Westminster 2502
	474

Weekly, Aug. 16	— 2528
23	— 266
30	— 416
Sept. 6	— 396
13	— 352
20	— 323
27	— 302
	2528

Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.



What's he that <sup>2.</sup> presides at the court of  
Versailles,  
To the planter that sits on his bench?  
Huzza, for your hops, your stout beer,  
and good ales, [French!  
Down with the French wine, and the

Inspired by such martial, strong liquors as  
these,  
Our thirst for revenge we will quench;  
Our sov'reign, our sailors, our ships, and  
our seas,  
Are united to down with the French.

Tho' void of all weapons, of guns, and  
of swords,  
While his fist a brave Briton can clench;  
We will sway by the weapons which na-  
ture affords,  
'Gainst the arts and the arms of the French!

Our ports, like our hearts, shall be open  
and free,  
We scorn or to fly, or intrench;  
Take your liquor my backs, take your li-  
quor with glee, [French!  
Down with that, and then down with the

## A COUNTRY DANCE. HIGHLAND WEDDING.



First couple foot it and change places, the same back again, waltz over two couples,  
lead to the top and cast off hands; six round, and right and left.

ON MUSICK.

*Da pates Tigres, coming from Sydon  
Ducere, & pates caleres murari.* Hor.

HENCE, dull-brow'd melancholy! creep  
away

To weeping caverns, call'd from the day.  
Thy temples bathe with nightly dew,  
That drops from yonder tree of yew;  
Or go where endless horror dwells,  
To Bejam-walls, to Newgate cells,  
Ere while thy front distills a sweating show'r,  
Go watch the murder'd corpse at midnight's  
[Frightful hour].

II.

But come, thou parent of poetick song,  
Pride of my verse, sweet Musick, haste along.  
Descend from thine ethereal bow'r,  
And with thee bring the sportive hours,  
She comes—the clouds her voice obey,  
And brighten into power day.  
A harp adorns her hand; and on her face  
Sits laughing Mirth with Harmony's attrac-  
tive grace.

III.

No more the swelling North is heard to rave,  
Yon foaming flood has calm'd its angry wave.  
Hush'd is the jay's discordant note,  
Silent the raven's croaking throat.  
Thro' out the woods, thro' out the plains,  
Stillness, an awful stillness, reigns.  
Gay smile the blue-girtskies. All nature round  
Seems pausing, and prepar'd to hear the  
magick sound.

IV.

And hark! how gentle she salutes the ear!  
The touch how soft! the melody how clear!  
To love she lightly sweeps the strings;  
Squooch thy notes on silver wings.  
These are the strains that teach my care,  
Alarm, and terrify despair.  
The low'ring demon flartes at the sound,  
Stalks off in fallen mood, and treads un-  
hallow'd ground.

V.

Now, now the note she swells, and sings of  
arms. {warms!  
Hear'st thou! how the nobler air my spirit  
I feel, I feel my courage glow,  
And rush in thought to meet the foe.  
Methinks I see the martial plain  
Enfanguin'd o'er with heaps of slain:  
Heroes and steeds in wild confusion roll,  
And terrors seize on all but Fred'rick's daring  
soul.

VI.

See! while the goddess plays, around her  
throng  
The joy-struck quadrupeds to hear the song,  
Delighted neighs the conscious steed;  
The hungry bull forgets to feed;  
Yon stag is tame. The dapp'd fawns  
Ekult, and bound along the lawns.  
Enamour'd echo in the distant vale,  
Answers her sister's voice in ev'ry soft'n'd  
gale.

VII.

No more the fierce, ey'd tiger threatens harm,  
But lays him down, and lingers to the charm;  
Nor less the lion bates his rage;  
(Such pow'r has Musick to all ways)  
The ravenous wolves let loose their prey;  
Her impulse furious pards obey.  
The crawling adder too, at her command,  
Puts forth his harmless tongue to lick her  
tuneful hand.

VIII.

Ruth like steps her soul-enchanting strain,  
And soars to her celestial throne again.  
Oh! all ye ratt'ring sounds, adieu!  
The change is felt all nature through.  
Sercharg'd with rain the clouds appear,  
To stain the products of the year;  
And now they burst—loud thunder tears  
the sky, [the weeping eye,  
And nought, but gloom oppressive, strikes  
Widow's Coffee-house,  
Sept. 27, 1757. W. W.—TV.

An EPISTLE from S. SPINTEXT, Curate in a  
Village near London, to his Friend R. SAW-  
GRACE in the same Office, in a distant County.

WHEN you prevented Tuesday's sun,  
And fought with health-inspiring gun,  
For exercise and food:  
If game ingross'd not all your care,  
You might observe a sweeter air,  
Perfume each field and wood.

You might (so true friends, sympathize)  
See Phœbus with prophetick rise,  
Describe a golden show'r:  
Oh be that day rever'd by me!  
Few, very few, glad days there be,  
Fraught with such annual store.  
Full thirty powerful sterling pound,  
A sum! alas! but rarely found,  
In hapless curate's charge:  
Since wedded to the church I've been,  
Of my own cash, till then I've seen,  
No sum by half so large.

I ne'er have seen, for but to see,  
Is all remains for me and thee,  
To day the vision flies:  
A crown a week, for lodging here,  
(And that, not deem'd excessive dear)  
My landlord's suff'rance buys.

To thirteen pounds thus slept away,  
Another item let me say,  
Viz. laundress four pounds four;  
To fire and candle three pounds three;  
Then the remaining sum will be,  
Nine pounds 13—no more.

But oh! an item there remains,  
Which mocks the frugal curate's pains,  
And leaves him quite to seek:  
For tho' the 'quire's all-plenteous board,  
A Sunday's dinner doth afford,  
Yet who can fast a week,  
To go to work the nearest way,  
My landlord I agreed to pay,  
Six-pence for every meat:

This,

This, trivial as it may appear,  
 Atlas! this very fatal year,  
 To full 12 pounds did *decal*.

Thus all the dreams of clothes or gown,  
 Of books, or seeing friends in town,  
 Which flutter'd in my brain,  
 Are gone, and spite of all my care,  
 A poet poor, and curate bare,  
 I am, and must remain.

S. S.

*For a YOUNG LADY on her admiring a Portrait  
 of Mr. HOGARTH'S.*

**N**O more, dear Miss, of Hogarth boast,  
 Since in thy skill, his art is lost;  
 For tho' his works, with genius glow,  
 Both pains and time, he must bestow;  
 Whilst you at once, by artful stealth,  
 Have portray'd in my heart yourself.

Mosco, 1756.

J. R.

*A COMPARISON.*

**Y**OUR parrot, Phillis, and your lover,  
 In truth resemble much each other!  
 One with plumes is very gaudy,  
 Tother's dress is full as tawdry:  
 They both can chatter without fear  
 Some words indeed, which strike the ear,  
 But neither sense or reason bear.

*A SONG.*

**1.**  
**P**RITHEE, Phillis, speak thy mind,  
 Am I the man, or no?  
 If I am not, be so kind,  
 To tell me plainly so.

**2.**  
 Pray consider that our prime,  
 Does very soon decay;  
 Then how great would be the crime,  
 To let it slip away!

**3.**  
 If my passion you approve,  
 I'm your faithful lover;  
 If you can't return my love,  
 Faith! I'll try another.

Mosco, 1756.

J. R.

*A SONG, wrote extempore by a young Lady,  
 on the Event of the EXPEDITION.*

**T**HE English, of late, with intention to  
 bluster, [muster;  
 Sent out all the men and the ships they could  
 The force was tremendous, and secret the  
 station, [the French nation,  
 Which pleas'd our own kingdom, and fear'd  
 Derry down, &c.

When in sight of the Frenchmen appear'd  
 British sails, [sailles,  
 Full expresses a hundred were sent to Ver-  
 Their monarch (in chaifes) dispatch'd all his  
 host,

The first time that ever an army went post,  
 Derry down, &c.

At the Island of Aix, all our gen'als agree,  
 'Twas to be safest and best to attack it by sea;

Then the castle surrender'd, and only the tower  
 Did obtain all the glory of fighting and scare.

Derry down, &c.  
 But our landmen for prudence most judly  
 renown'd, [ground,

Would not venture to sleep on an enemy's  
 Thought enough of all conscience was done  
 for one night, [morning's light,

And would conquer no more, till the next  
 Derry down, &c.

The French soldiars not ready, the coast was  
 all clear,

Yet a thousand objections full weighty appear'd;  
 And a council of war, in form must impart,  
 What every man had resolv'd in his heart,

Derry down, &c.

'Twas a conquest too mean, for a brave  
 English bo-son, [pose-ers;  
 To plunder a country, where none did op-  
 Yet the foes were too strong, and the season  
 far spent,

So the army return'd, full as safe as it went,  
 Derry down, &c.

*Dr. WYNTER to Dr. CRYNE.*

**T**ELL me, from whom, fat-headed Scot,  
 Thou didst thy system learn;  
 From Hippocrates thou hadst it not,  
 Nor Celsus, nor Pitcairn.

Suppose we own that milk is good,  
 And say the same of graft;  
 The one for babes is only food,  
 The other for an ass.

Doctor, one new prescription try,  
 A friend's advice forgive;  
 Eat grass, reduce thyself, and die,  
 Thy patients then may live.

*Dr. CRYNE to Dr. WYNTER.*

**M**Y system, doctor's, all my own,  
 No tutor I pretend;  
 My blunders hurt myself alone,  
 But yours your dearest friend.

Were you to milk and fraw censur'd,  
 Thrice happy might you be;  
 Perhaps you might regain your mind,  
 And from your wit get free.

I can't your kind prescription try,  
 But heartily forgive;  
 'Tis nat'l you should bid me die,  
 That you yourself may live.

*THE RATS in COUNCIL. By Mr. H—TT.*

**T**ISS, gallant cat, of noble birth,  
 Most beauteous of all cats on earth,  
 Liv'd foe to rats! And far and near,  
 He kept them in continual fear.  
 Rare, and rat's uncles, aunts, and cousins,  
 Tisfy demolish'd 'em by dozens;  
 You can't conceive such devastation,  
 Such slaughter and such desolation.

It hap'd one night, as authors say,  
 Love, mighty love, call'd Tisf away.  
 When in the snares of Cupid hamper'd,  
 O'er many a house's top he scamper'd.  
 The coast was clear; and now, full late,  
 The rats were summon'd to debate.

*Tisfy*

thy; the subject; great, the squeaking:  
For that's the stile these people speak in:  
Uprose the Tully of the place,  
And stoak his withers back with grace.  
Mixt murmurs thro' th' assembly ran,  
When thus the long-tail'd peer began:  
With grief it is, my lords, each day,  
I see our commonwealth decay.  
These almost hourly depredations,  
Might put a rat beyond all patience.  
When we go forth, not one in ten,  
Of all our host comes back again.  
Methinks too some peculiar fate,  
Attends our officers of state.  
Our speaker he went long before;  
Our chancellor is now no more:  
Nay, e'en our monarch's self, we know,  
(*God save the King!*) has felt our foe.  
But now with deference to your sound—  
—Er judgments, I do think I've found,  
A speedy cure for this dread evil:  
This cat, or rather, Sirs, this devil.  
I humbly would propose to send,  
Some valiant rat in guise of friend;  
This rat (d'y-e-mind me!) having got,  
Fit time to execute the plot,  
Should tye a ball (observe me) round  
His neck, then fly for't under ground.  
This done, we still in time should hear him;  
This done, what creature needs to fear him?  
A grey old senator sat by,  
And made the patriot this reply:  
Sir, your scheme's good; I like it well;  
We shall, as you say, hear the bell:  
We shall:—Yet—now I think, I doubt it;  
For where's the rat will set about it?

From an ODE lately published, entitled, *MEL-  
YOMENS: Or the Regions of TERROR  
and PITY, we shall select a few Stanzas, as  
it appears to be a Production of singular Merit.*

“QUEEN of the human heart! at whose  
command

The swelling tides of mighty passion rise;  
Melpomene, support my vent'rous hand,  
And aid thy suppliant in his bold emprise.  
From the gay scenes of pride  
Do thou his footsteps guide  
To nature's awful courts, where mirth of  
yore, [his various lore.  
Young Shakespear, fancy's child, was taught  
So may his favour'd eye explore the source,  
To few reveal'd, whence human sorrows  
charm:  
So may his numbers, with pathetic force,  
Bid Terror shake us, or Compassion warm,  
As different strains controul,  
The movements of the soul,  
Adjust its passions, harmonize its tone,  
To feel for others' woes, or nobler bear its own.  
Deep in the cover of a shadowy grove,  
Mid broken rocks where dashing currents  
play;  
Dear to the pensive pleasures, dear to love,  
And Damon's Muse, that breathes her  
melting lay,  
This ardent pray'r was made,  
When lo! the secret shade,

As conscious of some heavenly preference  
shook— [nift'd soul forlook.  
Strength, firmness, reason, all—my'as-  
Ah! whither goddess! whither am I borne?  
To what wild region's necromantic shore?  
These pannicks wheate? And why my ba-  
som torne  
With sudden terrors never felt before?  
Darkness inwraps me round,  
While from the vast profound  
Emerging spectres dreadful shapes assume,  
And gleaming on my sight, add horror to  
the gloom.  
Ha! what is he, whose fierce indignant eye,  
Denouncing vengeance, kindles into flame?  
Whose boisterous fury blows a storm so high  
As with its thunder shakes his lab'ring  
frame.  
What can such rage provoke?  
His words their passage choke:  
His eager steps, nor time nor truce allow,  
And dreadful dangers wait the menace of  
his brow.  
Protect me, goddess! whence that fearful  
shriek  
Of consternation? as grim death had laid  
His icy fingers on some guilty cheek,  
And all the pow'rs of manhood shrunk  
dismay'd:  
Ah see! besmear'd with gore,  
Revenge stands threat'ning o'er  
A pale delinquent, whose retorted eyes  
In vain for pity call—the wretched victim dies,  
Nor long the space—abandon'd to despair,  
With eyes aghast, or hopeless fixt on earth,  
This slave of passion rends his scatter'd hair,  
Beats his sad breast, and execrates his birth:  
While torn within, he feels  
The pangs of whips and wheels;  
And fees, or fancies, all the fiends below,  
Beck'ning his frightened soul to realms of  
endless woe.”  
“—— Ah goddess! cease,  
Thus with terrific forms to rack my brain;  
These horrid phantoms shake the throne of  
peace, [vain,  
And reason calls her boasted pow'rs in  
Then change thy magic wand,  
Thy dreadful troops disband,  
And gentler shapes, and softer scenes dis-  
close, [deest woes.  
To melt the feeling heart, yet sooth its ten-  
The fervent prayer was heard.—With hide-  
ous sound,  
Her ebon gates of darkness open flew;  
Adawning twilight chear'd the dread profound,  
The train of terror vanishes from view.  
More mild enchantments rise;  
New scenes salute my eyes,  
Groves, fountains, bowers, and temples  
grace the plain, [complain.  
And turtles coo around, and nightingales  
And ev'ry myrtle bower and cypress grove,  
And ev'ry solemn temple teems with life;  
Here glows the scene with fond but hapless  
love, [strife.  
There with the deeper woes of human  
in

In groups around the laws,  
By fresh disasters drawn,  
The sad spectators seem transfix'd in woe,  
And pitying sighs are heard, and heart-ick  
sorrows flow.

Behold that beauteous maid ! her languid  
head,

Bends like a drooping lily charg'd with  
[rain ;  
With floods of tears she bathes a lover dead,  
In brave assertion of her honour slain.

Her bosom heaves with sighs,

To heaven she lifts her eyes,

With grief beyond the pow'r of words  
oppress'd,

Sinks on the lifeless corse, and dies upon his

How strong the bands of friendship ? yet,  
alas !

Behind yon mould'ring tower with ivy  
[crown'd,  
Of two, the foremost in her sacred class,

One from his friend receives the fatal

wound !

What could such fury move !

What but ill-fated love !

The same fair object each fond heart en-  
thralls,

And he, the favour'd youth, her hapless

Can aught so deeply sway the gen'rous mind

To mutual truth, as female trust in love ?

Then what relief shall yon fair mourner find,

Scorn'd by the man who should her plaints  
remove ?

By fair, but false pretence,

She lost her innocence ;

And that sweet babe, the fruit of treache-  
rous art,

Claspt in her arms expires, and breaks the  
" More yet remain'd—but lo ! the *PARVIZ*

QUEEN

Appears confest before my dazzled sight ;

Grace in her steps, and softness in her mein,

The face of sorrow mingled with delight.

Not such her nobler frame,

When kindling into flame,

And bold in Virtue's cause, her zeal af-  
pires

To waken guilty pangs, or breathe heroic  
[fires.  
Aw'd into silence, my rapt soul attends—

The Power, with eyes complacent, saw  
my fear ;

And, as with grace ineffable she bends,  
These accents vibrate on my list'ning ear.

" Aspiring son of art,

Know, tho' thy feeling heart

Glow with these wonders to thy fancy  
[disown.  
Shewn,

Still may the Delian god thy pow'rless toils

A thousand tender scenes of soft distress,

May swell thy breast with sympathetic  
woes ;

A thousand such dread forms on fancy press,

As from my dreary realms of darkness rose,

Whence Shakespear's chilling fears,

And Otway's melting tears—

That awful gloom, this melancholy plain,

The types of ev'ry shape that suits the *TAA-  
SICK STRAIN*.

But dost thou worship Nature night and morn,  
And all due honour to her precepts pay ?  
Can'st thou the lure of *abstracted* scorn,  
Pleas'd in the simpler paths of truth to  
stray ?

Hast thou the Graces fair

Invok'd with ardent pray'r ?

They must attend, as Nature sweetly teacheth,  
The sentiment sublime, the language of the  
heart.

Then, if affecting *Ossius* pour his ray,

Warm with inspiring influence on thy  
breast ;

Taste, judgment, fancy, if thou can'st display,  
And the deep source of Passion stand con-  
fess'd ;

Then may the listening train,

Affected, feel thy strains :

Feel Grief or Terror, Rage or Pity move ;  
Change with thy varying scenes, and ev'ry  
scene approve."

Humbled before her sight, and bending low,

I kiss'd the borders of her crimson vest ;

Eager to speak, I felt my bosom glow,

But Fear upon my lips her seal impress'd.

While awe-struck thus I stood,

The bowers, the lawn, the wood,

The *FORM CELESTIAL*, fading on my view,  
Dissolv'd in liquid air, and all the vision flew."

#### EPITAPH in Huntingdon Church-Yard.

##### On an INFANT.

BENEATH a sleeping infant lies,

To earth his ashes lent ;

Hereafter shall more glorious rise,

And none more innocent.

When the archangel's trump shall blow,

And souls to bodies join,

What crowds shall with their lives below,

Had been as short as thine.

##### A N O T H E R.

THE morning flowers display their sweets,

And gay their silken leaves unfold,

Unmindful of the noon-tide heats,

And fearless of the evening cold.

Nipp'd by the winds unkindly blast,

Parch'd by the sun's director ray,

The momentary glories waste,

The short-liv'd beauties die away :

And neither youth nor bloom can save,

From God's decree—learn from my grave.

##### In CACUM.

QUID scisse Cacum, detectis fraude, pataria ?  
Quid ?—*transmisso* Cacum. *Nomen cacoethis*  
Cacum ?

##### On PROCRUSTES, alias PROCURSES.

PROCRUSPES, th' Attic villain, it is  
said,

Did lop or stretch his guests to fit his bed,

Too long for verse I find the barb'rous elf ;

Procrus shall therefore lose a foot himself.

T H E

# Monthly Chronologer.

SATURDAY, October 1.



His St. Andrew, capt. Leslie, bound to Antigua, just came out of dock, was consumed by fire.

Five houses were consumed by fire at Earith, in Huntingdonshire.

WEDNESDAY, 3.

Eleven men and one woman (see p. 458.) were executed at Tyburn, viz. William Hadley, Stephen Harding, Eleanor Edowes, Andrew Scott, John Bradbury, Brent Coleman, Richard Gregory, John Roberts, Tho. Price, Bartholomew Goodfield, John Long, and John Pritchard. James Wales, Philip Riley, John Ferguson, and Edward Stubbsfield, were reprieved.

FRIDAY, 7.

N<sup>o</sup> 34,471, letter B, in the present lottery, was drawn a prize of 10,000l.

SATURDAY, 8.

Whitehall. Yesterday an account was received, that the fleet and transports, under the command of Sir Edward Hawke, were arrived at St. Helens, having sailed from Basque road on the first instant.

On the 23d of September, Sir Edward Hawke ordered the vice-admiral with his division, composed of the *Magnanime*, *Basque*, *Neptune*, *Torbay*, and *Royal William*, frigates, bomb-vessels, fireships, and cutters, to attack the Isle of Aix, between the islands of Rhe and Oleron; the *Magnanime* led, and about twelve the fire began from the fort, with shells and great guns, and continued while our ships approached, till about ten minutes after one, when the *Magnanime* brought up within less than forty yards of the fort, where she kept an incessant fire for about thirty-five minutes, as did the *Basque*, which brought up, about five minutes after her, abreast of the fort. About three quarters after one the firing ceased, the garrison having struck their colours, and surrendered.

They had in the fort eight mortars of about fourteen inches diameter, and 30 guns, 16 of which were eighteen, and the remainder about fourteen pounders.

The *Magnanime*, tho' damaged in her rigging, yards, and masts, yet had only two soldiers killed, and eleven men wounded; of the garrison, which consisted of near 600 seamen and soldiers, only one was killed, and seven or eight wounded.

The works of this fort have been since blown up.

On the 29th of September, the resolution was taken to return to England with the troops, no attempt having been made to land on the coast of France. (See p. 457, 467.)

October, 1757.

SUNDAY, 9.

The learned and judicious Dr. Bradley viewed the present comet (with his instrument which he calls a sector) last Sunday morning before sun-rising, and found it near the equinoctial, with upwards of eleven hours right ascension, and that day declared, that it is not the comet now expected, having neither the motion nor the inclination of its trajectory the same with the comet.

TUESDAY, 11.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland, arrived in town from Germany. (See p. 461.)

THURSDAY, 13.

The barns of John Swan, a farmer at Saffron-Walden, in Essex, with a large quantity of corn and hay, were consumed by fire; damage 300l.

SATURDAY, 15.

Ended the drawing of the lottery at Guildhall (see p. 457.) when N<sup>o</sup> 43,873 was the last drawn ticket, and therefore entitled to 300l. 3s. 6d.

TUESDAY, 18.

Baron Rantzau, the late Danish envoy, had his audience of leave of his majesty, and count Bothmar, who succeeds him, his first audience, at Kensington.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

The place of common hunt of this city, vacant by the death of Mr. Lally, was sold, by auction, to Mr. Champness, for 2440l.

SATURDAY, 22.

Sailed from Spithead, Sir Edw. Hawke, in the *Ramillies*, and admiral Boscawen, in the *Royal George*, with eight more ships of the line. Other ships are to join them at sea.

THURSDAY 27.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when Henry Clarke, for a highway robbery, received sentence of death; and 14 to be transported for seven years.

The report, that the plague had broke out at Lisbon, which so alarmed the town, appears, by a letter dated the 13th instant, from our consul, to be false.

At the assizes at Ely, one person was capitally convicted for the murder of his brother, and is since executed. (See p. 458.)

There has been great rioting in Kent and other counties, about the militia bill, since our last (see p. 458.) whilst in many other counties the inhabitants behave with great decorum, and quietly are inrolled and sworn; and it is hoped some further provisions will be made, in the ensuing session of parliament, to pacify the minds of the ignorant and misguided populace.

There were great riots about the 18th of this month at Liverpool, at the election of their

T t t



their magistrates for the year ensuing, and some mischief was done.

The justices of the peace of the county of Essex, at their general quarter sessions held at Chelmsford, on the 4th of this month, have forbid all fairs and markets for cattle to be held in that county, in order to prevent the spreading of the distemper among the horned cattle, by mixing different herds; but this order is not to extend to bringing any separate herds into the said county for immediate use, provided the necessary certificates are produced.

A gentleman has caused a marble to be erected in St. Ann's church-yard, for the late king Theodore baron Neuhoft, with the following inscription:

Near this place is interred  
Theodore, king of Cortica,  
Who died in this parish, Dec. 11, 1756,  
Immediately after leaving  
The King's-Bench prison,  
By the benefit of the act of insolvency:  
In consequence of which

He register'd his kingdom of Cortica  
For the use of his creditors.

The grave, great teacher, to a level brings,  
Heroes and beggars, galley slaves, and kings;  
But Theodore this moral learn'd, e'er dead, }  
Fate pour'd its lessons on his living head, }  
Bestow'd a kingdom, and deny'd him }  
bread. (See our last vol. p. 636.)

*Extract of a Letter from Guernsey.*

"I have had a surprising production in my walled garden, viz. A single grain of wheat that was set in November, produced, in August last, 142 ears, from three to six inches long, and the product of these ears was 5600 grains. The governor, some officers, most of the gentlemen, and abundance of country people, have been with me to see the stalk and produce, both which I preserve as a curiosity for the farmers and naturalists. J. TURPIN."

Edinburgh, Sept. 29. By a letter from a considerable house in Amsterdam, the following is an account of the fishing last season: 139 ships in the first and latter fishing caught 413 and a half whales; 19 returned empty; one lost. In all 159.

On the 12th inst. a proclamation was published by the lord lieut. and privy council of Ireland, for continuing a proclamation of the 13th of December last, to prohibit and forbid the exportation of all manner of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch, out of all the ports of that kingdom, or any of them, to foreign parts, excepting such quantities only as should be necessary for the shipping which should go out of that kingdom, for the provision of the ship's crew, and other persons on board such ships, during the respective voyages for which such ships should be bound.

Kingston in Jamaica, June 4. Tuesday evening arrived at Port Royal, Mr. Perrin

Trot, late surgeon's mate of the Greenwich, from Cape François. (See our last vol. p. 519.) He escaped by breaking the goal there on the 18th ult. in company with two other gentlemen; they seized a fishing canoe on the beach, in which they immediately embarked. Mr. Trot says, there were at the Cape, when they came away, one frigate of thirty guns, together with the Greenwich, which lay there as a guard-ship, tho' more resembling a hulk, she having lost her topmast, and most of her standing rigging, in the late engagement, which began at ten in the morning, and lasted till nine at night; during which engagement the gallant capt. Rhoddam was the whole time upon the deck, notwithstanding his being attacked by two 74, one 64, and one French frigate of 36 guns. The enemy fired wholly at his rigging, and as they fired high, he had only a few men wounded; but the Greenwich killed and wounded many of the French. Capt. Rhoddam, we hear, will soon be sent down to this island.

A treaty of peace and friendship is concluded between the province of Pennsylvania and the Delaware and Shawanese Indians.

The Hon. the East-India company have received an express over land from Fort St. George, dated the 15th of March, with advice, that the Great Mogul had been deposed, and a new one appointed in his room; and that they had received an account, that twelve French men of war were sailed for Pondicherry.

Harlem, Sept. 27. At the Hague, Leyden, and other places in this province, has been remarked by curious observers, a comet, which was first taken notice of the 16th instant, at three in the morning, passing thro' the constellation Gemini. The 18th, about the same hour, it was again seen between Castor and Pollux: On the 19th, at one o'clock, something north of Pollux; and, on the 20th, about four o'clock, very near the star marked Z, by Doppelmeier in the hinder foot of the crab; by which its longitude appeared to be about 25 deg. in Cancer, latitude 5 deg. 46 min. north. By its apparent course it seems also as if it would pass the ecliptic about the 27th instant. Its tail is scarce to be discerned without a telescope.

*Extract of a Letter from on board the Hunter Sloop, lately arrived from North-America.*

*Plymouth, Oct. 16.*

"When admiral Holborne, with all the fleet and transports arrived at Halifax, which was the ninth of July, the troops were immediately all landed to refresh them. In the mean time several small craft were sent into Louisbourg, which brought the unwelcome news of the enemy being vastly superior in ships, and nigh equal in land forces; this caused great fluctuations in our councils of war; sometimes they gave cre-

die to the reports of the small craft and some French deserters ; at other times they would not. However, at all events they were resolved to try, and embarked the troops to the number of 12,000. when a French packet bound from Louisbourg for France being taken by one of his majesty's ships stationed at Newfoundland ; she had letters on board, which gave an account of their strength, viz. 6000 regular troops, 3000 natives, and 1300 Indians, with 17 ships of the line of battle, viz. three of 84 guns, six of 74, eight of 64, one of 50, and three frigates. This put a stop to the expedition, we having but 15 sail of the line and one of 50 guns ; and few of ours being nigh equal to theirs, either in guns, weight of shot, or number of men. Lord Loudon, after garrisoning Halifax with three battalions, and sending two more to the bay of Fundy, sailed with the rest of the troops for New-York, in order to put a stop to the depredations of the enemy on our frontiers ; However, the enemy had got Fort William-Henry before he arrived. The admiral being resolved to see himself the strength of the French, sailed for Louisbourg the 16th of August (being the same day that lord Loudon sailed for New-York) having 15 sail of the line, one of 50 guns, one fireship, and three small frigates ; the 20th we appeared off Louisbourg, and approached within two miles of their batteries, and found the above account of their strength too true. When we came nigh, the French admiral made the signal to unmoor, but Mr. Holborne did not think proper to stay for him, and made sail again for Halifax, which, in my humble opinion, was the most prudent thing he could do, as, in all human probability, he must have been beaten ; which would not only have proved the loss of the fleet, but have laid our colonies all open to the enemy. September the 11th, the admiral being joined by two 70 and two 60 gun ships more, he sailed again for Louisbourg ; on the 17th we were ordered close in shore to reconnoitre ; when we stood so nigh, that the enemy's shot went over us (for they fired a good many at us) we found none of the enemy's ships gone. The next day the admiral dispatched us (the Hunter sloop) for England. By the charge he has given the fleet to take the greatest care of their water, I believe he will cruise off Louisbourg as long as possible, and I am certain he wants nothing more than a battle. We arrived here the 14th instant ; nothing remarkable happened in our passage."

It is thought by some, that if the distilling of malt spirits increase for 20 years to come, as it has done for 20 years past, all the corn lands in England will not be sufficient to supply the stills, and afford bread for the poor. The Stills have increased from 50 to 100 gallons, to be, as many of them now are, of eight, ten, and twelve thou-

sand gallons. How much of the best corn must one of these stills destroy in a week ? For the duty being laid on the wash, the distiller must use the best corn to make the wash the richer, and produce the most he can.

Would it not be a good measure for us, and an advantage to our colonies, to take off the duty on melasses (as it brings in nothing) and suffer our colonies to import it free, or with so small a duty, that it might be afforded to be distilled ; and any further duty might be laid on the still. If one shilling per gallon were taken off from the duty or excise on rum, more money would be raised by it, as much more would be imported ; for a puncheon of rum of 100 gallons, at the medium price of 7s. 6d. per gallon, is 37l. 10s. the excise and duty is about 21l. Freight, in time of war, is 5l. Cost of the cask at Jamaica is 2s. Leakage 10 per cent. Insurance 25 or 35 per cent. with commission, and other charges ; the planter don't receive 7l.

There is a duty on sugar sent from our islands to North-America, which now brings in but a trifle, and is an inducement to carry foreign sugars there ; it is proposed, that that duty be made payable in North-America, instead of being paid in our islands ; this, with a duty of one penny per gallon on melasses, and as much, or more, on all rum imported there, would raise above 20,000l. sterling annually, and would chiefly be a tax on foreigners, as it is chiefly foreign sugar, rum, and melasses carried there ; for which the several officers in the several ports of North-America are paid well, as will soon be laid open to the publick ; and the money raised this way would not be disagreeable to the people there, if applied to the paying the forces they themselves raise for the defence of their country.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Sept. 26. **P**ETER Thompson, of Poole, in Dorsetshire, Esq; was married to Miss Churchill, of Hackney, with a fortune of 15,000l.

29. Edward Kinaston, of Oatley-Park, in Shropshire, Esq; to Miss Grafton, of Rumford.

William Humphreys, Esq; to Miss Clarke, of Hendon, with a fortune of 10,000l.

Oct. 1. William Banks Hotchkisson, Esq; to Miss Williams.

9. Mr. Clarke, an eminent glass-man, to Mrs. Caesar, with a fortune of 20,000l.

10. Leonard Thompson, of Sheriff-Hutton, in Yorkshire, Esq; to Miss Thompson, a daughter of the late Luke Thompson, Esq;

11. Hon. Henry Grenville, to Miss Banks.

13. Thomas Brooke, Esq; son to the dean of Chester, to Miss Simmons, of Goodman's-Fields, with a fortune of 20,000l.

15. Sir William Burnaby, Bart. captain of the Jersey, to Miss Otley, of Bedford-row.

T t t 2

27. William

27. William Chauncy, Esq; to Miss Wordsworth.

O&. 4. Lady of Sir Charles Asgill, Knt. lord mayor elect, was delivered of a daughter.

7. — of the Hon. James Annesley, Esq; of a son.

9. Countess of Powis, of a daughter.

22. Lady Romney, of a son.

#### DEATHS.

Sept. 19. **S**IR Thomas Taylor, Bart. of the privy council, in Ireland.

27. Sir William Middleton, Bart. member for Northumberland, succeeded in title and estate by his brother, now Sir John Lambert Middleton, Bart.

28. Right Hon. the earl of Donegal, succeeded in title and estate by his nephew, a minor.

O&. 2. Jeremiah Nicholls, Esq; of Lincoln's-Inn, a barrister at law.

Mr. John Savill, an eminent merchant.

The lady dowager Arundel, of Wardour, daughter of the late marquis of Powis.

4. Mr. John Markham, an eminent apothecary in Pater-Noster-Row, and apothecary to the Charter-house.

5. Hugh Parry, Esq; yeoman of his majesty's scalding office.

8. Sir Harry Pope Blount, Bart.

12. Rev. John Symonds, D. D. in the commission of the peace for Suffolk.

15. Robert Dashwood, of Oxfordshire, Esq; at Bath.

Andrew Ram, of Hummerton, Esq;

16. Mrs. Hill, of Vauxhall, aged 104.

William Johnson, of Knot's Green, in Essex, Esq;

17. Robert Baillie, of Totteridge, in Hertfordshire, Esq; late of Bengal in the East-Indies.

St. Sebastian Schort, Esq; an eminent Dutch merchant.

John Crofts, Esq; a great breeder of horses.

Rev. Dr. Richard Ruffel Nash, prebendary of Winchester, and in the commission of the peace for Worcestershire, of an apopleck fit.

George Merley, of Newcastle on Tyne, Esq;

18. Francis Freeman, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Somersetshire.

20. Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Foster, vicar of Rochdale, in Lancashire, and preacher of the Rolls chapel.

21. Jonathan Manby, of Mortlake, in Surrey, Esq;

Right Hon. Ferdinando Dudley Lea, lord Dudley. Dying a bachelor, the title is in abeyance.

At Kendal, in Lancashire, one James Willson, aged 100. Four years ago one Thomas Coward died there, aged 114; and there is now living, at the same place, one Robert Friers, aged 103.

James Comberbrown, Esq; an eminent merchant, at Lisbon,

On Sept. 26. Neal McClol, of Rothsay, in the shire of Bute, aged 107.

Rev. Mr. John Wilkinson, late minister of the Savoy, on his passage to America: The second clergyman that has fallen a sacrifice to the late marriage act. See our last vol. p. 18.

#### ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**W**Hitchall, O&. 11. The king has been pleased to grant unto William Warburton, doctor of divinity, and one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary, the place and dignity of dean of the cathedral church of Bristol, void by the death of Dr. Thomas Chamberlayne.

—, O&. 18. His majesty has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed and issued under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, for the promotion of John Cradock, doctor of divinity, to the bishoprick of Kilmore, in the said kingdom, void by the death of the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. John Story, late bishop thereof.

*From the rest of the PAPERS.*

Rev. Samuel D'Elbœuf Edwards, M. A. was presented to the rectory of Mainston, in Shropshire. — Mr. Thomas Matham, to the rectory of Way-Shooten, in Warwickshire — Mr. Arthur Cayley, to the rectory of Easington, in Yorkshire. — Mr. Edmund Bettsworth, to the living of Highworth, in Wiltshire. — Mr. Edward Bentley, to the rectory of Haselton, in Norfolk. — Michael Lowman, B. A. to the vicarage of Swinburn, in Kent. — Robert Read, B. A. to the vicarage of Witley, in Hampshire. — Mr. Henry Sene, to the rectory of Newton-Cap, in Worcestershire. — William Brewster, B. A. to the rectory of Huntley, in Cheshire. — John Dechair, M. A. to the living of Restington-Parva, in Gloucestershire. — Mr. John Chevely, to the rectory of Stackworth, in Buckinghamshire. — Mr. Thomas Lamplugh, to the rectory of Goldsborough, in Yorkshire. — Mr. Hitchcock, to the vicarage of Bitteswell, in Leicestershire.

A dispensation has passed the seals, to enable William Browne, M. A. to hold the rectory of Marston-Trussell, in Northamptonshire, with the rectory of Allwalton, in Huntingdonshire. — To enable Rob. Walker, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Christ-Stow, with the rectory of Bacton, in Devonshire. — To enable Richard Jacob, M. A. to hold the vicarage of New-Romney, with the vicarage of East-Malling, in Kent.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**S**IR Edmund Thomas, Bart. and Samuel Martin, Esq; appointed joint treasurers to the princess dowager of Wales, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir George Lee, who has resigned. — Dr. Brooke elected physician

doan to the Westminster Infirmary, in the room of Dr. Cox, who resigned. — Dr. Reeve, president; Dr. Conyers, Dr. Whar-ton, and Dr. Addington, censors; Dr. Wilbraham, treasurer, and Dr. Lawrence, register, of the Royal College of Physicians, for the ensuing year.

## B—K—TS.

**T**EMPEST Lockwood, of Sawbridgeworth, in Hert-fordshire, innholder.  
 Roger Rice, of Bristol, founder.  
 Thomas Rix, of Stanfield, in Norfolk, grocer.  
 John Smith, of Norwich, tailor.  
 Samuel Higgins, of Lombard-street, laceman.  
 Mitchell Hiles, of the Isle of Ely, shopkeeper.  
 John Tuke, of York, linen-draper.  
 John Burlace, within Aldgate, woollend-raper.  
 John Scott, of New Laitha, in Yorkshire, maltster.  
 Thomas Catty, of Alawick, in Northumberland, dealer and chapman.  
 Samuel Austen, of Thames-street, dealer in coals.  
 John Browne, of Waastage, in Berks, sacking-weaver and chapman.  
 Edw. Umfreville, of Mitre-court, dealer and chapman.  
 William Clarke, of the Old-Bailey, coach-maker.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,  
LONDON, Saturday, October 29, 1757.

Amsterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburgh	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Usance	—	30 3-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Lisbon	—	5s. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	5s. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7 3-4ths.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1757.

**A**FTER the battle between the Prussian and Russian armies, of which we gave an account in our last, the Russian army continued quite inactive until the 13th ult. when, to the surprize of every one, they made a pretty sudden retreat, and have ever since continued retreating; for by our last accounts from thence they have abandoned Tilsit, and entirely passed the Memel by the 30th of last month, but they seem resolved to keep possession of the town of Memel, as they are adding several new fortifications to it. The Prussians continued close at their heels, during their whole march, and many stragglers were killed or made prisoners, by the country people, as well as by the troops, but no remarkable action happened. What was the reason of their sudden retreat is as yet a mystery; but letters by the last mail say, that on the 29th ult. the empress of Russia was taken

with a kind of an apopleckick fit, and that she has been ever since in so critical a state, that her recovery is very doubtful.

Notwithstanding the small loss which the Prussians say they sustained in the skirmish where the brave general Winterfeld was killed, as mentioned in our last, it seems, that the prince of Bevern, with the Prussian army under his command, was thereby obliged to retreat from Gorlitz to Rothenberg; and as he probably had orders to avoid coming to an engagement, unless with a manifest advantage, he marched on the 11th ult. and passed the Queiss at Sygersdorf, from whence he marched to Buntzlau in Silesia, and by a forced march he reached Breslaw on the first instant, without suffering any loss, tho' the numerous Austrian army was for some days always in his rear. At Breslaw he seems resolved to stand his ground, for he has chosen a very strong camp on the other side of the Oder, by which he covers that city, and he is not only intrenching himself in his camp, but adding several new works to the city. In the mean time the Austrians have made themselves masters of Lignitz, and a considerable part of Silesia; and they are preparing to pass the Oder, in order to attack the prince of Bevern in his camp.

Upon the king of Prussia's approach, as mentioned in our last, the united army of the French and of the empire retreated first to Gotha, and then to Eysenach, where they intrenched themselves in a very strong camp; and by the 19th ult. his Prussian majesty had advanced, with his army, towards Gotha, on which day a skirmish happened between the advanced parties of the two armies, whereof we have two very different accounts. The Austrian account is as follows:

Wittenbourg, Sept. 22. The prince of Baden-Baden was on the 18th instant detached towards Gotha, at the head of 3000 cavalry, and the two regiments of Spleni and Czezeni Hussars, and thirteen companies of grenadiers, with four field-pieces, sustained by lieutenant-general de Nicolai, who marched with twenty companies of the grenadiers of France, and one hundred dragoons. These troops arrived upon the frontiers of Gotha at nine the next morning, at which place were also come the prince of Saxe-Hildbourghausen, and the prince de Soubise, where they surprized a detachment of 5000 Prussian dragoons and Hussars, routed them, and took from them several pieces of cannon. The number of killed, wounded, and taken prisoners on the occasion, is not yet known.

And the Prussian account of this affair is as follows:

From the king of Prussia's head quarters near Erfurth, Sept. 20. Major-general de Seydelitz, who had an advanced post near Gotha, perceived yesterday a large corps of the

the enemy coming towards him, and was informed it consisted of two regiments of Austrian Hussars, one regiment of French Hussars, and a detachment made up of French grenadiers, troops of the army of the empire, and a numerous body of Croats and Pandours. Upon which general Seydelitz, who occupied Gotha, retired, and posted himself at some distance off: The enemy immediately entered, and occupied it as well as the castle, but general Seydelitz having been reinforced, attacked the enemies posts with such success, that he obliged the to abandon Gotha and the castle, from whence they retired with great precipitation, as a report was spread, that the Prussian army was advancing towards them, with the king himself in person.

General Seydelitz has sent prisoners to the camp, one lieutenant-colonel, three majors, four lieutenants, and sixty-two soldiers of the enemy, and the peasants have buried 350 more, or thereabouts. The Prussian Hussars have taken a considerable spoil in horfes and equipages.

Of these two accounts, the last seems to be the most genuine, for his Prussian majesty presently after advanced near Eysenach, with design, as supposed, to attack the combined army, but they were so strongly intrenched, that he found it impracticable; and as he found he could not provoke or draw them out of their strong camp, he was obliged, by the scarcity of provisions, to return toward Erfurth, and soon after towards Naumburg; whereupon the combined army marched, and again took possession of Gotha, Erfurth, and Weimar, but this last place they have since forsaken, for fear of being attacked by the Prussians, who, upon the 9th instant, remained in their camp upon the Sala, near Naumburg.

The French upon concluding the convention with the Hanoverians, which we gave in our last, began to move into the Prussian dominions of Halberstadt and Magdebourg, but the king of Prussia having sent a body of troops thither, under the command of prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, they soon found it necessary to proceed with caution, as appears from that prince's letter of the 18th ult. which says, that count Horn, whom he detached with 200 dragoons, 100 Hussars, and 300 foot, had taken prisoners at Eglen, the count of Lusignan, colonel, 18 other French officers, and 400 soldiers, besides a considerable booty in baggage, &c. and lost but two men on the occasion; besides which, an officer and 40 men of the regiment of Poitou were made prisoners at Halberstadt.

Upon this check they entirely evacuated the county of Halberstadt, until they could advance with almost their whole army, which they have since done, and on the 19th ult. they again possessed themselves of Halberstadt, whereupon prince Ferdinand was obliged to retire with his little army to Winseben, near the city of Magdebourg, which

city having a numerous garrison beside this little army, may give the French some trouble in their winter quarters, for it is thought they will not attempt to besiege it so late in the season.

Stettin, September 20. We were greatly at a loss to account for the invasion made into this dutchy by the Swedes, in time of peace, when we received copies of a declaration in the form of a manifesto, dated from Stralsund the 10th instant, and signed by gen. Hamilton, commander of the Swedish troops; the substance of which is as follows: "That the king of Sweden, as guarantee of the treaty of Westphalia, could not dispense with himself from entering troops into the upper part of the dutchy of Pomerania belonging to the king of Prussia, in consequence of which the receivers of the publick money in Prussian Pomerania are enjoined to deposit the said monies in the hands of gen. Hamilton, as commissioned by the king of Sweden for that purpose, and that within the term of eight days from the date thereof, an exact account is moreover required of the revenues of the country; no more than ordinary contributions are required of the inhabitants; and they are assured, that the Swedish troops shall be made to observe the strictest discipline.

Gen. Monteuiffel, the Prussian commander, has on his side also published a declaration, enjoining the inhabitants of Pomerania to remain faithful to the king of Prussia, their lawful sovereign, under pain of incurring his just indignation, and absolutely forbidding them to pay any regard to the Swedish manifesto.

On the 13d ult. the Swedes made themselves masters of the little fortress of Penemunde upon the river Pene, after a siege of nine days, the garrison, which consisted only of militia, having surrendered prisoners of war. This, it seems, the commanding officer chose, rather than engage not to serve for two years, an engagement which, he said, was inconsistent with his honour, whilst his prince had so much occasion for his service; and the Swedish general was on his part so generous, as to give him his liberty.

The late accounts from Corsica have since been contradicted; for it is now said, the male-contents had never above 2000 men assembled, nor had any artillery furnished them by the British squadron; and having been repulsed in their attack on San Pellegrino, they have since dispersed, and retired to the mountains.

~~THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE, for October, 1757.~~

**The MONTHLY CATALOGUE,**  
for October, 1757.

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*The Author of the Genuine Account of the late Expedition, says, in his third Edition, (see p. 467.)*

"THAT I may entirely remove all suspicion of the expedition having been originally intended only as a sham armament, or that we were influenced by Hanoverian considerations, it may not be amiss to inform the publick, upon what grounds the expedition was founded. Know then, that some three years ago, the gentleman, who accompanied us in the capacity of chief engineer, had, in his travels through France, an opportunity, by the complaisance of the governor of Rochefort, of taking a deliberate view of that place. He saw several ships then upon the stocks, and a considerable quantity of naval stores: He likewise observed the fortifications to be extremely weak, and in many places unfinished. This he lately communicated to the ministry, and gave it as his opinion, that Rochefort was in no condition of defence; that it might easily be taken by assault; and the shipping and stores as easily destroyed. He confessed, that for fear his papers should be searched, he had not dared to take a plan of the works; but that he could sufficiently depend upon his memory, to assert positively the truth of what he had said. There needs no extraordinary skill in politics, to conceive how much our success in such an enterprize would have distressed our enemy. The ministry gave ear to his design, and the necessary preparations were accordingly made; which tho' they were undoubtedly expensive; yet if we had done our duty, I am convinced the design would have been sufficiently adequate."

"I should be glad to ask the generals upon this expedition, whether, when they come to reflect coolly upon what passed, they do not recollect their having imprudently admitted a certain gentleman into their councils (I do not say he is an Englishman) who had no command. Are they now satisfied with having listened to him?"

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*The piece from N—b came too late for this month: Publicus's proposal will be considered: The letter to the author of Poison Detected, and many other valuable productions, in prose and verse, must be deferred to our next. There is some account of Armstrong, in our Vol. for 1752, p. 343, & seq.*

*Subscriptions for a GENERAL INDEX to the LONDON MAGAZINE, continue to be received by R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Peter-Nigger-Row.*



T H E

# LONDON MAGAZINE.

For NOVEMBER, 1757.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

*Extract of a Letter from the PRUSSIAN Army upon the Unstrut in Thuringen, November 7, 1757.*



On October 24, the king's A army happened to be divided in several corps, some of them at the distance of 20 leagues asunder. Upon advice that the princes of Saxe-Hilburghausen and Soubise, were marching B up directly to marshal Keith, who was then in Leipzig with seven battalions, the king resolved that the army should join again; which was executed October 27. The whole army remained at Leipzig the 28th and 29th; and every body thought, that the battle would be fought in the C plains of Lutzen. On the 30th, the king drew nigh that place, and, on the 31st, in going thro' Weissenfels and Merseburg, 500 men were made prisoners of war.

The enemy had repassed the Sala, and burnt down the bridges at Weissenfels, Merseburg, and Halle; but they were D soon repaired, and the whole army having passed the river thro' these three towns, joined again, the third of November in the evening, overagainst the enemy.

The king was going to engage them on the fourth, but deferred it, and the whole day was spent in a cannonade, to which E our cavalry, being most advanced, were exposed, and by which the French killed them nine men.

On the fifth intelligence was brought, at nine o'clock in the morning, that the enemy was every where in motion. We heard their drums beating the march the whole evening; but we could plainly perceive from our camp, that their whole infantry, which had drawn nearer upon the rising ground over against us, was filing F off towards their right. No certain judgment, however, could yet be formed of November, 1757.

the enemies real design; and as they were in want of bread, it was thought probable, that they intended to repass the Unstrut: But it was soon perceived, that their several motions were contradictory to each other. At the same time that some of their infantry were filing off towards their right, a large body of cavalry marched towards their left; directing its march all along to the rising grounds, with which our whole camp, which lay in the bottom between the villages Bederow and Rosbach, was surrounded, within the reach of large cannon. Soon after, that cavalry was seen to halt, and afterwards to fall back to the right. Some of the corps remained, however, while the rest were marching back. About two in the afternoon our doubts were cleared up; and it plainly appeared that the enemy intended to attack us; and that their dispositions were made with a view to surround us, and to open the action by attacking us in the rear. In case we had been defeated, the corps, posted over against Bederow, was to have fallen upon our routed troops, and to have prevented their retreating to Merseburg, the only retreat which would then have been left us.

The king took the resolution to march up to the enemy, and to attack them.

His majesty had determined to make the attack with one wing only; and the disposition of the enemy made it necessary that it should be the left wing. The very instant the battle was going to begin, his majesty ordered the general who commanded the right wing, to decline, to take a proper position in consequence thereof, and above all, to prevent our being surrounded. All the cavalry of our right wing, except two or three squadrons, had already marched to the left, which was done at full gallop; and being arrived at the place assigned them, they formed over against that of the enemy. Our cavalry moved on immediately; the enemies advanced to meet them, and the charge was

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very

very fierce, several regiments of the French coming on with great resolution. The advantage, however, was entirely on our side. The enemies cavalry being routed, were pursued for a considerable time, with great spirit. But having afterwards reached an eminence, which gave them an opportunity of rallying, our cavalry fell upon them afresh, and gave them so thorough a defeat, that they betook themselves to flight in the utmost disorder. This happened at four in the afternoon. Whilst the cavalry charged, our infantry opened themselves. The enemy cannonaded them very briskly during this interval, and did some execution, but our artillery was not behind hand with them. The cannonade having continued, on both sides, a full quarter of an hour, without the least intermission, the fire of the infantry began. The enemy could not stand it, nor resist the valour of our foot, who gallantly marched up to their batteries. These batteries were carried one after another, and the enemy forced to give way, which they did in great confusion. As the left wing advanced, the right changed its position; and having met with a small rising ground, they availed themselves of it, by planting 16 pieces of heavy artillery on it. The fire from thence was partly pointed at the enemy's right, to encrease the disorder there, and took their left wing in front, which was excessively galled thereby. At five the victory was decided, the cannon ceased, and the enemy fled on all sides. They were pursued as long as there was light to distinguish them by; and, it may be said, that the night alone was the preservation of this army, which was so formidable in the morning. They took the benefit of the darkness to hurry on to Freybourg, and there to repair the Unstrut, which they did on the morning of the 6th, after a whole night's march. The king set out early in the morning to pursue them with all his cavalry, supported by four battalions of grenadiers; the whole infantry following them in two columns. The enemy had passed the Unstrut at Freybourg, when we arrived at its banks; and, as they had burnt the bridge, it became necessary to make another, which, however, was soon done. The cavalry passed first, but could not come up with the enemy till five in the evening, upon the hills of Eckenberg. It was too late to force them there; and the king therefore thought proper to canton his army in the nearest villages, and to be satisfied with the success our Hussars had, in taking

near 300 baggage waggons, and every thing in them. This so glorious victory must be more agreeable to his majesty than any one he has ever gained, as it was at the price of so little blood, our whole loss not exceeding 500 in killed and wounded. Among the former is gen. Meinecke. His royal highness prince Henry, and gen. Zeidlitz, are both slightly wounded.

If we consider the disposition of both armies, as to their numbers, it must be acknowledged, that the hand of heaven has been on our side. The enemy boasted that they were 70,000 strong. I believe they were not quite so many: But, from the ground which they covered, it may be inferred, that they were not less than 50,000 fighting men. After the king had got together at Leipzig all the several corps of his army, he had 33 battalions, and 43 squadrons, leaving a garrison of five battalions at Leipzig. He marched with the rest to Lutzen; and having crossed the Sala at Weissenfels, Merseburg, and Halle, and left a battalion in each of those three places, the whole army, which joined, after this passage, on the third of November, over-against the enemy, consisted only of 25 battalions, and 44 squadrons. During the battle, the regiment of Winterfeld covered the baggage, so that the whole weight of the action fell upon the cavalry, and 23 battalions drawn up in two lines; and even of this infantry there were but six battalions that had recourse to the fire of their musquetry, viz. four battalions of grenadiers, and the regiment of Old Brunswick, which did wonders. That regiment lost its colonel, with about 100 men killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy cannot yet be ascertained. It is supposed they left 3000 men upon the field of battle. The prisoners exceed 4000 men, and there is amongst them a great many officers and generals. We took 50 pieces of cannon, and a great many standards and colours. We have this day taken more pieces of large cannon, and made 4 or 500 prisoners.

*Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Army of the Empire, dated from Erfurt, Nov. 7, 1757.*

"At one in the morning of the 30th past, we left our quarters at Stoffen, and received orders to repair to Weissenfels: The regiment of Varell marched thro' the city, and over the bridge, and was cantoned at Petra; two regiments, viz. those of Nassau and Deux Ponts, and Reich-

man's

man's of Bavaria, with two companies of French grenadiers, remained at Weissenfels.

On the 31st, at five in the morning, the Prussians came and attacked the city; upon this, the whole army was ordered to assemble; but prince Hildburghausen's quarters being at half a league's distance from the city, prince George of d'Armitadt commanded in his absence, and took every possible method to make resistance; but it was too late: They were obliged to retire, and that noble bridge, which had cost above 100, 00 crowns, was burnt to secure our retreat. The Prussian artillery made a terrible fire, whilst the two regiments were passing the bridge. The regiment of Deux Ponts lost four officers and 100 private men, upon this occasion: The captains Muncherode and Dames, with two lieutenants, were among the former. The loss of Rechman's regiment amounted to 200 men, of whom were six officers. The whole army continued before the town, and the seldt marshal in his quarters at Burgerau. In the night 300 of the Wurtzbourg Imperial regiment were detached to the place where the bridge had been, in order to observe the enemy.

During the whole night a noise was heard in the city, occasioned by the strokes of mallets; but it was not discovered till break of day, that the houses had been turned into batteries. As they were not yet finished, we easily dismounted them with our six pieces of cannon which were sent thither, and killed them four soldiers and one workman.

The first of November, the fire from the artillery continued on both sides till ten o'clock, when we began to march towards Mersebourg, the baggage having gone before as far as Camburg, we were forced to lie on the ground without wood or straw. In the mean time the French were reinforced by 20 battalions and 18 squadrons, commanded by the duke de Broglie.

The third of November we put ourselves in a posture to wait the enemy: At one in the afternoon we retreated a league towards Freybourg, where we halted; at five we were drawn up in order of battle, and thus we advanced slowly towards the enemy all night. We were posted in a wood on the right, where we covered ourselves by felling trees; and batteries were placed by the French on the two eminences at each end of the wood. On the fourth we were in presence of the enemy, and cannonaded each other. The enemy's cavalry advanced, but was repulsed. On the fifth the cannonading began very early in the morning on both sides. The left wing of the enemy extended as far as

Legen, and their right to Scorta; and our army was posted in the wood at Wäneroda. At noon our army, as well as the French, had orders to form a line of battle, and to march out of the intrenchments which we had made. We advanced towards the enemy, keeping a little, however, to the left. The enemy made a feint of retiring, on which we redoubled our pace, but we soon found what sort of retreat they were making. In order to deceive us the more effectually, they had sent some squadrons towards Mersebourg; but the rest of their army was drawn up behind an eminence which concealed them from us. It must be confessed, that we fell completely into a snare.

The first line of the French and our cavalry continued advancing; when all on a sudden our right wing received a terrible fire from the enemy, which we returned briskly, but as we had been obliged to advance in some hurry, our ranks were a little disordered, which made the enemy's fire fall the more heavily upon us. Our cavalry fled the first upon a full gallop, but our artillery supported us some time longer; at last the French fled likewise; and being then no longer able to resist the enemy, the rout became general.

We have lost all our baggage and artillery, and at least 10,000 men. We marched the whole night, and passing the river at Freybourg, arrived at Eckerberg at six o'clock in the morning. At two o'clock in the afternoon the seldt marshal and prince George joined us. They had hardly set down to dinner, but we perceived the enemy at our heels, who cannonaded us briskly; and as our army was not got together, nothing was left for us but to retreat. Having again marched all night, we arrived at last at Erfurth, where we now are in want of every thing, tho' we are rather better off than before. It is now eight days since our men have had bread; they have lived upon turnips and radishes, which they dug out of the earth.

*Extract of a Letter from Leipzig, dated Nov. 9, 1757.*

It is unfortunately but too certain, that the combined army has been totally dispersed. One part of it has fled by Naumburg, and the other by Freybourg. The prince of Dessau pursues the one, and the king in person the other. There have been brought to Merseburg above 6000 prisoners, besides 300 officers. They are confined in the churches.

The army of the Empire has lost 64 pieces of cannon, with kettle-drums, colours,

hours, and standards, in great numbers. General Revel, brother to the duke de Broglie, died yesterday of his wounds at Merseburg. This enormous misfortune is attributed solely, to the injudicious dispositions of the two commanders; nay, it is affirmed, that, for two days, the army had not had a morsel of bread. Three hundred waggons, with the heavy baggage of the French army, and a great number of mules, were taken yesterday at Eckersberg. Posterity will never believe, that, at most, 18,000 Prussians, could ruin an army of above 60,000 men! Last night 300 waggons came hither, loaded with wounded French and Swiss, who are in great distress for want of a sufficient number of surgeons. This day we are informed from Merseburg, that the number of prisoners amount already to 10,000. The peasants of Gotha and Thuringe bring in numbers of them, in resentment of the bad treatment they have met with from the French: They add further, that the victors have taken, in all, 164 pieces of cannon. It is not to be doubted, but that their whole force will now fall upon Erfurth.

Hague, Nov. 18. Our news from Thuringia confirm more and more the glorious success of the king of Prussia. It is agreed on all sides, that the combined army is dispersed; and that his Prussian majesty has already got to Erfurth in pursuit of them, having left them neither cannon nor baggage.

*The last Letters from Lisbon bring the following ample Account of the great Earthquake that happened last Summer in the Azores.*

THE ninth of July, 45 minutes past eleven at night, a dreadful shock, which lasted about two minutes, was felt in most of the Azores. All the houses in the island of Angra, or Tercera, were violently shaken. The impulse of the earthquake, which at first was vertical, quickly became horizontal, the direction being from west to east. During these two minutes the earth was moved with such force, that had the shock lasted a few seconds longer, all the tottering buildings must have been swallowed up. The tenth, about ten o'clock in the morning, there was another shock, and a third at four in the afternoon, as violent as that of the preceding day, but its duration shorter. In St. George's Island, 12 leagues from Angra, the earth quaked the same day, and at the same hours; but the shocks were so violent, that 1053 persons were crushed to death under the

ruins of the houses. The conformation of the inhabitants redoubled the tenth, in the morning, at the sight of eighteen new islands, which arose at the distance of 100 fathoms on the north side of the island. At the Fayans des Vimes the same shock threw down all the buildings: No more houses, temples, nor streets, are to be found there, but only heaps of rubbish and stones. In some places whole fields and gardens were rolled down into the sea. There are still slips of land to be seen at some distance from the shore, and surrounded with water, which retain their form and all their contents: Upon one of these floating islands there is a house standing, planted round with trees, which has been no way damaged. Monte-Formoso, lying E. S. E. of this island, was split in two; one part tumbled into the sea, the other stands within 200 yards of it. From the east point of Topo Island, as far as the town of Caletha, there is yet nothing to be seen but ruins, no house could stand the shock; nay, the ground opened in several places, and a piece of land, about a quarter of a league square, was carried away into the sea. Some mountains moved out of their places; others have entirely disappeared; so that the communication between some of those islands, which was formerly impracticable, on account of the steepness of the rocks, is now open and easy; where the mountains stood, there is now a plain. Part of the village of Norte-Grande broke loose from the rest, and forms a new island 300 yards distant from it. All the terrified inhabitants of those islands live in the woods, expecting every day will be their last, the quaking ground shewing them graves on every side. Enormous masses of stone continually break off from the rocks, and fall into deep pits formed by the earthquakes: In some places whole rocks have sunk into the ground. In Pico Island these shocks have been but slightly felt, except on that side of it which is opposite to St. George's; that part of it has been very roughly handled, and eleven souls perished there. On the day of the first shock the sea broke into St. George's Island, the waves running from west to east: In Pico Island their direction was from east to west, and from south to west in Graciosa. Façal had but a slight shock, and the motion of the sea was scarce perceivable. In St. Michael's and St. Mary's Islands they felt nothing but the effects of an ordinary shock. The Isles of Flores and Corvo have been entirely free from this calamity.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

Nov. 2, 1757.

I Hope you will favour me with leave to make a proper reply to Dr. Faustus, in your Magazine, at least so far as the *Methodists* are concerned in his *Dozen Reasons*. (See p. 482.) This permission will demonstrate your impartiality, and oblige,

Your constant reader,

W. B.

To Dr. Faustus, Junior.

S I R,

THE present melancholy situation of our country calls for all the help that wisdom can suggest, rather than for satirical investigations. Instead of promoting levity and discord, every wise endeavour should be used to make the nation serious, and to heal up all our unnatural divisions in this important conjuncture. There may be a time to laugh, but, I think, Sir, you have not properly or wisely fixed on the present to provoke the risible disposition, when, if you know any thing, you must know that England is at this crisis awfully called to serious humiliation. Much less ought you to stir up a spirit of persecution against an innocent people, who ever were, and still are, with true affection, real friends to their country, and heartily attached to the present royal family. Your management of the contrast is indeed ridiculous enough; but I fear you meant somewhat more than to make the *Methodists* ridiculous: For, by reviving a number of old fallacies, and reasoning upon false grounds, you betray a much worse disposition, than the making yourself, and others, merry at our expense.

Before I enter upon your *reasons*, I must premise, that I know very little of the *Marazians*; so must leave them to answer for themselves. I answer only in behalf of myself, and those societies under the pastoral care of the Rev. Messrs. John and Charles Wesley, and Mr. George Whitefield: For these societies *alone*, are the proper standards of truth, righteousness, propriety and loyalty as professed by the people called *Methodists*. I must farther premise, that the *Methodists* can only be answerable for what they *teach* in public and private: For nothing can be a greater absurdity than to say, that because a man of any community is a drunkard, common sweeper, &c. he is *taught* to live in those evils by his minister.

Now, Sir, permit me to make a few

plain observations on what you call *reasons*.

1. You hint, "That a *Methodist* can foretell what will happen to him in the next life." No *Methodist* minister ever asserted, that such a privilege was attainable by any man. They teach indeed, that he, that believeth in the LORD JESUS CHRIST, keeps his commandments, and dies in a state of holiness, will be *happy* in the next life. They pretend to no other revelation of future things than what is taught by CHRIST and his followers.

[To be continued in our next.]

We give the following Lines, from Epistola to the Great, from Aristippus in Retirement, as a Specimen of the Perfection of that admirable Production, which Perfection has not been before seen in the English Language.

From EPIC. 1. THE RETREAT.

C "METHINKS I hear some courtier say,  
Such charms ideal ill agree

With moderniz'd gentility;  
For now the witty, great, and gay,  
Think, what you call simplicity,  
Dull notions of rusticity.

In former days a country life,  
For so time honour'd poets sing,  
Free from anxiety and strife,  
Was blandidh'd by perpetual spring,  
There the sweet Graces kept their court,  
The Nymphs, the Fauns, and Dryads play'd,  
Thither the Muses would resort,  
Apollo lov'd the sylvan shade.

The Gods and Heroes own'd a passion,  
For wives and daughters of the swains,  
And heroines, whilst 'twas the fashion,  
Ridotto'd on the rural plains.

The 'quires were then of heav'nly race,  
The parson fashionable too,  
Young Hermes had at court a place,  
Venus and Mars were felt *near* here.

But long, long since, those times are o'er,  
F No Goddess trips it o'er the lee,  
The Gods and heroes are no more,  
Who danc'd to rural minstrelsy.

Our modern dames of mortal make,  
Detest the silent sad abodes,  
And peers who rank below the Gods,  
Their solitary seats forsake.

For now 'tis quite another case,  
G The country wears a different face.  
When sometimes for convenience,  
Thither her ladyship is sent,  
What time the wish'd for rent-day's night,  
Or Sol thro' Taurus mounts the sky,  
Or George preroques his parliament;  
Her beauteous bosom heaves a sigh,  
Five months in rustick banishment!

H Thither, alas! no viscous rove,  
Nor heart-bewitching col'nels come,  
Dull is the musick of the grove,  
Unheeded fades the meadow's bloom.  
The verdant copse may take the birds,  
And morning's breath and evening's dew  
To bleating flocks and lowing herds.

Be pleasant  
 But how can  
 Have charms  
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 Of all that  
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 The *humas*  
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and populous city, and now com-  
 pletely besieged. Schweednitz, which is now  
 besieged by the Austrians, is between 30  
 and 40 miles S. W. of Breslau. See the  
 beautiful MAP of the dutchy of SILLESIA  
 hereto annexed.

The

t, &amp;c.

*rial Questions  
about Doors.*

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out, as it were, a new method of raising money for his majesty's service, reserving only a very small pittance for themselves, as will be proved in the sequel.

It is a truth universally acknowledged, and capable of the clearest demonstration, that those who set up any new-paper, last November, 1757.

he proved, beyond experience of every fore, that the profit arise solely from the a makes it necessary & likewise.

X x x



Let it be supposed, that this paper has *forty* \* advertisements, and, excepting a few of those printed in London, half the papers published in England have not twenty; and if the advertisements are reckoned at two shillings and six-pence each, which is as much as ought to be reckoned, as many of them pay only *two shillings*, the amount will be

From which deduct the present duty on advertisements at one shilling each —

And the loss on the sale of the paper as above-mentioned

Making —

And there remains a balance in favour of the proprietors of —

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2 0 0

0 17 6

2 17 6

2 2 6

It ought likewise to be observed, that the value of advertisements in every paper, is estimated by the number of papers that are sold: For as the business of advertising is to make *some want or some commodity* known, the more any paper sells, the more effectually is that purpose answered. And as increasing the price of the paper will undoubtedly affect the sale, so will it also lessen the number of advertisements; for no man will so often be at the expence of advertising in a paper, when it sells only *two thousand*, as when it sold *three*; and not at all, perhaps, when, notwithstanding this disadvantage, he is to pay a shilling extraordinary for each advertisement.

It is also very evident, that the large profit accruing to the government from the duty on advertisements, arises from the great number of them that are published; consequently all measures that tend to enhance the price of them, must lessen their number, and of course the amount of the duty. This may be demonstrated, by referring to the Stamp-office for an account of the duty on advertisements for any number of years before and after the year 1731, when they began to be reduced to the present low price; from which time it will appear, that the great increase of advertisements took place.

This duty may likewise be considered as a tax upon learning and ingenuity, for booksellers will not be so ready to purchase works of learning and genius, when they find this additional difficulty and expence in making them publick.

There are, in town and country, above *fifty* news-papers printed; and it is well known, that far the greatest part of them do but little more than pay expences; those therefore must inevitably fall, whereby many families will be reduced to extreme indigence, and his majesty deprived of the duty they paid when these papers existed.

It must also be considered, that the mischief which will be done by this scheme to news-papers, especially those in the country, will be irremediable: If they are once lost, they are lost for ever; for as the raising one of these papers is attended with many years labour and very great expence, few will be inclined to adventure a second time, after having once found, that a compensation cannot be secured for their trouble; nor will they indeed be able, when the people they employed

Now, if only two pounds two shillings and six-pence (making no allowance for losses by accidents, or bad debts) remains as a profit on this account; it follows, that the proposed additional duty of 8l. 1s. 6d. and 2l. making in the whole *ten pounds one shilling and six-pence*, cannot be paid. To pay it for the sale of the paper is impossible; for, supposing the purchaser will agree to give a half-penny more for the paper, it will bring in no more to the proprietor, so that the loss on the sale of the paper will be still the same. Neither can it be paid *from the advertisements*; for, as many who gave *three halfpence* for the paper, will not pay *two pence*, so likewise many of those who used to advertise in it, will, on that account, withdraw their advertisements. The paper must therefore be dropt, as being no longer worth the proprietor's consideration, and the government will lose 10l. 1s. 6d. which it received on the publication of every paper. Not to mention the cruelty of depriving people of the long expected fruit of their labour, or the publick, especially the trading part of it, of the emolument it might receive by that method of intelligence.

\* It will appear by comparing the commissioners account of the money received from the duty on advertisements, with the number of papers printed, that the number of advertisements here allowed is considerably more than are really inserted.

played are disbanded, and their little fortunes thus shipwrecked.

Add to all this, that reducing the number of news-papers, must sensibly affect the revenue arising from the duty on paper manufactured in this kingdom.

Upon the whole, if this scheme is intended to increase the revenue, it will, if reconsidered, appear to be altogether unfit for the purpose; and the very experiment may do what the government will wish to have undone, viz. it may destroy, a great many news-papers, ruin many families, and most sensibly affect his majesty's revenue." Thus end *The Considerations*.

But, in our present circumstances, it was absolutely necessary to borrow a large sum of money for the publick service, and it was equally necessary to contrive some new or additional tax, as a fund for answering the growing interest of that money, and such a fund too, as might be satisfactory to those who had the money to lend; and tho' great numbers of our people are supported by the printing and bookselling business, yet as it is a trade which does not here, as it does in Holland, increase our exports, and bring money into the kingdom, it was thought more advisable to chuse a tax, by which that trade might be in some degree affected, than to be forced to have recourse to a tax, by which some trade or manufacture might be affected, which increases our exports, and brings money into the kingdom. Tho' it must be acknowledged, that if we were free from the taxes upon paper, &c. and all taxes upon the necessities of life, even the trade of printing and bookselling might be extended so as to add a very considerable increase to our exports, and thereby bring a very large sum yearly into the kingdom; but this is like many others, a thing *quod optandum est, sed non expellendum*.

Lastly, As to the 17th resolution of the same day, it was so far from being opposed or objected to, that it gave great satisfaction to every man who has any notion of trade or manufactures. It is, indeed, surprizing, that we should ever have allowed ourselves to be driven by any necessity, to make our own people, in any part of the British dominions, pay any tax upon coals, a commodity so absolutely necessary for the industrious poor, and for many sorts of manufacture; but it is much more surprizing, that we should, for so many years, have allowed our foreign rivals in trade and manufacture, to have our coals upon paying a tax of only

6s. a chaldier, whilst our own people, in and about this city, were paying taxes upon coals, to the amount very near of 9s. a chaldier. Therefore, the imposing of this new tax upon coals exported to foreign nations, must shew the attention of the gentlemen now at the helm, to the true interest of their country; and it is to be hoped, that the same attention will induce them to make several other improvements in the art of taxation, which has been hitherto so little understood, or rather so egregiously mistaken, in a country that depends so much upon trade and manufactures.

Having already given the reason why the resolution of March 14 was waved, and the first resolution of April 28 agreed to and adopted in its stead, I shall, upon this resolution of April 28, observe what a disadvantage it is to this nation to be forced to anticipate, and to borrow money upon every tax that can be thought of, for supplying the current service. It is true, we are to pay but 3l. per cent. interest, but then we are by this resolution to give by way of premium to every subscriber or lender, an annuity of 1l. 2s. 6d. per ann. for every 100l. he shall lend, and for the life of any such person as he should afterwards name. Now we may suppose, that almost every lender will name some healthful child of about seven years old, and generally one that has had the small-pox, from whence we may compute the value of this annuity; for a child of that age, by the latest calculations made at Paris, has an equal chance to live 42 years and three months\*, consequently an annuity upon the life of a child of that age, is equal to an annuity for 42 years and three months certain. But then we are to consider, that these calculations were made upon mankind in general, including the weak and sickly, as well as the strong and healthful, therefore we may reckon, I think, that the children to be chosen by these lenders as their nominees, will generally be such as have an equal chance to live 45 years, and that every one of these annuities will, for the most part, be equal to an annuity for 45 years certain; and from Mr. Smart's tables we may easily compute, that, when money is at 3l. per cent. per ann. interest, the present value of an annuity of 1l. 2s. 6d. for 45 years certain, amounts to 27l. 11s. 8d. the whole of which we must look on as a premium, paid by the publick to these subscribers or lenders, over and above a yearly interest of 3l. per cent. until the principal be repaid.

X x x 2

paid. What may be said of these money lenders to the publick, I do not know, but I know very well what would be said of a money lender in private life, who should take advantage of the distress of the borrower, and exact a premium of 26 guineas, besides common interest, for every hundred pounds he lent, upon what might be justly called a good security.

I know it may be said, that the natural interest of the money was then above 3l. per cent. as all our three per cent. funds fold below par, and the annuities could not be sold at near the price I have stated. This, it is true, was a loss to the subscribers who were obliged to sell, but it was no advantage to the publick; and it was occasioned by the necessity the publick was under to borrow, and the great quantity of annuities then brought to market to be sold; for when there is an extraordinary demand for money at interest, it must raise the natural rate of interest, and consequently lower the price of all our publick funds; and when there is a glut of any commodity at market, it must of course lower the price of that commodity. But as soon as the war is over, or should the government be able to carry it on without borrowing any more money, things would soon return to their natural course, this new fund, as well as all our publick funds, would sell at, or above par, and the annuities would be worth, and would sell at, or above what I have stated them at, as the natural interest of money, upon publick securities, is not above 3l. per cent. per ann. consequently every subscriber who could advance and hold the whole sum he had subscribed, would have 127l. 11s. 8d. for every hundred pounds he had subscribed. And from hence we may see, how necessary it is to think of some extraordinary method for paying off the national debt, and for raising afterwards, yearly, as much money as might be necessary for the current service of the year, in time of war, as well as in time of peace; for that such a method might be contrived, is far from being impossible, if we would give up our selfish provincial prejudices, and resolve, that every man in the British dominions, above the rank of a day labourer, should contribute yearly to the publick revenue, as near as possible, in proportion to the profits he makes yearly by means of the publick protection; for this is what every man is in justice bound to do, and what every government ought to take the most effectual possible methods to enforce. I have said, above the rank of a day labourer, because

day labourers, whether in agriculture, manufactures, or mechanicks, ought never to be subjected to any tax, no not even upon the conveniencies of life, so far as is proper for people in their condition; for such taxes must necessarily increase the common rate of wages, and consequently enhance the price of our produce and manufactures at all foreign markets.

As to the other resolutions of the committee of ways and means, they stand in need of no further explanation, nor was any of them objected to, either within doors or without, as the application of the sinking fund, to the current service, in time of war, now seems to be a measure submitted to by the whole nation; therefore I shall only add, that in the last money bill, viz. that for applying the produce of the said fund, the usual clause of appropriation was inserted, by an order of the house of commons of May 27, no article of which was objected to in the other house, consequently the bill passed both houses without any opposition. And I must likewise add a remark upon that clause of the act for enabling his majesty to raise the sum of one million, &c. which impowers the Bank to lend that sum, because it relates to a branch of our constitution that ought never to be broke through. Before the revolution, or rather before the restoration, it was usual for our kings, when they wanted money, and had no mind to apply to parliament for the same, to demand a loan or benevolence from the subject, without any authority from parliament; but this was always deemed a breach of our constitution in the lender or giver, as well as in the borrower or receiver, as it had a tendency towards enabling our sovereign to govern without a parliament. Therefore it has been most justly complained of, when it appeared, that such loan or benevolence was set on foot, on purpose to prevent the king's being under a necessity to call or assemble his parliament. But as a sum of money may, during the recess of parliament, be immediately wanted upon some sudden and unforeseen emergency, it has never been thought proper to prohibit the making of any such loan or benevolence by an express and penal statute; for which reason the loan made by the city of London to king Charles the Second, just before the beginning of the first Dutch war, was never complained of, either by the people, or the parliament; and the voluntary contributions raised during the late rebellion, for the support of the government,

verment, were not then found fault with, tho' it must be confessed, that, as the parliament was then sitting, it would have been proper to have authorized the collecting of such contributions by a short act of parliament; for a dangerous practice may hereafter be founded upon that precedent, and it is to be doubted, whether all the collectors made a strict account of what they collected.

But tho' no general law could ever safely be made against the subjects making any loan, or giving any benevolence to the crown, yet, when the Bank came to be established by act of parliament, it was justly apprehended, that such an opulent society might be induced to lend so large a sum of money to the crown, as would at an emergency be of the most dangerous consequence to our constitution, and therefore, in the act of the 5th and 6th of William and Mary, by which act the Bank was established, there was a clause inserted, by which it was expressly enacted, that if the Bank should at any time purchase any lands or revenues belonging to the crown, or lend to their majesties, their heirs or successors, any sum of money by way of loan, or anticipation, on any part of the revenue, then granted, or afterwards to be granted, other than such part only on which a credit of loan was or should be granted by parliament, the governor or members consenting to such purchase or loan, and being thereof legally convicted, should, for every such offence, forfeit treble the value of such sum so paid or lent, one fifth to the informer, and the residue towards such publick uses as should be directed by parliament.

This made it necessary to insert the above-mentioned clause in the said act, for enabling his majesty to raise one million; and whilst our government are under a necessity to anticipate, which it were to be wished they never were, the general rule of our constitution renders it necessary to insert a clause of credit (that is to say, a clause, enabling or rather giving leave to natives or foreigners to lend) in every money act now passed in parliament, by which clause the highest rate of interest to be allowed is generally determined.

I come now to give an account of the most important of those bills brought in last session, which were found necessary to be passed into laws; the first of which was the bill for prohibiting the exportation of corn, &c. I have already mentioned how readily, and how unanimously the order for the bringing in of this bill was agreed to, and it was as speedily

passed into a law; for it passed both houses so quickly, that it received the royal assent, by commission, on December 18; but as it is to continue in force only till next Christmas, it may, perhaps, be further continued by a new bill next session.

But this was far from being all the relief provided by parliament during last session; for, on December 16, a committee was appointed, to consider of proper provisions, for preventing the high price of corn and bread for the future; and January 12, 1757, Sir John Philipps, their chairman, reported as the opinion of the committee: First, That the taking off the duty upon foreign corn, to be imported into this kingdom, for a limited time, would be a proper and speedy means of reducing the then present high price of corn and bread: And, Secondly, That the permitting such foreign meal, bread, and biscuit, as had been, or should be taken from the enemy, to be landed and expended in this kingdom, duty free, for a limited time, would be another proper and speedy remedy for reducing the then present high price of corn and bread.

Which report was referred to a committee of the whole house; and next day, upon a report from that committee, the house resolved, First, That the duty then payable upon foreign corn and flour imported, should be taken off for a limited time: And, Secondly, That such foreign corn,

grain, meal, bread, biscuit, and flour, as had been, or should be taken from the enemy, should be permitted, for a limited time, to be landed and expended in this kingdom, duty free. Pursuant to which resolution, a bill was ordered to be brought in; and that Sir John Philipps, Mr. Nugent, the lord Strange, Mr. Rose Fuller, Sir Ellis Cunliffe, Mr. Poole, and Mr. Jarritt Smith, should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly, the bill was next day presented to the house by Sir John Philipps; and having passed both houses, without opposition, received the royal assent, February 15. But as it was to continue in force only till August 24, a new bill was passed the same session for continuing it till November 15 next; and it is to be hoped there will then be no occasion for renewing it.

January 12, upon a motion made by H Mr. Oswald, one of the commissioners of trade and plantations, it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, to prohibit, for a time to be therein limited, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit, starch, beef, pork, and bacon, or other victual, from any

of his majesty's colonies and plantations in America, unless to Great-Britain or Ireland, or to some of the said colonies and plantations; and that Mr. Oswald, Mr. chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. alderman Beckford, Mr. Grenville, and Mr. Rofe Fuller, should prepare and bring in the same. This bill was necessary, not only for reducing the high price of corn here at home, but for preventing any supply of provisions being sent to our enemies in America; consequently we may suppose, it passed without any opposition, and received the royal assent, February 15. This act is to remain in force during the continuance of the present war, and by instructions to the committee upon the bill, a clause was added for allowing corn, &c. to be imported in foreign built ships, and from any state in amity with his majesty, either into Britain or Ireland; and also a clause for exporting from Southampton or Exeter, to the Isle of Man, for the use of the inhabitants there, a quantity of wheat, barley, oats, meal, or flour, not exceeding 2500 quarters in the whole.

January 18, Sir John Philipps reported from the above-mentioned committee, as their opinion, that the prohibiting of wheat to be made use of in the distillery, for a limited time, would be a means to prevent the high price of wheat and bread for the future. Which report was referred to a committee of the whole house; and upon a report from this last committee, the house resolved, That, to prevent the high price of wheat and bread, no spirits should be distilled from wheat for a time to be limited. In pursuance of which, a bill was ordered to be brought in; and that Mr. Nugent, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Samuel Martin, Mr. Hardinge, Mr. Jarritt Smith, Mr. Kynaston, Mr. Bayntun, and Mr. alderman Beckford, should prepare and bring in the same. But before this bill was brought in, that is to say, upon February 4, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of several of the common brewers of London, Westminster, Southwark, and parts adjacent, whose names were thereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves and the rest of the brewing trade; taking notice of the said bill being ordered to be brought in, and alledging, that, upon passing the said order, the price of malt, before too high, was immediately so much advanced, that the petitioners found themselves utterly incapable of carrying on their respective trades, at the price malt then bore in the market, occasioned, as they conceived,

by an apprehension of the necessity the distillers would be under, to make use of the best pale malt, and to substitute the best barley in lieu of wheat; and that in such a case, the markets would not be able to supply a sufficient quantity of barley for the demands of both trades, besides other necessary uses; and therefore praying, that in regard to the publick revenue, to which the trade of the petitioners so largely contributed, such measures might be taken for preventing the publick loss, and at the same time relieving their particular distress, as to the house should seem meet.

Upon this petition an instruction was presently ordered to the gentlemen appointed to prepare and bring in the bill, that they should make provision therein, to restrain the distilling of barley, malt, and all grain whatsoever, for a limited time. And, in pursuance of this order, a bill was accordingly prepared, to prohibit, for a time to be limited, the making of low wines, and spirits from wheat, barley, malt, or any other sort of grain; which bill was presented to the house by Mr. Nugent, on February 8, passed both houses, and received the royal assent on March 11. But this bill, in its course, met with a good deal of opposition, both within doors and without; for several petitions were presented, and the petitioners were heard by their counsel, against it. The strongest argument against the bill was a fact which could not be denied, viz. That there always are very large quantities of wheat and barley in this kingdom, which are either damaged, or of so ordinary a kind, that they are unfit for any use but that of distilling; and that large quantities of the ordinary barley were made into malt, which was not fit for brewers, and could be made no use of but by distillers; consequently the prohibiting of any such grain's being distilled, might prove the ruin of many farmers, and would very much lessen the malting trade. But the present general distress prevailed over this particular future disadvantage; because if the distilling of any sort of grain had been allowed, it would have been impossible to prevent the distilling of that sort of grain which might be made use of by the brewers, or for making bread. However, the disadvantage had so much weight, as to make the prohibition very short; for by this bill it was to continue only for two months from March 11; but as the scarcity still continued, the prohibition was, by a new bill passed the same session, further

ther continued to December 11, with a proviso, empowering his majesty to put an end to it at any time after May 11, if judged to be for the advantage of this kingdom.

These were all the bills relating to this affair, that were last session passed into laws, and the reader will see, that they were all but temporary expedients; but as the committee continued to sit, they came to some resolutions, which may be a foundation for more lasting remedies, and which I shall hereafter give an account of. In the mean time, I shall proceed with an account of some of the other important bills brought in last session, that were passed into laws, according to the order of time in which they were petitioned or moved for, and consequently, I must next give an account of the famous militia bill, which was moved for by the Hon. George Townshend, Esq; on December 4, and, upon his motion, it was ordered, *nem. con.* that leave should be given to bring in a bill for the better ordering of the militia forces, in the several counties of that part of Great-Britain called England; and that the said Mr. Townshend, the lord Strange, Mr. Edward Vernon, Mr. Northey, the marquis of Granby, the lord George Sackville, the lord Pulteney, the earl of Egmont, Sir Armine Woodhouse, Sir John Turner, Sir Cordel Firebrace, Mr. Gybbon, Sir John Philipps, Mr. Martin, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Crowle, Mr. Hanger, the lord George Manners, Sir John Armitage, Sir John Cust, Mr. Nicholson Calvert, Sir Henry Erskine, Mr. Vyner, jun. Mr. Bagot, Mr. Wilmot Vaughan, Mr. Hardinge, and Mr. Pryse Campbell, should prepare and bring in the same. And to these gentlemen were added, January 10, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Charles Townshend, Mr. Gilbert Elliot, Mr. Samuel Martin, Mr. Wortley, Mr. Rice, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Colebrooke, and Mr. Bankes.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR, &c.

AT this critical conjuncture, every subject, who has any regard for his king and country, ought to concur in endeavouring to check the ambitious views of our perfidious foe. In this and former wars, I have made it my business to visit all sea-port towns, where men of war and privateers have rendezvoused with their prizes, and have been very careful in surveying their cargoes. I have been on

board some hundreds of French ships taken in the present war, and having made the strictest inspection, can make oath, that I never saw a French barrel of beef on board any of them, but some thousands of Irish, with *Cork* or *Waterford* in a burnt mark on each; which the officers of the customs can attest, if they are able to read; and had they made a memorandum thereof in their books, of course it must have come to the knowledge of the legislature, which might have proved a means of putting the following scheme in execution, viz. To raise a certain sum of money, either by lottery, or otherwise, to purchase all provisions that shall be cured in Ireland in one year, and prohibit the shipping of all provisions from England, except for the use of his majesty's fleets and colonies abroad. If this were put in execution, the French could not long subsist; and hunger would humble them more than the sword. And as to their ships of war, they would rot in their harbours; for at this juncture it is not in the power of all Germany to supply them; and as for the Dutch, they would themselves be starved, if it was not for Ireland. Besides, another great advantage would accrue from this scheme: The poor of that kingdom might be supplied at reasonable rates, and the rich would have no room to complain, as they would have money for goods. This would be striking the enemy in the most sensible part. As to embargoes, they only serve to furnish the enemy with provisions at low rates, having always their emissaries to make use of such occasions.

I am, &c.

#### Of a late RESIGNATION.

ALL success abroad, is always followed by feuds and discontents at home: And it must sensibly pain every well-wisher to his country, to observe the melancholy prospect of domestick uneasiness, so near the opening of the ensuing parliament. If it is true, that a certain commander in chief has resigned his commissions, how shall we account for this hasty resignation?—If this resignation is political, who is to be deceived by it? Why, some say the king of Prussia: For, in order to exculpate Hanover, and reconcile him to that electorate, all the extraordinary measures they have taken are to be imputed, by way of blame, to the general, who is to be very angry at the imputation, and to resign without further explanation. But, if it is political, the policy is more likely calculated to impose upon

upon us poor silly Englishmen; and seems intended to amuse us with pretended court differences, in order to divert our attention, and prevent us from considering the intent, and probable consequences of the late convention. Let us, however, keep a watchful eye on the progress of political transactions: Let us be acquainted with the causes which frustrated the late expedition: *Let us be jealous of all overtures of peace*: For we may be assured, that the best comment on the convention, will be the political occurrences subsequent to the signing it.

**T**HE new act for preventing gaming in publick houses (see an abstract of it, p. 319.) is a very necessary act, and may, if duly executed, be of great benefit to all servants and labouring men; but to have made them relish it the better, to have convinced them it was not made to deprive them of pleasure, but preserve them from ruin, it is to be wished that the act had gone further, and had been made more general: And that gaming in publick houses, either for money or liquor, had been prohibited to all degrees of men; for servants, when they see their masters playing at any of these games forbidden to them, will have a strong itch to play; and it is great odds but their examples will be more forcible, than this or any other law. Laws, that restrain the lower sort of people from doing what their superiors are allowed to do, should be over made with great caution; for those such laws may be right for, and useful to those persons that are so restrained by them, yet there is in human nature so general an aversion to restraint, that they will be too apt to esteem them hardships. All journeymen are forbid by this law to play at any of these games in publick houses, under a supposition, we presume, that the time there spent is not their own, but their masters: This may be sometimes true; and sometimes not. There are many instances of men, who do journeywork, that are more able, and can better afford to spend money in publick houses, than those who employ them, and whose time in the evenings is their own: All such may, perhaps, look upon this law as an unreasonable restraint. Therefore we think the law, tho' good, would have been better, had it been general. But when laws are made, care should be taken to execute them with the utmost impartiality; for whenever they are partially executed, they will never fail to lose that due regard which they ought to have. That

our laws are not always executed with impartiality, is too well known, that many instances to the contrary; we will however, at present, only mention one: Gaming at hazard hath been long forbidden by law; and yet, is it not notorious, that estates are every hour set on the cast of a die, and flourishing families reduced to beggary by that forbidden game; and publick houses not far from London? The master of which, instead of being prosecuted according to law, hath been rewarded with a very lucrative place under the government. While the laws are thus partially executed, while the violators of them are preserved, while vice is thus encouraged, and virtue discouraged, can it be reasonably expected, that the laws will have their due reverence, or that the people can either be content or prosperous?

The late Mr. Fielding has thus set forth the several laws against gaming: By the statute 9 Anne, c. 14. whoever cheats at play forfeits five times the sum won by such cheating, shall be deemed infamous, and suffer such corporal punishment as in case of perjury. And whoever wins above 10l. at any one sitting, shall forfeit five times the sum won. Going shares with the winner, and betting on his side, are in both instances, within the act. By the same act, all securities for money won at play are made void; and if a mortgage be made on such account, the mortgage doth not only lose all benefit of it, but the mortgage immediately enures to the use of the next heir. By this law, persons who have lost above ten pounds, and have actually paid it, may recover the same by action within three months; and if they do not sue for it within that time, any other person may. And the defendant shall be liable to answer a bill for discovering such sum lost, upon oath. By 13 George II. cap. 34. whoever wins or loses 10l. at play, or by betting, at any one time, or 10l. within 24 hours, is liable to be indicted, and shall be fined five times the value of the money lost. By 12 George II. cap. 28. the games of Pharaoh, the ace of hearts, basket, and hazard, are declared to be lotteries; and all persons who set them up, maintain, and keep them, forfeit 200l. and all who play at them forfeit 50l. The confession to be before one justice of peace, by the oath of one witness, or confession of the party. And the justice neglecting his duty, forfeits 10l. Note, The prosecution against the keeper, &c. may be for a lottery, on 8 George I. where the penalty

is' fool. The act of 18 George II. includes the game of roly poly, or other prohibited game at cards or dice, within the penalties of the above-mentioned. I have given this short sketch of these several acts, partly for the use and encouragement of informers, and partly to instruct A to certain persons, with what decency they can openly offend against such plain, such solemn laws, the severest of which many of themselves have, perhaps, been the makers of. How can they seriously answer, either to their honour or conscience, giving the pernicious example of a vice, from which, as the legislature justly says, in the preamble to the 16th of Charles II: "Many mischiefs and inconveniences do arise, and are daily found in the encouraging of sundry idle and disorderly persons in their dishonest, lewd, and dissolute course of life; and to the circumventing, deceiving, couzening, and debauching of many of the younger sort, both of the nobility and gentry, and others, to the loss of their precious time, and the utter ruin of their estates and fortunes, and withdrawing them from noble and laudable employments and exercises!" D Will a nobleman, I ask, confess, that he can employ his time in no better amusement; or will he frankly own, that he plays with any other view than that of amusement? Lastly, What can a man, who sins in open defiance of the laws of his country, answer to the *vir bonus est* E *quis?* Can he say,

*Qui consules patrum, qui leges juraque servat!*

Or can he apply that celebrated line,

*Oderunt peccare boni virtutis bonore,*

To himself, who owes to his greatness, F and not to his innocence, that he is not deterred from such vices—*formidine poenae?*

For the Benefit of such of our Readers as may be employed in the Distillery, we shall insert, from The Compleat Distiller, by Mr. Cooper, lately published, G the Methods of preventing Accidents, and Remedies for them when they do happen.

1. "IF the fire be too violent it must be covered, but not so as totally to prevent its action, as by that means the process of the distillation would be interrupted, and render it more difficult, and less perfect.—2. When the ingredients burn, which you will soon discover by the smell, the fire must be immediately put out, in order to prevent the whole charge of the still being entirely spoiled, which would otherwise inevitably be the

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consequence.—3. If the spirits should catch fire, the first care is to undisturb immediately the receiver, and stop both the end of the beak, and mouth of the receiver, with wet cloths. The fire must then be put out, and if the flame issues thro' the luting, the joints must be closed with a wet cloth, which, together with water, should never be wanting in a distil-house.—4. If the alembick be of earth, and the contents burn at the bottom, the fire must be immediately put out, the alembick removed, and water thrown upon it, till the danger is over; and, for farther security, covered with a wet cloth.—5. If after all your care in closing the junctures, to prevent transpiration, you perceive any thing amiss, while the spirits are ascending, apply clay, or any other composition, in order to stop the aperture, and have always a wet cloth ready to stifle the flame, if the spirits should take fire.—6. If the heat detaches the lute, or it becomes moist, immediately apply another, having always ready what is necessary for performing it. Should the transpiration be so violent, that you cannot immediately apply a fresh lute, clap a wet cloth round the joint, and keep it on firm and tight, till the spirits have taken their course. But if, notwithstanding all your efforts, the transpiration should increase, so that you fear a conflagration, remove the receiver, as soon as possible, from the fire, and afterwards your alembick, if portable; but if otherwise, put out the fire immediately.—7. The charge being worked off, be cautious in luting the receiver, that nothing be spilt on the furnace, and carry it to some distance from it, that the spirits exhaling may not take fire.—8. Lastly observe, that wherever a remedy is required, there must be no candle used; for the spirituous vapours easily take fire, and propagate the flame to the vessels from whence they issue. All that has been hitherto said concerns only the management of the alembick; but what remains is still more interesting, and relates to those who work it, that they may not, by conquering the accident, destroy themselves. On discovering any of the above accidents, when the flame has not yet reached the spirits, let the remedies already mentioned be applied, either with regard to the lute, H or the violence of the fire. But if the flame has reached the alembick, the following precautions are to be used. The operator must not approach the alembick without a wet cloth over his mouth and nostrils, it being immediate death to in- hale

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hale the inflamed vapour. In hastening to stop any accident, be careful to approach the side opposite to that whither the air impels the flame; for, without this precaution, you would be involved in it, and could not, without the utmost difficulty, extricate yourself from it. If, notwithstanding this precaution, the eddy of the air should force the flame to your side, quit the place immediately, and do not return till its direction be changed, always taking care to have a wet linen cloth before your nose and mouth, and keep yourself on the side opposite to the direction of the flame: And also to have another such cloth, in order to smother the flame, and close the crevice thro' which the spirits issue. Should it be your misfortune to be covered with inflamed spirits, wrap yourself in a wet sheet, which should be always ready for that purpose. Self-preservation is of too great importance that any of these precautions should be omitted in such variety of dangers. If the fire has acquired such a head that it cannot be stopt, the receiver must be broke; and the alembick, if portable, thrown down; but no person must be suffered to go near them, especially those who are strangers to the business. In a desperate case, like that of a large quantity of rectified spirit taking fire, if time permit, the communication of the beak of the alembick with the recipient, which is usually a cask, must be cut off, by closely stopping the bung; and be sure no candle come near the receiver, leaving the rest, as the danger would be too great to expose one's self to the flames of a large charge, and the distiller's safety should be principally considered."

*And for the Benefit of our good Housewives, we shall, from the same Book, give the following Receipts.*

*Recipe for two Gallons of Eau de Carmes.*

"TAKE of the fresh leaves of haum, four pounds; of the yellow peel, or rind of lemons, two pounds; of nutmegs and coriander seeds, of each one pound; of cloves, cinnamon, and angelica root, of each half a pound. Pound the leaves, bruise the other ingredients, and put them, with two gallons of fine proof spirit, into a large glass alembick, stop the mouth, and place it in a bath-heat to digest two or three days. Then open the mouth of the alembick, and add a gallon of baum-water, and shake the

whole well together. After this place the alembick in *balneum marie*, and distil till the ingredients are almost dry; and preserve the water thus obtained in bottles well stopp'd. This water has been long famous both at London and Paris, and carried thence, to most parts of Europe. It is a very elegant cordial, and very extraordinary virtues are attributed to it; for it is esteemed very efficacious, not only in lowness of spirits, but even in apoplexies; and is greatly commended in cases of the gout in the stomach."

*To prepare the vulnerary Water, known by the Name of Eau d'Arquebuse.*

"TAKE of the leaves, flowers, and roots of comfrey, leaves of mugwort, sage, and bugle, of each eight handfuls; leaves of betany, fennel, or ox-eye daisy, the greater figwort, plantain, agrimony, vervain, wormwood, and fennel, of each four handfuls; St. John's-wort, birth-wort, opopne, Paul's-betany, the lesser centaury, yarrow, tobacco, mouse-ear, mint, and hyssop, of each two handfuls: Cut them, bruise them well in a mortar, and pour on them three gallons of white wine, and two gallons and a half of proof spirit; digest the whole, six days, with a gentle heat, in a vessel close stopp'd: After which distil off with gentle fire, about five gallons, or till it begins to run milky from the worm. This water is of excellent service in contusions, tumors attending dislocations, fractures, and mortifications, the part affected being bathed with it. Some also use it to deterge foul ulcers, and incarnate wounds; from whence it was called vulnerary water."

*Of BERGAMOT-WATER.*

"THE bergamot is a species of the citron, produced at first casually, by an Italian's grafting a citron on the stock of a bergamot pear-tree, whence the fruit produced by this union participated both of the citron-tree and pear-tree. The inventor is said to have kept the discovery a long time a secret, and enriched himself by it. The bergamot is a very fine fruit, both in taste and smell; and its essence, or essential oil, highly esteemed."

*Recipe for a Gallon of Bergamot-Water.*

"Take the outer rind of three bergamots, a gallon of proof spirit, and two quarts of water. Draw off one gallon in *balneum marie*, and dulcify with fine sugar.

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One hundred and sixty drops of the essence, will be sufficient for a gallon of spirit; and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity."

*An excellent LIQUOR, good against FLA- TUENCIES.*

**T**AKE of cinnamon, ginger, and coriander-seed, of each three ounces; nutmegs, four ounces and a half; mace, cloves, and cubeb, of each one ounce and a half. Bruise these ingredients, and put them into an alembick, with eleven gallons of proof spirit, and two gallons of water; and distil till the fumes begin to rise; fastening four ounces and a half of English saffron tied in a cloth to the end of the worm. Take raisins stoned, four pounds and a half; dates, three pounds; liquorice-root sliced, two pounds; digest these twelve hours, in two gallons of water; strain out the clear liquor, add it to that obtained by distillation, and rectify the whole with fine sugar."

*To make RED RATIFIA.*

**T**AKE of the black-heart cherries, twenty-four pounds; black cherries, four pounds; raspberries and strawberries, of each three pounds; pick these fruits from their stalks, and bruise them, in which condition let them continue twelve hours; press out the juice, and, to every pint of it, add a quarter of a pound of sugar. When the sugar is dissolved, run the whole thro' the filtering bag, and add to it three quarters of clean proof spirits. Then take of cinnamon, four ounces; of mace, an ounce; and, of cloves, two drachms. Bruise these spices, put them into an alembick, with a gallon of clean proof spirits, and two quarts of water, and draw off a gallon with a brisk fire. Add as much of this spicy spirit to your ratifia as will render it agreeable to your palate; about one fourth is the usual proportion."

*OF ROYAL WATER.*

**T**HIS water has its name from being considered as the most excellent of all scented waters. It is compounded of the cedrat, nutmegs, and mace; from whence the most elegant smell is produced; and no water is at present thought equal to this. There are two sorts of royal water, one produced by a single distillation, and the other by a double distillation, and thence called rectified, or double distilled royal water."

*Recipe for a Gallon of ROYAL WATER.*

"Take of mace, one ounce; nutmegs, half an ounce; essence of cedrat, or bergamot, two drachms: Put these into a glass alembick (after bruising the spices) with five quarts of fine proof spirit, and draw off one gallon in *balneum marie*."

*Recipe for making a Gallon of double distilled ROYAL WATER.*

"Take of mace, one ounce; nutmegs, half an ounce; bruise them, and put them into an alembick, with six quarts of fine proof spirit, and draw off five quarts with a gentle fire. Then take the spirit drawn off, and put it into a glass alembick, with two drachms of the essence of cedrat, or bergamot, and draw off a gallon in *balneum marie*."

*The Story of ERASTUS and ELIZA, from Sir William Freeman's Letters, lately published.*

**E**RASTUS, at the expiration of his clerkship to a merchant, saw himself in possession of a fortune, which a few years, with success, might have increased to the height of his ambition. He made a favourable impression on the heart of the fair Eliza, his master's daughter, and married her soon after he was settled, with the consent of her father, who retired from business, and passed the remainder of his days in ease and calmness. They had but a few years enjoyed the happiness they imparted to each other, before Erastus, by unexpected losses, and the bankruptcy of a house abroad, was robbed of all his fortune. He now for ever looked on the lovely Eliza with pain. Canst thou still love the man who has reduced thee to poverty? Indeed thou canst, said he, pressing her hand with all imaginable tenderness. Heaven knows I have not brought my misfortunes on myself—we must not repine, and yet so lovely a family—at which time he cast his eyes on his little rogues who were playing on the carpet, and then on his Eliza. He saw the tear flow down her cheek, and wept. Whatever she could suggest to give him ease, she spoke with all the tenderness imaginable; we will not weep then, my Eliza, perhaps we may yet know happier hours. The attention of the little ones was drawn by their tears. One asked the mother why she wept; and another with inquisitive love, why papa cried: Erastus kissed them, and said he would weep no more, bid them be good, and heaven would bless them. Thus passed

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their house till his affairs were settled, when he paid to the utmost whatever he owed to mankind; such was his character, that many offered him money, which he declined, as he had already found, that industry could not insure success. By others he was advised to go abroad, and look into the affairs of the house; by the bankruptcy of which he had so considerably suffered. This he resolved on. When he told his intention to Eliza, she wept at the thoughts of parting; she dreaded the danger he would be exposed to more than poverty itself, and would not listen to him, unless he would consent to her accompanying him on the voyage. Alas! thou best of women, you forget your condition; Eliza cannot think, that any thing but the hopes of bettering our fortunes, could prevail on me to leave her. Were I to wait till the time was past, when you might accompany me without hazarding your life, the delay might be dangerous; even then thy tender limbs could but poorly endure the fatigue. I go, that Eliza, her little ones, and that infant, which soon will claim its share of my affection, may never taste the bitter cup of poverty. The little remainder of our fortunes I will leave with thee; if that should be exhausted, which heaven forbid, before I am enabled to congratulate thee on our happier circumstances, sure then thou couldst not know the misery of absolute want: Thy Braffus still has friends; I have been unfortunate, my Eliza, but not base. By arguments of this kind he prevailed on her to acquiesce in his design. Support yourself in my absence, said he, we shall not long labour under misfortunes, we have not deserved. If any thing advantageous should happen to fix me abroad, will Eliza follow me? Will—how can Erastus doubt it, said the lovely wife; with you no climate can be displeasing, without you no circumstances can make me happy. Thou dear, dear woman, said he, clasping her in his arms, how have I deserved thy love! At length the time came which was to separate them from each other; no words can express the pain they felt at parting; Erastus, who had, without knowing it, supported himself, by endeavouring to support his Eliza, wept when he embraced his best of wives. The tears choked his voice, when he told his little ones to be dutiful to their mother. At the last embrace he would have spoke, but found the effort vain, he gazed on her for a few moments, with a look, which may much easier be conceived than de-

scribed, and silent left her in all the grief a human breast can know. Eliza now retired to one of the environs, where her thoughts were generally employed upon Erastus; sometimes when they had wandered from their usual subject, they were recalled to it by one of the little ones asking where papa was? Upon which she could not help pointing out the distant hills, and saying, that he was a thousand times more distant than they were, an idea but seldom awakened without producing tears. Happily for her, she received a letter from him with assurances of his welfare, at a time when the most wanted consolation; and some months after came to her hands the following.

*My dearest ELIZA,*

*You will naturally believe I write this with the utmost joy, since I can inform my dearest wife, that I am now settled in such a way, as may soon make up for our late ill fortune. A more particular account I reserve till I am happy in thy conversation. I have sent a bill, tho' I cannot suppose you want it, that nothing may possibly detain you from my arms. Haste to a husband, who loves you better than himself, and believe that absence has made you dearer to him than ever.*

Eliza no sooner received this welcome letter, than she began to prepare for her departure; by the first vessel therefore that was ready she set sail, and took with her a female servant to assist her in the care of the children. She found no other, scarce indeed so many inconveniences as she expected, which arose from the humanity of the captain, who, unlike most of his brethren, compassionated the inconveniences which attend those who are unaccustomed to the sea. The wind for shore was now in view, and Eliza's heart exulted at the thoughts of her approaching happiness. Scarce, however, was she landed, before her spirits sunk at the appearance of a funeral which passed by her; her ill-boding fancy immediately suggested to her that it might possibly be her husband; she could not avoid enquiring who it was, when she heard, that it was a stranger, whose name was Erastus. The colour left her cheek, she fainted in the arms of her maid; and recovering, she found herself in the house of a stranger, whose hospitality was awakened by the appearance of her distress. Was it for this, said she, I passed the dangers of the sea? Unhappy woman, in having escaped its perils! Alas! I promised myself some years of uninterrupted happiness! Good heaven,

heaved, my sorrows will end but, both my life. Thus did she exclaim in broken sentences, till again she sunk her fainting head, and found herself supported, at her recovery, by the husband she imagined to be no more. At first she spoke to him with an incoherent wildness, which indicated the disorder of her mind; till at length grown calmer, she said, was it delusion all?—And do I live once more to behold the man I love? It was, it was Eliza, said he, pressing her to his bosom, thy husband lives, and we shall now be blessed. As soon as their excess of joy was somewhat abated, Eliza desired an account of what had happened to him since he left her; and asked if he knew how she came to receive that melancholy information, which made her the most miserable of human beings. As soon, my dear, said he, as I came over, I found that the affairs of the house were not, by much, in so bad a way as was first imagined, and, some time after, received a larger sum from it than ever I expected. This, and an opportunity which now presented itself of my settling greatly to my advantage, gave me excessive spirits, and I began to hope, as I wrote my Eliza, that happier hours might now await us. It was not long after my writing that letter, which had thee hasten to my arms, that a stranger came to this part of the island, in hopes of improving his health. Amongst others I went to pay him my respects. Can you conceive what pleasure, mingled with surprize and pain, I felt, when in this stranger I beheld a brother? This was that brother whom Eliza has heard me mention. He was banished by my father for some indiscretions of youth, and left his native country with the little fortune which had been given him by his grandfather. He settled on a distant part of this island, where he made a conquest (for his person was remarkably fine) of a widow, who possessed one of the largest estates upon it. He was overjoyed to see me. I cannot much longer continue here, said he; I am going to the eternal abode appointed for human nature. Since my banishment from my father's house, heaven has blessed me with success. I am told he forgave me with his dying breath: Good old man!—You are now, Erastus, the only remaining of our family: I little dreamt of ever seeing you again; but heaven is kind. The terrors of dissolution are lessened at sight of thee. It is not an unpleasant reflection, that thy friendly hand will close my eyes. Beware, Erastus, nor misemploy the wealth I shall leave thee;

it was got with honour. I can scarcely advise thee to marry; it is to the loss of the best of wives, which was soon followed by that of an only child, that I owe my present disorder. We were happy. She was the best of women. At these words Erastus fixed his eyes upon Eliza. May heaven continue our lives, said he, may we never know the pang of separation till age has silver'd o'er our heads, and then it must be short. The brother asked Erastus what accident had brought him to that part of the world; and told him, that, upon the first appearance of his illness, he had wrote to England, to enquire whether he was still living; and that he had already made a will in his favour, and left him whatever fortune he possessed. It was not long after his arrival, resumed Erastus, that he died, and left me an estate even beyond the ambition of my wishes. It was his funeral you met; it was Erastus they were bearing to the grave, but not Eliza's Erastus. He lives to be once more happy with the partner of his joys. At these words, he pressed her to his bosom, with a warmth expressive of the most perfect love. Upon my return from the funeral, I was told by some one whom I met, the story of a woman's fainting, with such circumstances, as made me think it was thee. I hastened to the house, where the hospitable stranger had conducted thee, and found thee sunk into the arms of thy maid. Shall I tell my Eliza, that even this circumstance at present affords me a degree of pleasure? Indeed it does; it convinces me, that I still am blest with thy tenderest love, without which, as my Eliza once said to me, no circumstances could make me happy. Erastus was now possessed of a fortune, which might enable him to pass his remaining days independent of the cares of business. He sold his estates to advantage, and returned to his native country, where he now lives in all the felicity of elegant ease. The greatest part of their time they spend in the country, and now and then a winter in the rational amusements of the town. Wealthy without arrogance, economists without avarice, and liberal without profusion; universally beloved by those who have any connection with them, and admired by the few who are happy in their intimacy.

*Of Insuring the Enemy's Ships.*

Permission to insure enemy's property, too plainly indicates, that *Qua Deus vult perdere, prius denuciat*. If a French ship insured here for 10,000*l.* be taken, that sum is immediately remitted by us to our

our enemy in ready money, whereby their trade comes to as good a market, as if it had arrived at their own ports. If the French ship comes safe home, her cargo is sold for foreign markets mostly, and a present price so high, as to reimburse them all the premiums paid for insuring; whereby the enemy can lose nothing, but in either way is comforted, aided, and abetted in trade or privateering, which their eagerness and licence to insure seem to prove. If we do make capture of the said ship, it cannot repay us our naval expence (considering how many ships we maintain that take no prize) yet being necessary to the ends of war, how can those ends be answered, when we make good to the enemy all their losses in ready money. By such a conduct, we enable the enemy, in one month, to trade, or go a privateering again; and, as for the prize goods, one year it will take at least to bring the money for them into the kingdom again (for such as are shipped to foreign markets) not to mention how it prevents the vending our own West-India and other products in lieu thereof, and discourages every branch of our own commerce, by doubling the premiums upon ourselves at home.

**T**HERE are different measures made use of in the sale of corn, in the different counties between London and this town: At some markets eight gallons and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a gallon, were given for a bushel: At others eight gallons and  $\frac{1}{2}$ : At others eight gallons and  $\frac{1}{4}$ : At others nine gallons; and in Lancashire, I found that 40 quarts, or 70 pounds of wheat, amounted to a bushel. How far this different manner of buying in corn by country measures, as they call it, may serve the ingrossers of this article, I shall not take upon me to say; but this I know, when any of those gentlemen come to sell out their corn, they give only eight gallons to the bushel, and that bare measure. In Ireland all kind of corn is sold by weight, without any allowance whatsoever: Should the buyer take any, he forfeits  $\text{gl}$ . How far the weighing of corn in England would put it out of the power of the ingrossers to impose any longer on the publick, is most humbly submitted to the consideration of parliament.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

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**P**REJUDICE is undoubtedly a greater bar to true knowledge, than want of ability. Prejudice, I apprehend, may be

• That I may avoid ambiguity, I do not chuse to comprehend all our perceptions under general word *Idea*, as Mr. Locke does.

defined an unwillingness of separating ideas, which have been for a long time connected. If this definition be just, certainly no opinion; that ever made its appearance in the world, had to encounter this monster, so strongly imprinted and settled, as that of the acute bishop of Cloyne. With what uncommon strength must it be armed against an opinion, the very support of which depend upon its being able to separate ideas, which have been universally associated in mankind from their infancy, viz. that our sensations are copies or resemblances of things existing without the mind. And by experience we are taught; that prejudice has as vehemently opposed the bishop's opinion (or perhaps more so) than could possibly be suggested by reason. For some, under its guidance, have condemned his *Principles of Human Knowledge* unread; others, confused by it, have wrote against them, without being able to comprehend the author's meaning; but some have so implicitly submitted to the power of prejudice, that they have confessed his arguments appeared to them unanswerable, but could not be persuaded to be unjustified in the number of his followers.—The only popular objection I ever met with against the bishop's opinion, is urged somewhere, I think, by the ingenious Dr. Samuel Clarke, and subjoined, in Mr. Chambers's *Cyclopædia*, to a very concise, tho' comprehensive epitome of the bishop's principles.—The objection is to this effect: That Dr. Berkeley's opinion cannot be admitted as true, for by so doing, we should tacitly accuse God of deceiving us.

This objection seems to consist of two parts, one of which may be drawn from the appearance of the sacred scriptures contradicting this opinion.—And, upon the supposition, that they *may seem* to do this (tho' Dr. Berkeley has most clearly shown they do not) is not the same argument of equal force against the Copernican system? The answer likewise is the same. The divine Author of the sacred scriptures did not by them intend to teach mankind the abstruse sciences, but the best of sciences, the only true religion; that as *this* was his end, the best means to that end was to convey them in terms adapted to all capacities.

The other part of the objection seems to be deduced from mankind's general belief of the existence of matter. By this, not only the Copernican system stands condemned with the bishop's, but will not even Locke's System of Metaphysics attend Dr. Berkeley's in its fall? Nay, had this

this objection, grounded on the general belief of mankind, been admitted formerly; it would, like a torrent, have overwhelmed most of the opinions, which are now admitted in the world as true. But surely, the Deity cannot be said to deceive us, because, taking reason for our guide, we reject those things as false, which, when under the dominion of ignorance, we esteemed true.—I shall now, in as concise a manner as the subject will permit, endeavour to show, that the arguments Mr. Locke has urged, are not sufficient to prove the existence of matter. —No one can possibly controvert what he has said down in the very beginning of the chapter. I am about to consider; that the knowledge of our own being we have by intuition, the existence of a God reason clearly makes known to us. But Mr. Locke then says, that the existence of other things (by other things, he means incorporeal substances, or what is comprehended under the general word Matter) must be had by sensation only, or, as he, further on, more fully explains his meaning by its operation on the mind, so as to make itself perceivable.—That the actual operation of matter upon the mind is not itself perceivable, is, I think, what no materialist can deny; but such a one would certainly alledge, that the effects of its operations are; for he maintains, by its operations our sensations are excited in our minds. The sum of the proof then, the materialists alledge in defence of their opinion, is this negative one, that, as we have sensations in our minds, excited independently of the operations of our wills, the cause that excites them must be exterior to the mind; therefore matter must exist to be the cause of them.—Now let us compare the bishop of Cloyne's and Mr. Locke's opinion concerning the origin of these sensations. —The one maintains they are excited in us by God, an infinite, eternal, almighty Spirit, our Creator: The other, that they are excited by the operation of an inactive substance; that the operation is imperceivable; and that the very knowledge of the existence of this substance depends upon the perception of this operation. The one opinion is founded upon an easy deduction of reason, the other is an argument in circulo, and implies two manifest contradictions.

I am, &c.

ACADEMICUS.

P. S. I may, perhaps, Sir, in some future Magazine, consider the rest of Mr. Locke's arguments upon this subject, and

should I be so happy as to prove, that those likewise are not valid (if really there is farther proof wanting, as the supposition of the existence of matter is so glaring an absurdity) I hope the materialists will then shake off the shackles of prejudice, and have recourse to the bishop of Cloyne's Treatise on the Principles of Human Knowledge; which will, in a very amiable manner, answer all the objections they can possibly form against his opinion, and which is (pardon the simile) like a tree bearing fruit of the most sovereign medicinal use, at the same time that it is pleasing to the eye, grateful to the palate, and within the reach of every one who will give himself the trouble to gather it.

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 500.

BY this time, therefore, the colony was not only secure, but in a flourishing condition, and Mr. Oglethorpe having established a regular government among them, he set out soon after on his return to London in the Aldborough man of war, and arrived at St. Helen's, June 16, 1734. It seems, he had once resolved to have made the tour of all the British plantations on the continent of America, and to have returned by the way of Boston in New-England; for it is certain, he was expected there, and as the people of that colony have a great regard for virtue and publick spirit, and a great degree of gratitude, perhaps much greater than is to be met with in their mother country, they resolved to shew him a singular mark of their respect. For this purpose a motion was made, and agreed to, in their house of representatives, on June 19, 1733, "That Mr. Cooke, and other gentlemen therein named, be a committee, to prepare a vote for the reception of James Oglethorpe, Esq; who may be expected in Boston this summer, that so the government may express their grateful sense of his good services to the publick interest of this province." And next day Mr. Cooke reported the following vote, which was agreed to, viz. "Whereas James Oglethorpe, Esq; member of parliament, now at Georgia, near South-Carolina, hath at several times appeared in favour of New-England; and, in a particular manner, done many good offices for this province, which this court have been advised of from Mr. agent Wilks, and that he intends, in a short time, to return for Great-Britain, by the way of Boston, ordered, That a committee of this court take care for the recep-

\* *A vis inertiae, is called by the materialists an essential property of matter.*

tion of that gentleman in Boston; and in the name and behalf of this government, in a publick manner assure him, how gratefully they accept and esteem his kind and generous actions in promoting the good and prosperity of this province. That letters be prepared and dispatched for A New-York, Connecticut, and Rhode-Island, to meet Mr. Oglethorpe on his journey hither, desiring that he would advise, when he proposes to be at Boston."

This vote stands still upon the records of New-England, but Mr. Oglethorpe having been detained in Georgia much B longer than he expected, he could not, it seems, make the tour he intended, or go to receive the tokens of respect and gratitude preparing for him in New-England.

When Mr. Oglethorpe was upon his departure from Georgia, he rightly judged, that it would be of advantage to the colony, to let some of their neighbouring Indian chiefs have a sight of England, as it would give them a high notion of the splendor and power of this kingdom; therefore he invited, and brought along with him in the man of war, Tomo Chi Chi, Mico, or king of Yamacraw, one of the Creek nations, together with his queen, Hyllispilli, the prince his nephew\*, and eight of his chief warriors, who were clothed and entertained during their abode in this country at the expence of the trustees. They were introduced with great solemnity to his majesty at Kensington, shewed St. Paul's, and many other places, which no doubt very much surprized them; but I do not find it mentioned, that they were carried to see any review of our troops, the arsenal at the Tower, or any of our first rate men of war. If they were not, it was a very great neglect, for no other show could give them any notion of our military strength, which was what we ought chiefly to have aimed at; and when they were upon their return, it would have been right to have carried them down to embark at Portsmouth; but this, we are sure, was not done, for they embarked at Gravesend on November 31 following, on board a transport ship employed to carry a new recruit of people to Georgia, where they all arrived safe, December 17, except one of the warriors, who had died here of the small-pox, and whose death was a little unlucky, but it occasioned no bad consequences, as his companions were with him, and saw that much better care was taken of him here, than they could have taken at home.

As Mr. Oglethorpe's great aim was,

whilst he staid in Georgia, to gain the good will and friendship of all the Indians, before he set out upon his return to England, he had sent an Indian trader, named Jones, to the Choctaws, a nation of Indians, who inhabit the country lying between the Creeks and the river Mississippi, and Mr. Jones, in his passage thro' the Creek nation, prevailed with some of their chiefs, as they were then at peace with the Choctaws, to accompany him, by whose mediation he succeeded in his embassy, and got the Choctaw nation to send some of their chief warriors with him to Savannah, where he arrived the first of July with eleven chief men of the Choctaw nation, and several of the upper Creeks. The magistrates of Savannah received them in the most warlike manner they could, made them such presents as were most agreeable to them, and a treaty of peace and commerce was concluded, by which a trade was opened quite to the river Mississippi. For upon this occasion, the magistrates, or governing people in Georgia, took care to follow the advice left them by Mr. Oglethorpe, which was D to court the friendship of the Indians, but at the same time to give these savages a high opinion of the courage and martial spirit of the people of the colony; and for both these purposes, a colony of Scottish Highlanders, which Mr. Oglethorpe had got brought over, and planted upon the south frontier, at a place by him called Darien, were of great service to the colony; for their usual arms make a very warlike appearance, and as they always wore the true Highland habit, which is without any breeches, the Indians fancied them just such a people as themselves, and from hence conceived a natural liking for them, as well as a high opinion of their courage; so that this colony served as an outguard for the town of Savannah towards the south; and a colony of German protestants, which Mr. Oglethorpe had planted between 20 and 30 miles G above Savannah upon the same river, at a place called by them Ebenezer, served as an outguard towards the west. And beside these large settlements some little villages had been begun to be settled before he left them.

I shall now observe, that one of the H reasons made use of for inducing people to contribute towards the establishment of this colony, was the great number of white mulberry-trees that were known to grow wild in this country, from whence people were taught to believe, that large quantities of raw silk might be produced in

\* Who was killed valiantly fighting for the English, against the Yamacree Indians, at lake di Poupe, in 1743.

in it, and brought over to this kingdom; and it is probable, that this may be the consequence, when the people are so increased in their numbers, as to render labour as cheap there as it is in Italy; but it was ridiculous to expect any such thing from an infant colony. Nay, I do not think, that any such thing can be expected from the first century. However, some Piedmontese, who understood the management of silkworms, and the winding of silk, were engaged, and sent over with the first embarkation; and from them so many of the people learned the art, that a large parcel of raw silk was sent home, and landed here on April 2, 1735. Of this parcel the trustees got a piece of fine silk made by Mr. Booth, the silk weaver, which they presented, on October 21 following, to her majesty queen Caroline, and she was so gracious as to get it presently made up into a suit of cloaths, which she appeared in, on the 30th, being his majesty's birth-day.

At the same time with this silk, there was landed no less than 1000 weight of rice, the produce of the same colony, which shewed what an effect that spirit of industry had produced, which Mr. Oglethorpe had raised among them; and for their encouragement, an act had been passed the preceding session, for giving them the same privilege enjoyed by Carolina, to export their rice directly to any port south of Cape Finisterre; but soon after his departure divisions and broils began to spring up, the common effect among a number of people, who have no one man of superior authority among them. This very much depressed the spirit of industry and publick good which he had left among them, and might have soon ruined the colony; as divisions among the people of any society, always roots out the true publick spirit, and plants a party spirit in its stead. But he resolved not to abandon the charitable work he had so generously begun, and therefore, Oct. 20, 1735, he embarked for Georgia, on board one of the two ships freighted by the trustees, to carry a large number of new settlers to that colony; for, tho' they were to be accompanied by one of his majesty's sloops of war, he chose to take his passage in one of the transport ships, that he might be able to take the better care of the people designed for the colony, and, on February 5, they arrived safe and in good health at Georgia, notwithstanding their tedious passage and long confinement on board the ships.

All the people brought by these two November, 1757.

ships were designed to settle and begin a new town to be called Frederica, on St. Simon's Island; at the mouth of the river Altamaha; but about one half of them, who were Germans, chose to go and settle with their countrymen at Ebenezer; and there was great difficulty found in carrying the rest to St. Simon's, because there was not depth of water enough for the large ships in which they were, to sail up to that island. The people, therefore, continued on board the ships in the night, and on Tybee Island in the day-time, till a sufficient number of boats could be provided to carry them along the channels between the land and the range of islands, which lie all along that coast; from the mouth of the Savannah, to the mouth of the Altamaha; and, in the meantime, Mr. Oglethorpe went himself along these channels to sound the mouth of the river, and to fix upon a proper situation for this new town. By the first of March, Mr. Oglethorpe being returned, and boats provided, the people were all embarked on board these boats, a sloop of about 100 tons, with as much provisions as she could carry, and a sufficient guard of the ablest young men, having been before sent to wait their coming; and, on the 7th, they all landed safe at the proper place on St. Simon's Island, and went to work with such good order and diligence, that, by the 23d, they were all dry-lodged in huts covered with Palmetto leaves, until they should have time to build themselves houses, according to the plan laid out for the town. On that day another sloop, of the same burden, arrived with more provisions; and having had an alarm, that the Spaniards at St. Augustine designed to come and drive them from that place, Mr. Oglethorpe resolved to go towards the Spanish frontier, to see if there was any foundation for this report. As this report was several times repeated, and from accidental circumstances gained some credit, it cost him several voyages, as far as the mouth of St. John's river, in which voyages he, at the desire of the Indians, who had been here in London, gave the name of Cumberland to one of the islands in his passage, and to another he gave the name of Amelia, on account of its charming appearance; and, in a little island called Wifloo, the Indian name for *Sassafras*, he caused to erect a fort, which he called St. Andrew, as he did another, on the north side of St. John's river, near its mouth, at a place where there had formerly been a fort erected, and called St. George by the people



people of Carolina, but deserted many years since, because of its being at too great a distance from that colony.

By these two forts the people at Frederica were secured against any surprize by boats from St. Augustine, as they could not pass between the islands and the land, without being discovered, and such boats dare not venture to keep out to sea; so that if the Spaniards ever had any design to attack our people, they found the enterprize so dangerous, and our people so well provided, and so much upon their guard, that at last, they not only gave it over, but in June, 1736, sent commissaries to Mr. Oglethorpe, to begin a treaty for settling the limits between the two nations, by which treaty, as it was soon after concluded, the mouth of the river St. John, and so westward in that latitude, was to be the southern boundary of the British dominion in Florida, and consequently extends a great way further south, than the first patent granted to the Georgia trustees.

By this treaty the people of Frederica, and all other parts of Georgia, were freed from all apprehensions of any attack, and consequently had an opportunity to pursue their improvements without interruption, which they did with such effect, that there was reason to hope, they would, the next year, be able to provide for themselves, and even to export several sorts of commodities; and as there was no further occasion for Mr. Oglethorpe's stay in Georgia, after having concluded this treaty with the Spaniards, he embarked for England, where he arrived about the end of the year 1736, and made his report to a very full meeting of the trustees, on January 12 following, when he deservedly received the unanimous thanks of the society, as he had made this second, as well as his first expedition to Georgia, entirely at his own expence.

But as the disputes between Spain and us came soon after to so great a height, that a war between the two nations seemed unavoidable, and, as in case of a war, there was just reason to fear, that both Carolina and Georgia would be in danger of being invaded, therefore in June, 1737, his majesty, by his commission, appointed Mr. Oglethorpe general in chief of all his majesty's forces in South-Carolina and Georgia; and, in October following, his majesty commissioned him as colonel, to raise a regiment for the service and defence of these two colonies, to consist of six companies, of 100 men each, exclusive of non-commissioned officers and drums, to which a company of grenadiers was af-

terwards added. This regiment he raised in a very short time, as he disdained to make a market of the service of his country, by selling commissions; but got such officers appointed as were gentlemen of family and character in their respective countries; and as he was sensible, what an advantage it is to the troops of any nation, to have in every company a certain number of such soldiers as have been bred up in the character of gentlemen, he engaged about twenty young gentlemen of no fortune, to go along with him, to serve as cadets in his regiment, all of whom he afterwards advanced, by degrees, to be officers, as vacancies happened, and was so far from taking any money for the favour, that to some of them he gave, upon their advancement, what money was necessary to pay the fees of their commissions, and to provide themselves for appearing as officers.

[To be continued in our next.]

*A Criticism upon the Inquiry and Inquirer into the Nature and Origin of EVIL.*

TO THE AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THERE is not any thing that more clearly demonstrates the weakness of the human understanding, than the absurdities and contradictions which those men fall into, who are prompted, by their vanity, to launch beyond its extent or limits. Of this we have a recent example in the author of a very little, but a very wicked book, lately published, intitled, *A Free Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil*. The author of this book, after having pretended to shew, that it is a false notion to suppose, that man came perfect out of the hands of his Creator, proceeds thus, p. 99.

"That God made man perfectly free is no less false: Men have certainly such a degree of free-will as to make them accountable, and justly punishable for the abuse of it; but absolute and independent free-will is what, I believe, no created being can be possessed of. Our actions proceed from our wills, but our wills must be derived from the natural dispositions implanted in us by the Author of our being: Wrong elections proceed from wrong apprehensions, or unruly passions; and these from our original frame, or accidental education: These must determine all our actions, for we have no power to act differently, these previous circumstances continuing exactly the same."

Now

Now from these lines the author seems to be of opinion, that man has not in himself a power to alter or correct his original frame, or accidental education; for if he had in himself such a power, it could not be said, that his original frame, or accidental education, must determine all his actions; because, by altering or correcting either the one or the other, he might act differently. And if the author should grant, that mankind have in themselves such a power, then his conclusion, at the end of this paragraph, must be false; for if we have a power to alter or correct our frame or nature, whenever we please, surely our free-will must be independent of our frame or nature.

On the other hand, if we have in ourselves no power to alter or correct our original frame, or accidental education, and if, in all our actions we are compelled, or necessarily determined by our original frame, or accidental education, and have no power to act differently, unless one or other of these be previously altered or corrected by some foreign cause, then will I say, that it would be just as reasonable to punish a stone for dropping by its own weight, that is to say, by its original frame, from the top of a house, and killing a man below, as to punish a man for being compelled, or necessarily determined by his original frame, or accidental education, to rob or murder his neighbour.

Our author seems to have been aware of this absurdity, and therefore, p. 104, and 105, he has these words:

“Such a creature is man; so corrupt, base, cruel, and wicked, as to convert these unavoidable miseries into just punishments, and, at the same time, so sensible of his own depravity, and the fatal consequences of guilt, as to be *well able* to correct the one, and to avoid the other.”

Now our author must allow, that corruption, baseness, cruelty, and wickedness, proceed from wrong apprehensions, or unruly passions, but these, he has before said, proceed from our original frame, or accidental education, consequently, if we have in ourselves no power to alter or correct our original frame, or accidental education, we cannot be able to correct our own depravity, or to avoid the fatal consequences of our guilt.

Thus to obviate an absurdity, our author falls into a contradiction; and this contradiction he repeats, p. 107, in these words:

“He (the Creator of mankind) has given them reason sufficient to inform them, that their injuries to each other are displeasing to him, and free-will sufficient

to refrain from such actions, and may therefore punish their disobedience without any infringement of justice.”

This, I say, is another contradiction to what he at first advanced; for if the injuries we do to each other, necessarily proceed from our original frame, or accidental education, and we have in ourselves no power to alter or correct our original frame, or accidental education, we can have no free-will to refrain from such actions, or to act in any different manner; consequently, as we are by our Creator made sensitive creatures, it would be unjust in him to subject us to any punishment for actions, which we could not possibly avoid committing, and this is what even our author must allow to be a blasphemous absurdity; therefore he must depart from what he had before advanced, and admit, that in all our actions, which have any relation to religion or morality, we are not necessarily determined by our original frame, or accidental education; and that tho’ our free-will be often influenced by, yet it is not absolutely dependent upon either our frame, or our nature.

To conclude: If this bold undertaker really thinks, that man came out of the hands of his Creator, a corrupt, base, cruel, and wicked creature, he must pardon me for thinking, that he is conscious of his having himself a very bad heart, and that he has had the misfortune to keep very bad company; and indeed, I am confirmed in this way of thinking, by what he says about the origin of political evils; for the whole of what he says upon that head, must proceed from his having been long conversant with such a court as that at Versailles, or rather with some court much more corrupt and abandoned than even that of Versailles. But my reasons for thinking so, would take up more room than I can suppose you have to spare, therefore I shall only add, that

I am, &c.

Nov. 11, 1757. (See p. 188.)

A LETTER to the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, Esq;

SIR,

**A**MIDST the various applications daily made to persons in your elevated rank of office, permit a private man, unawed by power, and uninfluenced by either party or pecuniary considerations, thus to address himself to you.

In this letter you will find neither abuse nor flattery; at least, I am sure, the writer will stand acquitted of the latter, tho’ he pays his tribute to that superiority of

Z z z z

abilities

abilities which could plan and fit out the Rochefort expedition, with a quickness and secrecy almost unknown to modern policy, and even thought impossible by the nature of the British government. Here your extent and vigour of mind stand confirmed; but disinterestedness, A steadiness, and integrity, remain as the invaluable rewards of your future conduct in this affair.

Our first success raised in us the most sanguine hopes; but how mortifying was the disappointment! To find the whole terminate in the taking the Isle of Aix, B which, however honourable for that excellent young officer, capt. Howe, could but little satisfy the expectations of the publick, *no attempt having been made upon the coast of France.*

This remarkable paragraph put in (to appearance) by authority, even in the common news-papers, struck the most cursory reader; each individual felt its meaning, and expected, that immediate suspension must have been the consequence of so evident a reflection. But—Byng was imprisoned upon his landing; M——t kisses hands. This little inconsequence (as we presume to call it) has helped to waft the contagious breath of popular discontent to the farthest parts of these kingdoms. The united voice of the people calls for an enquiry: We beseech it of his m——y: We demand it of you. We demand a true, an impartial, and a E rigorous enquiry. — If the commanders appear altogether innocent, let them be acquitted with honour, and sent to prove again their zeal and abilities in another expedition; if they failed thro' ignorance, let them return—to their closets to increase their knowledge: But if from real constitutional cowardice, or from (what is perhaps still worse) that caution and love of life too often the concomitants of ease and wealth; let them feel the heaviest hand of punishment, without respect to rank, family, or connexions.

In order to come at the bottom of this matter, perhaps some such queries as the following might be of use, viz.

1. Whether, even before the fleet's coming upon the French coast, there did not appear such a backwardness to any attempt, as occasioned a certain a——l to declare, with some warmth, that he would comply with his orders, and go on; whatever was the consequence?

2. Why the fleet lay too eight hours, which, by the change or failure of the wind, lost its consequences, some days?

3. Why, upon a French man of war

falling accidentally in amongst our transports, the *Maghanime* was ordered to chase, aboard of which was the only pilot who could undertake to carry the fleet into the harbour, and whose life was, by that means, endangered; the loss of which must, of itself, have rendered the expedition abortive?

4. Why the ships of the leading division were drawn up at half a mile distance from each other; by which means, one only could effectually attack the fort, and could not have had immediate assistance, if necessary?

5. Why the soldiers, who landed to take possession of the Isle of Aix, were not, agreeable to the rules of discipline, punished for their drunkenness, and outrages committed upon the poor inhabitants?

6. Why the fort was not effectually C demolished on the land, as well as the sea, especially as the v——a——l employed no less than seven days about that work?

7. Why the army did not immediately land on the night of the 23d or 24th? Were the obstructions from the enemy's army, or batteries, insurmountable? If so, how could a young officer, of a truly military British spirit, offer (as we are told he did) to land at the head of his own battalion, and undertake, without firing a musquet, to cover the rest of the army, till it should be properly entrenched? But, perhaps, Rochefort was not to be taken without open trenches; and the season of the year, and other circumstances, therefore rendered the attempt absurd: It appeared otherwise to you, Sir, who, we are persuaded, took as much pains to be well informed, as ever man did in the like situation.

F But whence this late intelligence? Perhaps from the prisoners taken at the Isle of Aix: If so, was a number of them examined separately under the assurances of the attempt being to take place, and of their being treated as spies upon the army's return, in case they were found G not to have spoke truth? And did their concurrent testimony evince the almost impossibility of succeeding? Nothing less ought to have had any weight, coming from men actuated by every motive to deceive and to deter.

H These, with many other circumstances, have reached us even at this distance from the capital; yet all, or the greatest part, may perhaps be false: We will, therefore, neither acquit, nor condemn, unheard: But, whatever be the consequence of this enquiry, let it not too much afflict you. Catch not that spirit of despondence,

ence, which seems to have gone forth too fatally amongst us: But proceed with zeal and vigour in your country's cause: Plan with wisdom, and despair not of yet finding men with resolution and abilities to execute.

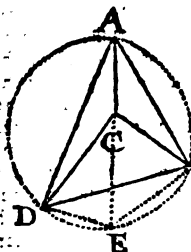
None knows better than yourself, that a prolongation of war to this country, is the bane of it; and that taking French merchantmen alone will not force a peace; else that wise and politick nation, would continue, as in former wars, to endeavour to preserve their trade by convoys, instead of giving it up, as they evidently have thro' the whole of this present war: This proves to a demonstration, the necessity of bold and active measures: And France is still vulnerable in her vitals, if you direct the weapon right. But consider, that even this, tho' a necessary, is not the only essential part of your high office.—Draw forth the virtuous into the service of your country, remembering the

maxim of a celebrated author, that *private virtue can alone be the test of public spirit*: This gives you the general voice; judge you so of others: Contemn all unconstitutional influence: Endeavour to introduce every scheme for national economy; and to expel that universal corruption, which must otherwise break down every fence of the British constitution. By these rules of action, you will establish the character of a patriot minister: By these you will fix your power, by founding it upon the gratitude of a free people: And above all, by these you will acquire that blessing, which power, wealth, and honours, cannot give, a consciousness of worth, and of sincere endeavours in the cause of virtue, of liberty, and of mankind. I am,  
North Riding S I R,  
of Yorkshire, Your most humble,  
Nov. 1, 1757. and obedient servant,  
X. Z.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

BY inserting, in your next Magazine, the following geometrical construction to the question proposed in September, p. 449, by Mr. John Dial, you'll oblige  
Your, &c. W. B.



I, MAKE the triangle BCD with the given distances.

II. About the line BD, as a chord, describe a circle, so that the lines DA, BA, standing on BD, shall make an angle, at the circumference, =  $56^{\circ} 15'$ .

III. Upon the line BC make the triangle ABC, whose angular point A shall be in the circumference, and the angle thereat =  $33^{\circ} 45'$ .

IV. Draw AE thro' AC; also AD, DE, EB.

Then will  $\angle DBE = \angle DAE = 42^{\circ} 30'$ , made by the second and third ships.

$\angle BDE = \angle BAE = 33^{\circ} 45'$ , made by the first and second ships.

Hence by plane trigonometry will be easily found.

The distance sailed by the first ship 10,94 m. and lat. come to  $49^{\circ} 51' N$ .

second ship 4,387 m. and lat. come to  $49^{\circ} 56' N$ .

third ship 13,9 m. and lat. come to  $49^{\circ} 47' N$ .

This question was also solved by Mr. William Dent, of Long Sutton; Mr. John Hodgson, of Hampton, Middlesex; and Mr. Nicholas Wight, of Hull.

QUESTION, by Mr. JOHN HODGSON, of Hampton, Middlesex.

BEING driven on an enemy's coast, I observed, at break of day, three forts, whose distances I knew: the fort C on an island bore N. fort B bore E.  $15^{\circ} S$ . A bore W.  $38^{\circ} S$ . AB was seven miles, AC  $6 \frac{1}{2}$  miles, and BC  $7 \frac{1}{2}$  miles: Required the ship's distance from each fort, and what courses it will be best to steer, so as to be least subject to annoyance from the forts?

A New QUESTION in NAVIGATION, by Mr. NICHOLAS WIGHT, of Hull.

A SHIP bound to a port bearing N. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. distant 84 leagues, meets with the wind at N. E. by N. and a current setting N. E.  $3 \frac{1}{2}$  knots: It is required to determine how far the ship must sail, upon each tack, to gain her port, if she can sail at the rate of six knots, and within 70 degrees of the wind: With a general method of constructing these sort of questions?

ABSTRACT

## ABSTRACT of the VOTES of the House of Commons in Ireland.

Martli, 1 Die Novembris, 1757.

**M**R. John Bourke reported from the committee (appointed to inspect the publick accounts of the nation) the resolutions which the committee had directed him to report to the house; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table, where the same were read, and are as follow:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this B committee, that the several pensions and salaries placed upon the civil establishments of this kingdom, since March 23, 1755, amount to the annual sum of 28,103l.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this C committee, that several of the said pensions are granted to persons who do not reside in this kingdom.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that several of the said pensions are granted for long and unusual terms.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this D committee, that the list of pensions returned as a charge upon this establishment (exclusive of the military pensions) for two years, from March 25, 1755, to March 25, 1757, exceed the whole charge of the rest of the civil list 22,258l. 4s. 7d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an improvident disposition of the revenues is an injury to the crown and the publick.

To which resolutions, the questions being severally put, the house did agree nem. con.

Resolved, nem. con. That the granting of pensions upon the civil establishment of this kingdom, to persons who do not reside in it, is a prejudice to it.

Resolved, nem. con. That the increase of civil pensions for many years past, is a grievance to the nation, and demands redress.

Resolved, nem. con. That the granting of pensions for a long term of years, is an alienation for so much of the publick revenue, and an injury to the crown and to this kingdom.

Resolved, nem. con. That the granting H of so much of the publick revenue in pensions, is an improvident disposition of the revenue, an injury to the crown, and detrimental to the publick.

Resolved, nem. con. That the house, with its speaker, do attend his grace the lord lieutenant with the said resolutions,

and desire his grace will be pleased to lay the same before his majesty, as the sense of this house.

From the MONITOR, Nov. 5.

**I**T has always been observed that, let the loss be ever so considerable, and the burden ever so intolerable, a fair examination, and a clear report of the cause of our misfortunes, so that the people saw and knew what they were doing, have always spirited them up to contribute cheerfully to the support of their king and country. Nor are the people more eager to inquire into miscarriages, and the conduct of their officers, than the brave and unfortunate are to put themselves upon the judgment of their country. They, like gold out of the fire, come more refined out of a fair and equitable inquiry. Men that have nothing to fear, nor to hide from publick view, will always advance their reputation by a faithful narrative of their actions before the guardians of liberty. And they who, when called upon to answer for their conduct, seek delays, and take sanctuary under any other protection than their own innocence, can never be acquitted of publick censure. As the matter stands at present (in relation to the late secret expedition) every voice is ready to ask, why did not the commander in chief imitate the brave Talmash, who, in a similar expedition E against the same coast, but in much worse circumstances, told such another council of war, when they advised him not to land, *This advice comes too late: The honour of the English nation is at stake; and therefore I must and will land. I know that I sacrifice myself and the men; but it is necessary, and must be done, that both our enemies and allies must know, that even desperate undertakings cannot daunt English courage.* How much more gloriously did lieutenant-general Talmash die of his wounds at Plymouth, than any of those commanders, who since have forfeited their title to the love and esteem of our country; sullied the honour of our nation; disheartened our allies, and taught our enemies to despise our courage, by leaving that undone, which was necessary; and yielding to the advice of a council of war to preserve themselves, and sacrifice the honour of the British nation, by an abortive retreat from the seat of action!

From the HERALD, Nov. 3.

**I**WAS not so much surprized, as ashamed, at reading in our publick newspapers, a very little while ago, the following

lowing paragraph, among the articles translated from foreign Gazettes, viz. Lisbon, August 23. Mr. Hay, who has resided here these three years, as consul of the English nation, having received letters of credence by the last packet boat, to succeed the late Mr. Castres, in quality of his Britannick majesty's envoy extraordinary at this court, had, the day before yesterday, his first audience, in that character, of the king, queen, and royal family, and, to avoid the incumbrance of ceremonies, it is regulated, that he shall pay the first visit to all other foreign ministers. This article of news, thus inserted in all the publick papers of Europe, I cannot look upon in any other light, than as intended for a national disgrace to us.—The crown of Great-Britain is an imperial one, of such dignity and antiquity, as not to yield the precedence to any other in the world. The honours and rank of it cannot be given up even by its royal wearers; and a subject, who presumes in any point to sacrifice them, incurs, by so doing, the penalty of high crimes and misdemeanors, if not of high treason. We want not instances in our annals, of impeachments being founded on such pleas.—To whatever lengths of humility a man's disposition may carry him in a private station, in a publick one can by no means, or in any shape, be endured: And if done from a poverty of spirit, or want of understanding, either of them more than sufficiently proves the unworthiness of the person for his office. But of all nations upon earth, Portugal is certainly the most improper for any such concessions to be made in. There, blood, rank, title, preference, all the circumstances of pride and pomp, are resolutely asserted, and obstinately persisted in. They weigh honours and qualities by grains and scruples, and retede from no points of preheminnce or equality that they have any kind of pretence of claiming or adhering to. Nay, they will suffer any inconvenience, even want, disgrace, and misery, rather than publickly give way in appearances. When the count of Unhao, now Portuguese ambassador at the court of Madrid, first arrived at that city, he was made, probably by accident, to wait some time for the king's coaches that were, as is customary, to receive him. In return for which, as no affront, or even appearance of it, to his court might remain without satisfaction, when the count of Perelada, ambassador from Spain (he who was afterwards killed by the earthquake) arrived

at Lisbon, he was made to wait in the barge, that brought him across the Tagus, an equal time before the royal equipages came to convey him to his house. An instance, as striking as it is recent of their great regard to ceremonial decorum, and of their relenting and revenging the least violations of the due therein. When count Rosenbergh, a few years ago, went minister from the imperial court to that of Portugal, with power, it was said, for taking any character upon him; because he did not assume the title of ambassador; several of the Portuguese nobility declined visiting him, to avoid using the address of excellency, which was not due to his inferior character of minister only, tho' it was undeniably to his rank as count; but they said they were to know him only by his publick character; in which they probably thought he had degraded his private one.—A princess of the house of Holstein-beck is married there to Dom Mansel de Souza Calhariz; but as her husband, tho' a nobleman, is not a titular, the ladies of quality will by no means address her with excellency; and therefore in speaking of her, or to her, only use the words, Senhora Princessa. Nay, so very scrupulous are they among one another, in always giving and taking their exact dues, that not many years ago, in a church-porch, an affront of that kind cost the late marquis of Minas his life; where being crowded by an inferior nobleman, he addressed him with worship instead of lordship: To which the other returning lordship instead of excellency, a quarrel ensued, in which the marquis was killed; and the other saved his life by proving he had received the first affront. There afterwards happened a very extraordinary dispute betwixt two noblemen; one a count, the other no titular, but who had served the office of viceroy in India: Their equipages meeting in a street too narrow for them to pass each other, neither of them would submit to back and give the way; so they patiently sat for several hours in their carriages, till the affair was referred to the king, and he had leisure to decide it; whose decision was, that they should both back, and take different ways: By which means their honours were preserved, and probably one, or both of their lives. But a still fresher and more unhappy instance has happened, to exemplify the effects of that spirit among them. At a French ball, where many of the Portuguese nobility were present, a dispute arose, while the company were at supper, betwixt Dom

Don — Noronha, a son of the count of Arcos, and Don Antonio de Menezes, in which the former struck the latter; who, in return, had seized a bottle, and was going to repay the injury, by throwing it at his adversary's head; but was unfortunately prevented. Had he done it, his honour had been recovered; but as he could not, he remains with the indelible stain of a blow. Both were immediately laid under arrest; and, to prevent cool mischief, the aggressor was suffered to escape out of the kingdom; where he remains in miserable indigence, as his family is too poor to furnish him with the means for his decent existence; while the other remains in a state of so much infamy at home, that he cannot go to court, assist in any publick act, nor be received in any honourable company. For, till he has caused the man who struck him to be murdered, no nobleman will be seen by him, nor even sit down, or stay in a room where he finds him. Yet is this dishonoured young nobleman a man of sense, and of a worthy character; but he must, at all events, commit murder, or patiently submit to contempt. After the late dreadful earthquake, the starving exile wrote to Don Antonio, telling him, that he embraced that time of general distress and compassion to implore a reconciliation, and offering to make any satisfaction for the injury he had done him. But the offended's relations obliged him to sign a letter they took upon themselves to write in answer, which was such an one, as cut off all hopes of accommodation for ever. And with regard to that people, a late proceeding at our own court furnishes an instance how far a slight will be repented by particulars of them. When Marco Antonio de Azevedo, who had resided here for a considerable time as envoy from Portugal, was called home to enter upon the office of secretary of state, partly, it may be supposed, for his satisfactory conduct here, and partly by way of ingratiating ourselves with a man who was going to commence minister of state in his own country, the present made to him, on his departure, was double of what had been usually given to envoys on such occasions. His successor happened not to make himself so agreeable in his mission here; and, it is said, was removed at the desire of our court. And our ministers not thinking themselves interested in conferring obligations upon him, occasioned his being complimented only with the usual present; which he refused to accept, alledging, that he could nor would, appear in a light inferior

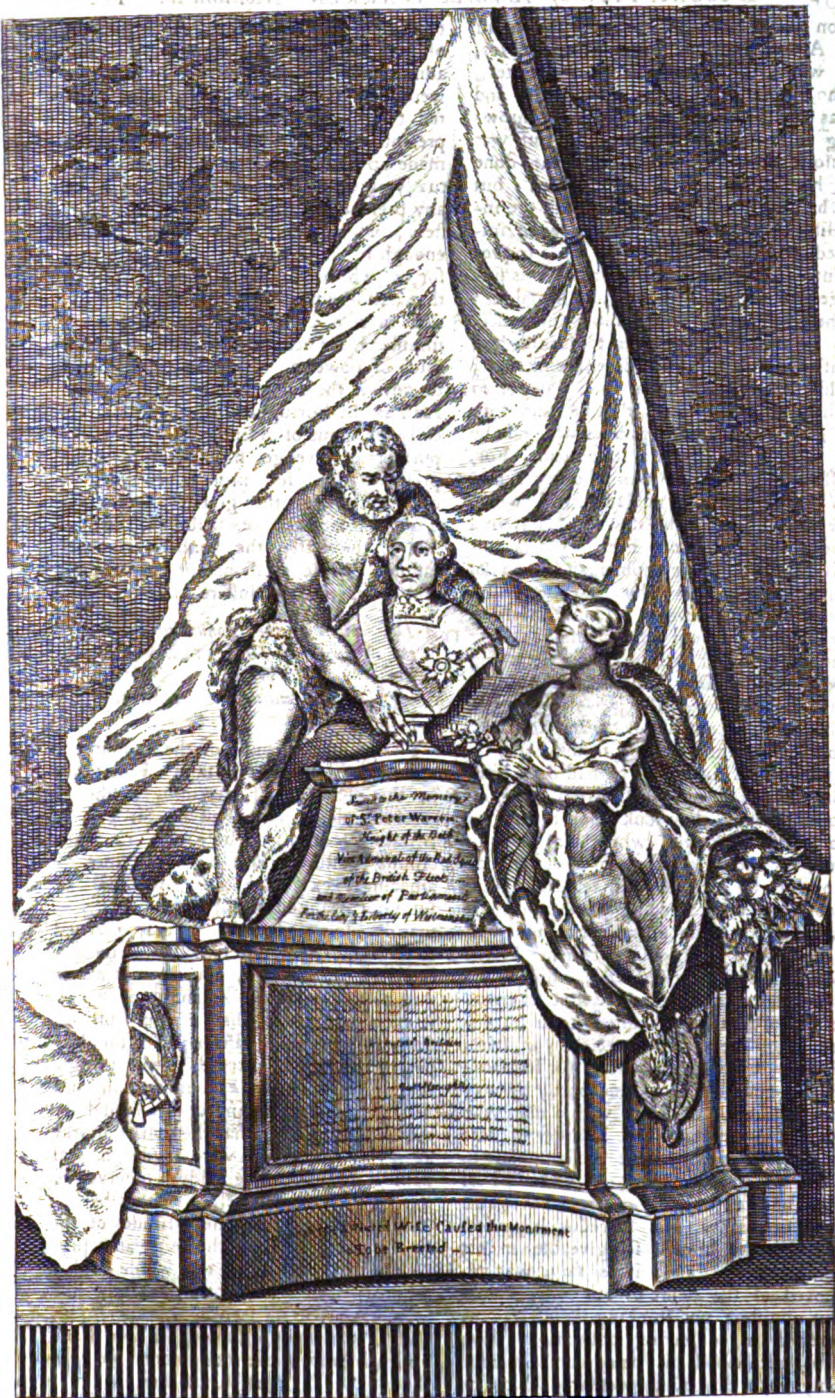
to that of his predecessor. An argument of great weight in his country, tho' not admitted to be such in ours. In fine, we were stiff, and he was rigid; so he quitted the kingdom without receiving any present at all. The matter was afterwards made up by the two courts, by their mutually agreeing never, in future, to make any present at all to each other's ministers; which was a compromise proper enough for the kingdoms. But unluckily for us (who are so subject to pay a court to that nation which they are no ways entitled to receive from us) this affronted minister has since raised himself to such a pitch of power at home, that he is said to govern there both king and kingdom. And as the Portuguese are characteristically tenacious of resentment, and eager pursuers of revenge, he is thought, in his present station, seldom to have missed an opportunity for the gratifying of both. To which motives are attributed, on that side of the water, the numberless embarrassments and oppressions our countrymen and commerce have suffered.

*A Description of the Monument erected to the Memory of Sir PETER WARREN, lately opened in Westminster-Abbey, being the Performance of Roubiliac, with a curious PRINT thereof.*

THE back-ground of the monument is the ensign of a ship. Fortitude, in the character of Hercules, is shewn carefully placing the bust of Sir Peter; Britannia, on the opposite side, in a reclining posture, with a countenance so amazingly expressive of sorrow, that the spectator is almost afraid to call the figure marble, so near has the artist approached to nature. Near the figure of Britannia is placed a *cormorant*, pouring out riches and plenty; the workmanship of which is excellent, as is that of the ribband, star and arms of Sir Peter; but the drapery of Britannia exceeds every thing; that of the linen is extremely thin and delicate, and the lacing of her sandals so curiously wrought, that the marks appear as if an impression were made in real flesh; an excellence seldom observed to have been executed before, either by ancients or moderns. The attitudes of the figures are disposed with the greatest propriety, and, in short, the whole highly finished. As works of this kind, like pictures, are to be seen in a proper light, and at a proper distance; if we stand some paces from the monument, we view the whole to more advantage, we may afterwards approach nearer, and examine the nicety and elegance of the workmanship.

*Advis*





*The Monument of Sir Peter Warren  
in Westminster Abby.*





*Advice in regard to the CLERGY.*

**T**HE revival of religious influence among us, is what is wanted. To this end, the nature of the case directs us to turn our eyes more immediately on the teachers of religion. If there are a set of ambitious, selfish, and secular men, are they likely to teach the truths of the gospel in such sort, as to represent the interests of another life of more consequence to mankind than ease, affluence, and honour, in this world? Or if they should enforce the narrow way upon their audiences in the most pathetic terms, are they likely to be believed, unless their own practice corresponds to their doctrines? Be it granted, that our naval and military officers are men of pleasure, luxury, effeminacy, &c. yet, as they attend the court at certain times, to solicit their own advancement, they must observe numbers of churchmen who come there on the same errand, and too probably with as little apprehension of the real duties of their calling, as the said tars and redcoats\*. Is it to be supposed, that when laymen of any class shall observe their guides of the church intriguing and bartering on all hands for mitres, stalls, fat livings, translations, pluralities, commendams, and so forth, and when they have got them, turning over the duty to ignorant, insufficient, or immoral curates and substitutes?—Is it, I say, to be supposed, that the layman will think Christianity is more his concern, than it is the concern of these men, who set up for teachers and examples of it? Begin your reformation then at this class. Send the bishops down to their dioceses, and the parochial clergy to their cures. Order every churchman to his proper post, and make it as penal to him to absent himself without leave, as it is for an officer of a marching regiment. Make no man a bishop, who has not gone thro' the personal exercise of the lowest and most laborious offices of his calling for seven years at least. Enact a good law against translations, pluralities, commendams, and particularly the nepotism of bishops. Turn out all scandalous and insufficient ministers, if they do not reform after a first and second admonition. Let no man be ordained till he has passed thro' some reasonable state of probation. Take away all temptations from ambitious hypocrites, of subscribing what they do not believe, or perhaps understand; and let no man receive the hire who does not labour for it. Do these, and some few things more, equally necessary for the November, 1757.

\* ——— Candidates for prelacy,  
That fable, supple, bowing herd.

interests and honour of Christianity, and I dare almost answer for the success of your reformation. For when the clergy see that they must be confined to a system of moderation and self-denial, whether they will or no, the present set will endeavour to lay the same restraints on the avarice and sensuality of others, which are laid on their own, even tho' they should have no better motive for it than envy. Whilst they who are to succeed them hereafter, knowing these conditions to be indispensable, will sit down and count the cost; and such of them as find not the requisite gratifications for their desires in this profession, will seek it in some other, and leave this sacred province to those who are fitter and better prepared to undertake it; namely, to those who will take the oversight of the flock of God, not by constraint, but willingly—not for sly lucre, but of a ready mind.

LIST of SHIPS taken from the French, continued from p. 556. In the Order of Time taken.

- S. T. Marie, a privateer, of 24 guns and 240 men.
- Mont eal, from Martinico, for Bourdeaux.
- D. Joseph, from Bourd. for St. Domingo.
- Raquin, a priv. of 8 guns, and 80 men.
- Amiable Marie, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.
- A brig from Martinico, for ditto.
- Union, from Marseilles, for Smyrna.
- A large Swede, laden with sugar and coffee.
- A privateer of 6 guns.
- Neyrlon, from Rochelle, for Martinico.
- Mar e Eleonore, from Bourdeaux, for St. Domingo.
- A privateer of 6 guns and 47 men.
- Ditto of 4 guns and 34 men.
- The Ruby, a privateer of 22 nine pounders and 350 men.
- F. Henrie, from St. Maloes, for Louisbourg.
- Don Dieu, from Rochelle, for Mississippi.
- Jantille, from Martinico, for Bourdeaux.
- S. gatarie, from St. Domingo, for ditto.
- A row-boat privateer of 6 guns.
- Katherine, from Rochelle, for Cayenne.
- L'Acadie, from Bourdeaux, for Quebec.
- , from Naniz, for Louisbourg.
- G. A privateer of 16 guns.
- Jesus-Marie Joseph, from Smyrna, for Marseilles.
- Victory, a privateer, of 26 guns and 300 men.
- Deux Sœurs, from Quebec.
- Prince Henrie, from Martinico, for Bourd.
- A Swede, from Marseilles, for Salles.
- Les Deux Amis, from Bourd. for Brez.
- Le Rose, with 620 barrels of flour.
- Duc d'Aguillon, a privateer of 24 ten pounders and 263 men.
- Dolphin, from Bayonne, for Cape Breton.
- Ruby, a privateer of 16 guns and 125 men.
- A sloop for Martinico.

A ship of 26 guns, and a brig, from Mar-  
seilles, for Martinico.

A schooner from Rochelle, for Canada.

—, from Alexandria, for Marseilles.

A galliot hoy, with 260 pipes of brandy.

A privateer of 16 guns.

Ditto of 10 guns and 75 men.

Union, a privateer of 12 guns and 100 men.

A privateer of 10 guns.

Prince Noir, from Bourd. for Cape Breton.

Julie Pontall, from ditto, for Mississippi.

Comte de Orlans, a privateer of 10 guns  
and 26 men.

—, from Marseilles, for Martinico.

Dauphine, of 18 guns, with 50 men, and B  
50 soldiers,

John Galerie, 12 guns, 40 men, and 50  
soldiers,

—, of 16 guns, 50 men, and 60 soldiers;  
all three from Rochefort, for Louisbourg.

A privateer of 10 guns and 75 men.

Ardenneur, a priv. of 14 guns, and 84 men.

Disiple, ditto, of 8 guns and 84 men.

Prince, from Havre, for Louisbourg.

Lantore, a priv. of 8 guns, and 45 men.

A privateer of 10 guns.

Invincible privateer, of St. Malo, of 16  
guns and 186 men, by the Unicorn. (See  
p. 258.)

Superbe and Renomé, with 500 soldiers  
and sailors. (See p. 258.)

Marquis de Galilae, a storeship, for  
Louisbourg, of 14 six-pounders.

Trois Amis, from Bordeaux, for Canada.

Two Dances, one from Lisbon, and the other  
from Genoa.

Jeune Esther, from Rochelle, for Lisbon.

Magdelaine, from ditto, for ditto.

Hirondelle, from Marseilles, for Martinico.

A privateer of 12 guns and 140 men.

—, from Nantz, for Granville.

A ship with timber, for Brest.

An Irish vessel, with lead and coals, for Do.

A small privateer of 4 guns.

Marquis Demone, a privateer of 16 guns  
and 150 men.

Heureux Union, from Havre, for Newfou.

Penelope, a priv. of 18 guns and 180 men.

A privateer of 40 guns.

Postillon, a privateer, burnt.

A privateer of 6 guns and 30 men.

St. Reine, Monnier, from St. Domingo, for  
Marseilles.

L'Orange, from St. Domingo, for Bourd.

[To be continued in our next.]

☞ The above bring our List down to May  
last, 1757.

LIST of SHIPS taken by the French, con-  
tinued from p. 506. In the Order of Time taken.

H OUSTON, Holmes, from Liverpool, H  
for Barbadoes.

Experience, Gibbard, from London, for  
Genoa.

Jane and Anne, Leslie, from Bamf, for  
Cambray.

A ship with provisions, from Waterford,  
for Rotterdam.

Virgin, Carby, from Newfoundland, for  
Leghorn.

Earl of Holderness, Stainson, from Valen-  
tia, for London.

Good Intent, Thornton, from Seville, for  
ditto.

A Friendship, Brown, from Cork, for ditto.

Thomas and David, Johnson, from New-  
castle, for Malaga.

Lewis, Bean, from Barbadoes, for London.

Carolina, Doleman, from Bristol, for Jama-

Countess of Murray, Roxburgh, from Dun-  
dee, for Lisbon.

Hardy, Favier, from New-York, for Amster-

Black Joke, Stubbs, from Gambia, for Bar-  
badoes.

A Sunderland brigantine.

Elizabeth, Morris, from Cork, for Jamaica.

John and Mary, Sargent, from Southamp-  
ton, for London.

Margaretta, Hornby, from Liverpool, for  
London.

C Swan, Peacock, from Yarmouth, for Chester.

Rebecca, Bartlet, from Philadelphia, for  
Barbadoes.

Mary-Anne, Mayler, from Cadiz, for Dublin.

Ranger, —, from Boston, for the Lee-  
ward Islands.

The Venus, —, from Faro.

D Friendship, Dobbin, from St. Lucar, for  
Dublin.

Providence, Newton, from South-Carolina,  
for ditto.

Brilliant, J fferys, from New York, for  
London.

Happy Jenny, Gordon, from Dumfries, for  
Rotterdam.

E Three Friends, Fitzherbert, from Denia,  
for London.

Mary, Printon, from Malaga, for Liverpool.

Rising Sun, Lawrence, for Amsterdam.

A Swede, for ditto, for London.

A brig of Lynn, and a sloop of Brighthelm-  
stone.

Union, Way, from Chester, for London.

F Weston's Adventure, Lamb, from Seville,  
for London.

Providence, Cole, from ditto, for ditto.

Forth, Brown, from Virginia, for Leith.

William and Mary, Bell, from Barbadoes,  
for London.

Grace, Bible, from Cork, for St. Eustatia.

G Mary and Martha, Nafum, of Liverpool.

Hawke and Boscawen privateers.

Hunter, Parker, from Virginia, for Barbadoes.

Samuel, Embin, with 156 slaves.

Trial, Gullet, from Malaga, for Lynn.

Tuscany, Malone, from Falmouth, for Legh.

Old Simon, Boyson, from London, for the  
Streights.

Frederick and Sophia, Nielson, from ditto,  
for ditto.

Gottenburg, Talberry, from ditto, for Do.

A Dane, from Rotterdam, for London.

Martha, Curry, from London, for Gibraltar.

Cambridge, Chambers, from London, for  
Leith.

Duke Packet, from the Groyne.

Hanover

- Hanover Packet, for Lisbon.  
 Dolphin ditto, from Holland.  
 Dolly and Nancy, Wyna, from Jamaica, for London.  
 Prosperity, of Dartmouth.  
 A brig of 60 tons, laden with wines.  
 The Adventure, with cod and salmon.  
 Constantine pris. of 18 guns and 130 men.  
 Sea Nymph, Caswell, from Cadiz, for Falm.  
 Fox, Barker, from Seville, for London.  
 Blakeney, Valnight, from Boston, for ditto.  
 Trinity, Davey, from Alicant, for ditto.  
 Miltres, M'Cleod, from Virginia, for Heli.  
 Shropshire, Wigg, from Jamaica, for Lond.  
 Anne, Haslop, from Rotterdam, for Dublin.  
 Just Reward, Alcock, of Southampton.  
 Seahorse, Judge, from Seville.  
 Charming Sally, Davenant, from Rhode Island, for London.  
 Society, M'Carthy, from Malaga, for Bristol.  
 Minerva, Westlake, from South-Carolina, for London.  
 Mary Anne, Salmon, from ditto, for ditto.  
 Swansey, Vaughan, from ditto, for ditto.  
 Ofgood, Strahan, from Virginia, for London.  
 Conquest, Grimsted, from Cagliari, for Yvica.  
 Friend's Goodwill, Fry, from Oporto, for Dublin.  
 Ether, House, from Antigua, for N. York.  
 Duke, Shaw, from Glasgow, for Venice.  
 Dutches of Beaufort, Oxford, from Jamaica, for Bristol.  
 Molly, Lewis, from Virginia, for London.  
 Swift, —, from Lisbon, for London.  
 Katherine, Hanson, from Waterford, for Cadiz.  
 Sally, Sullivan, from Cork, for the Leeward Islands.  
 Elizabeth, Laws, }  
 Miller of Mansfield, } from Holland, for London.  
 Smith, }  
 Friendship, Henry, }  
 Martha and Mary, }  
 Barker, }  
 Endeavour, Kenlady, }  
 John and Philip, Sho }  
 ple, } coasters.  
 Amity's Encase, }  
 Clarke, }  
 Friendship, Forttall, from Seville, for Dublin.  
 Peggy, Thompson, from Leghorn, for Cork.  
 Swallow, Lewis, from Marblehead, for St. Eustatia.  
 Providence, Bone, from Powey, for Barcelona.  
 Friendship, Coats, from South-Carolina, for London.  
 —, —, from Virginia, for London.  
 Trevilles, Burfell, from Truro, for Valencia.  
 Hope, Bolithe, from South-Carolina, for London.  
 Nancy, Durkill, from Seville, for London.  
 Alderney privateer, Oliver.  
 Anne privateer, Clarke.  
 Boston, English, from Boston, for Antigua.  
 Henrietta, Rose, from Lond. for St. Kitts.  
 —, Miller, from Philadelphia, for Antigua.
- Kingston, Chesholme, from Cork, for St. Kitts.  
 Matthew, Storm, from Newcastle, for Do.  
 Martha, Outherson, from Boston, for Barbadoes.  
 Anne and Peggy, M'Kenzie, from Belfast, for Jamaica.  
 —, Wilson, from Cork, for Antigua.  
 Alethea, Jennings, from Bermudas, for Do.  
 John and George, Dean, from North Carolina, for London.  
 Flora, Mortimer, from Boston, for London.  
 Boston galley, White, from ditto, for ditto.  
 Blakeney privateer, of Guernsey.  
 Eliz. Horne, from Yarmouth, for Venice.  
 A Dane, with 270 hhds. of pitchards.  
 Rose, Denning, from Exeter, for Gibraltar.  
 Madeira merchant, Clapp, from Madeira, for London.  
 Charming Martha, }  
 Chifman, } from South-Carolina, for London.  
 Charming Nancy, }  
 White, }  
 Susanna, Nicholson, }  
 Sally, Kennion, from Jamaica, for London.  
 Virgin, —, from Bilbao, for Newfoundland.  
 Anne, Livingston, from Rotterdam, for South-Carolina.  
 John, Mills, from St. Kitts, for Carolina.  
 Swan, Monnow, from Bristol, for Jamaica.  
 Minerva, Hunter, from Hull, for Koningsb.  
 Elizabeth, Deffen, from Zant, for London.  
 Hammet, —, from Majorca, for Cagliari.  
 Peggy, Leonard, from Cadiz, for Bristol.  
 Martin and Euphan, Clifton, from Yarmouth, for Leith.  
 Euphan and Peggy, Walker, from Do for Do.  
 True Briton, Halliday, from Whitehaven, for Southampton.  
 Prince William, Mackland, from London, for —.  
 Speedwell, Hooper, from South-Carolina, for London.  
 Elizabeth Masters, from Zant, for ditto.  
 Betty, Coleman, from Denia, for Bristol.  
 F A bilander, from Rotterdam, for Dublin.  
 Diligence, Key, from ditto, for Dundee.  
 Two Sisters, Sikes, from Do, for Arbroath.  
 Phenix, Read, from Lime, for Leith.  
 Hope, Williamson, from Rotterdam, for Belfast.  
 Betty, Hulsed, from Lond. for Montrose.  
 John and Philip, dean, a coaster.  
 Frederick, —, ditto.  
 G Robert and Martha, Pinner, ditto.  
 Industrious Bee, —, ditto.  
 Molly, Moore, from Gottenburgh, for Newcastle.  
 Duke Packet, for Jamaica.  
 Dodgson, Duane, from South-Carolina, for London.  
 H Merlin sloop of war.  
 Tuscany, Goddard, from Zant, for London.  
 Mermaid, Smith, from ditto, for ditto.  
 Betty, M'Ardel, from ditto, for Bristol.  
 Elizabeth, Williams, from Cadiz, for Falm.  
 Mary and Martha, Bready, from London, for Jamaica.

[To be continued in our next.]

My fond shepherds of late were so  
blest, Their fair nymphs were so happy and gay, That each night  
they went safely to rest, And they mer-ri-ly sung thro' the  
day. But ah! what a scene must appear? Must the sweet rural  
pastimes be o'er? Shall the tabor, the tabor, no more strike the  
ear? Shall the dance on the green be no more?

3.  
Must the flocks from their pastimes be led,  
Must the herds go wild straying abroad?  
Shall the looms be all stopp'd in each shed,  
And the ships be all moor'd in each road?

4.  
Must the arts be all scatter'd abroad,  
And shall commerce grow sick of her tide?  
Must religion expire on the ground,  
And shall virtue sink down by her side?

*The ROVER fix'd. A SONG.*

FROM fair to fair, I've rang'd around,  
As Cupid threw his dart;  
Nor still some kind defect I found,  
That did recal my heart.  
With pleasing joy I Phittie view'd,  
But long she did not reign;  
For when I found she was a prude,  
I left her with disdain.  
To Chloe then I thought to fix,  
(For so the god decreed)  
But when I saw the coquet's tricks,  
I soon again was freed,

The voice I prais'd, when Sylvia sung,  
'Twas a mere am'rous fit,  
Aurelia's money pleas'd strang,  
But then she wanted wit.  
Now thanks to fate, no more I rove,  
From this, or that, to t'other;  
No more a face, or voice I love,  
But Nancy altogether.  
In her alone, all charms combine,  
And what is best e'you see;  
'Tis not in vain I sigh and whine,  
For she, kind girl! loves me.  
Morse, 1756.

J. R.

## A NEW MINUET.



## Poetical ESSAYS in NOVEMBER, 1757.

## A MOURNING PASTORAL.

*Inducite fontibus umbras,  
Et tumultum facite, et tumultu superaddite carmen.*

WHERE Allen's stream his winding  
course pursues, [Muses;  
Two youthful shepherds court the Sylvan  
What time sweet Philomel her strains begun,  
And Thetis' breast receiv'd the glowing sun.

Come ———, with all the Muses in thy  
train,

And hear the warblings of the Dorick strain;  
Pleas'd with the shades, to rural scenes  
descend,

Nor scorn the title of the Muse's friend!

*Daphnis.* What happier scenes detain the  
tuneful maids, [shades?

His fair wave, ——— or Thames' sequester'd  
Allen — thy streams with equal lustre shine,  
And Thame surveys less beauteous vales  
than thine.

*Hylas.* Gay bloom'd the vales, when Pol-  
lio touch'd the strings,  
And ev'ry woodland warbler clapt his wings,  
When Pollio touch'd the strings, — the Muses  
came;

And ev'ry lyre forsook the banks of Thame.  
But where is now the verdure of the  
plain, [train?

The grove's sweet minstrels — and the virgin  
Pollio with thee the blooming scene we lose,  
The choir of warblers, and the virgin Muse.

*Daphnis.* Hylas — beneath this willow shade  
recline,

Let Pollio's praise inspire the plaintive line.

Descend, ye sisters, of the tuneful throng,  
Let Pollio's praise inspire the warbling song.

*Hylas.* Say ye, harmonious maids, where  
Pean stray'd,

When Pollio languish'd, and implor'd his aid?  
Sweet Hyacinth did all his care employ,  
The pious god still mourn'd the lovely boy;  
In distant shades he grac'd his festal day,  
With annual offerings, and a plaintive lay.

Say, O ye Muses, where your Pollio reves,  
Whom gave fresh verdure to the smiling groves?  
No more accordant to the lyre he sings,  
A willow bough receives his silent strings.

O early lost! the seditious Allen mourns,  
His Naiads weep from all their crystal urns;  
Once in these shades design'd harmony to dwell,  
Next echo came, and next her vocal cell;  
Here the wild lark first hail'd the blushing day,  
And Innets clos'd it with their ev'ning lay.

Ah, where's the social daughter of the  
plain? [the strain;

Sweet echo where? — in shades the mourns  
Pollio for thee the warblers cease to play,  
The morning chorus, and the ev'ning lay.

Where Flora are thy beauteous files with-  
drawn? [lawn?

Will they no more with fragrance scent the  
No more the flow'rs the shining gold diffuse,  
Nor gather sweetness from descending dews;  
Pollio — for thee, sweet Hyacinthus grieves,  
And deeper tinctures stain his purple leaves;  
See there, Narcissus, o'er the stream unfold,  
And tinge the current with his falling gold;  
The Naiads melt with pity as he mourns,  
And place his relics in their crystal urns.

See



Diffuse, he cry'd, o'er Britain's Isle,  
Let there the soul of painting smile  
Transcendent, all behold!  
A noble person Hayman caught,  
Soon picture started from his thought,  
And history won his mind.

The spirit glow'd in Hogarth's heart,  
He rose Cervantes of the art,  
And boasts unrival'd praise:  
Th' impulsive flame a Lambert warm'd,  
With nature's rural beauties charm'd,  
He wears eternal bays.

A Scott confess'd th' inspiring ray,  
The rolling bark, the wat'ry way,  
Assert the master's hand:  
And Reynolds felt the sacred beam,  
Lo, portrait more than picture seem,  
It breathes at his command!

Jove gave to Mason Shakspeare's fire,  
And then consign'd him Maro's lyre,  
The Muses all rejoice:  
And with Corelli's magick art,  
With powerful sound to charm the heart,  
He tun'd the soul of Bayce.

Like Phœbus, rising in the east,  
Expanding wide, from breast to breast,  
The bright'ning rays disperse:  
See others take as glorious aim,  
And mount, with vary'd taste, to fame,  
For Painting, Music, Verse.

The *Sister Arts* from such great source,  
With emulation's aiding force,  
Their ancient worth regain:  
And hark! fair Truth, with rapture cries,  
Behold perfection's sun arise!  
It shines in Brunswick's reign.

But oh! the din of war alarms!  
An injur'd nation calls "To Arms!"  
Ye heav'ns, decree success:  
Then Peace shall come, with olive crown'd,  
And scatt'ring various treasures round,  
Our arts, our country bless.

From F. W. a young Gentleman of Fourteen, to  
Miss A. C. of B——, a young Lady nearly  
the same Age.

IN infant strains permit me, fairest maid,  
To soothe my heart, and to intreat your aid;  
At ev'ry letter which you deign to send,  
I feel—more than the transport of a friend;  
Whene'er I hear your name, my heart beats  
high,  
And when I see you, all is extasy:  
Whence all these thrillings of my infant heart?  
Whence all the joy you give? oh! whence  
the smart? {agree,  
Whence but from love? — And yet all men  
Childhood and age are from his empire free:  
Thus reason bids me what I feel disclaim,  
And makes me change (tho' not the thing)  
the name:  
I feel 'tis love! but must that name suppress,  
And only term it, friendship in excess:  
Yet tho' our years admit a longer stay,  
My heart forebodes 'tis more than children's  
play.

Our riper years the smiling god may please,  
The seeds are sown, and will with years  
increase. {prove,  
O smile, thou fairest, and these strains ap-  
And what is friendship now, may soon be less.  
On seeing a BUTTERFLY light upon a gaily  
dressed young LADY.

F Luttering gaudy roving creature,  
With thy likeness then hast met;  
Could'st thou but with language greet her,  
Sure your thoughts would nicely hit.  
Constant whirl, and empty pastime,  
Gaudy objects are your joy;  
The eye to take, and idly waste time,  
Is the whole of your employ.  
Gay and giddy, both alike;  
Alike your end will quickly come;  
But let this thought the fair one strike,  
What will after be her doom.

W. S.

ON WOMAN.

*Che mentre sta à mirar gli occhi, e le labbime,  
Si vanta il cuor fiorito, e non sa come.*

ARIST. C. II. St 66.

For while he gaz'd upon her locks, her eyes,  
He found his heart wa-smitten with surprize.  
WHEN nature form'd the sleeping dust,  
And in it breath'd the soul of man;  
Her work, tho' noble, seem'd as yet,  
Th' imperfect embryo of her plan.

His soul was pure, with sense 'twas fraught;  
His mind was temper'd from above:  
But joys insipid these produce,  
When forc'd in solitude to rove.

Quick to her thought invention came,  
How to compleat this half-design:  
For instantly she plies her hand,  
To form an object more divine.

With wonder view th' amazing skill!  
For time does ev'ry work repair;  
A form appears of perfect mould,  
Divinely bright, divinely fair!

As diamonds in their rough-hewn dress,  
No worth, no excellence, can claim;  
But polish'd by the artist's hand,  
Acquire the choicest, dearest fame.

So woman, when refin'd again,  
From off the clay that man was made;  
Shines forth the glory of the world,  
And crowns the whole, tho' last delay'd.

See, what attractive charms adorn  
The beauteous features of her face!  
See, ev'ry smiling dimple please!  
And ev'ry motion add a grace!

Charms, such as these, inspir'd the youth,  
Whose soul was fill'd with rising joy;  
What time he stole the blooming maid,  
Which caus'd the ruins of old Troy.

And who can blame the glorious theft?  
E'en gods themselves that passion fires:  
Apollo's drawn by Daphne's charms,  
To taste those sweets which love inspir'd.  
How oft has thund'ring Jove repos'd,  
His weary limbs beneath the shade?  
When lock'd in some fair virgin's arms,  
In human shape and dress array'd?

Learn



Learn how the sparkling lustre, fir'd  
The youthful shepherd's am'rous eyes ;  
When beauty's magick pow'r obtain'd,  
For Venus the contested prize.  
'Tis here, indeed, the wife and grave,  
In this enchanting net are caught ;  
Tho', Cynic like, they snarl and rail,  
And all their heart's with malice fraught.  
For great and pleasing sure's the charm !  
That can o'er justice self prevail :  
If woman pleads, the law's annu'd ,  
And beauty turns the threat'ning scale.  
Then let not man usurping boast,  
To him superior pow'r is giv'n ;  
Woman's ordain'd to bless the world,  
And rule o'er hearts from earth to heav'n.

S.

*The following Lampoon upon our m-i-l-i-ry Gen-lemen has been handed about at Bath.*

**A**S Q—n and beas N— were discoursing  
of late,  
The Grand Expedition came into debate :  
" I'll tell you, says Q—n, why our bravery  
droops, [troops.  
'Tis because we want men to lead on our  
Our chiefs are a parcel of sh—n a—e boys,  
Scarce wean'd from the ge cart, and play-  
ing with toys :  
More fit for a nurse than the army, by G— :  
Instead of a pike, 'Zounds ! I'd give 'em a  
rod."

# A S O N G.

**W**HEN Corydon, a youthful swain,  
By wanton Cupid fir'd was slain,  
He pierc'd the air with sighs and moans,  
The woods resounded with his groans ;  
But Sally ! Sally ! much to blame,  
Desp'is'd, alas ! the shepherd's flame.  
The swain thus treated, does no more  
Proud Sally's pity now implore ;  
His flame's forgot, with joy he sings,  
No more with love the valley rings ;  
Then Sally ! Sally ! less severe,  
Wou'd fain have him, but he not her !  
Take warning then, ye British fair,  
Least haughty Sally's fate you share !  
And shou'd the god of love inspire,  
Two honest hearts with mutual fire ;  
By foolish pride, ne'er Love provoke,  
For he's a god, that does not joke.

Mosco, 1756.

J. R.

*VERSES, by a Gentleman, on hearing two Ladies distinguished at the Playhouse.*

**N**O friend to speak to, quite a stranger  
there,  
To all that pass'd, I lent a willing ear ;  
Heard how my neighbours dear their praise  
or blame, [their name :  
How others pleas'd their taste, and what  
Soon with a ravish'd ear, I heard them tell,  
How dear Amanda did the rest excel ;  
Easy her shape, each feature how compleat,  
There's something in her exquisitely sweet.

\* Alluding to the story of the lady that was condemned to be put to death ; but flaming up to make her defence, the power of beauty so far prejudiced her judges in her favour, that they cancelled the warrant they had given, and absolved her from the punishment of the law.

To soft Gleore, much of praise thought due,  
Second to none, the most, but only you ;  
The form alone could catch the painter's eye,  
The beauties of the mind conceal'd the eye ;  
By strangers then, nought more could be  
express'd,

My ready fancy soon supply'd the rest ;  
I view'd thee then, and with a rapt  
gaze,

With theirs, in rapture, I my joy  
The dear ideas which thy name inspir'd  
Play'd round my heart, and kindled a  
fire.

Such was thy dress, thy dignity, thy air,  
Methought I saw new charms, new graces  
there :  
Now whilst I call these bright perfections  
O, sooth my pride, and let me call 'em mine  
If truly mine, so great my joy would be,  
Could angels envy, they would envy me.

R. SAYCRAE.

# E P I G R A M.

**N**OKES went, he thought, to Stiles's  
wife to bed, [stead  
Nor knew his own was laid there in her  
Civilian's ! is the child he then begot,  
To be allow'd legitimate, or not ?

*Inscription on the Monument to the Memory of  
Sir PETER WARREN, in Westminster-  
Abbey. (See p. 552.)*

Sacred to the memory of  
Sir PETER WARREN,  
Knight of the Bath, vice-admiral of the red  
squadron of the British fleet, and  
member of parliament

For the city and liberty of Westminster.  
He derived his descent from an ancient fa-  
mily of Ireland :

His fame and honours from his virtues and  
abilities.

How eminently those were displayed,  
With what vigilance and spirit they were  
exercised

In the various services wherein he had the  
honour to command,

And the happiness to conquer,  
Will be more properly recorded in the an-  
nals of

GREAT-BRITAIN.

On this tablet affection with truth must say,  
That deservedly esteem'd in private life,  
And universally renowned for his publick  
conduct,

The judicious and gallant officer  
Possessed all the amiable qualities of the  
friend,

The gentleman, and the christian :  
But the ALMIGHTY,  
Whom alone he feared, and whose gracious  
protection

He had often experienced,  
Was pleas'd to remove him from a place of  
honour,

To an eternity of happiness,  
On the 29th day of July, 1752,  
In the 49th year of his age.

T H E

# Monthly Chronologer.

SATURDAY, October 29.



His royal highness the prince of Wales, the princess dowager and her family, came to town, from Kew, for the winter.

FRIDAY, Nov. 4.

At a court of common-council at Guildhall, a motion was made to *adjudge his majesty on the miscarriage of the late expedition to the coast of France*, and, after some debate, the lord mayor was asked by a member of the court, if any information had been given to his lordship of an inquiry being intended to be made touching the said miscarriage: In answer whereunto his lordship informed the court, "That on Monday evening, Oct. 31, 1757, William Blair, Esq; (one of the clerks of his majesty's most Hon. privy council) came to the Mansion-house, and acquainted him, that he waited on the lord mayor, to let him know his majesty had given proper directions for an inquiry to be forthwith made into the behaviour of the commanding officers in the late expedition against France, and the cause of the miscarriage of the said expedition, and that such inquiry would be carried on, and prosecuted with the utmost expedition and vigour; or to that effect." Whereupon after some short debate, the motion was withdrawn. The court then took into consideration the balance of 418*l*. of the bridge-master's account down to Lady-day, and ordered 3500*l*. Bank annuities, 1757, to be purchased out of the said balance, and that the comptroller of the Bridge-house lands shall, before the first of December, see that the balance down to the first instant be put into the iron chest, and that he should, for the future, do so every month. A report, from the committee of the city lands, in relation to the disposal of the place of auditor of the city accounts, was read, and the court agreed with the report, that the said place should be annihilated. A petition from Allen Evans, Esq; and Alexander Sheafe, Esq; was read, desiring the court would agree to let the suit between this city, and each of the said gentlemen for not taking upon them the office of sheriff, be determined by the issue of one writ of error, upon which the court came to a resolution to reject their petition.

MONDAY, 7.

The Virginia and Maryland fleet, making about 26 sail, arrived in the Downs.

TUESDAY, 8.

Began, at the judge advocate general's in Privy-Garden, the enquiry into the conduct of the officers in the late secret expedition.

November, 1757.

Two dwelling-houses, with other buildings, were consumed by fire, at Daventry, in Northamptonshire.

St. James's. About noon, his majesty, and the rest of the royal family, came from Kensington, to reside here for the winter.

Admiralty-Office. Letters received from vice-admiral Holburne, dated New-York, at sea, the 29th and 30th of September, gave an account, that, on the 24th of the same month, being then about ten leagues south of Louisbourg, towards the evening of that day, it began to blow very hard at east; but veering round to the southward, it blew a perfect hurricane, and continued violent till near eleven next day, in which time ten ships of the line were dismasted; whereof the following eight, with rear admiral Sir Charles Hardy and commodore Holmes, are arrived at Spithead and Portsmouth, viz.

	Guns.		Guns.
Invincible	74	Nassau	64
Grafton	70	Sunderland	60
Devonshire	66	Windor	60
Captain	64	Eagle	60

The other two ships, with the rest of the Squadron (except the Tilbury, which is feared to be lost) remain with vice-admiral Holburne.

The following is an account of the ships that sustained losses in the late hurricane in North-America: The Windor lost 16 guns; the Newark six guns; the Kingston 16 guns; the Nottingham 12 guns and her mizen-mast; the Invincible three men, and her main and mizen-masts; the Captain and Sunderland, their main and mizen-masts; the Nightingale four men, 20 guns, and her mizen-mast; the Cruiser three men, 10 guns, and mizen-mast.

From what we can further gather concerning this hurricane, it appears, that the storm lasted fourteen hours. When it began, the fleet was about 40 leagues from Louisbourg; and towards the end of it, the ships were within two miles of the rocks and breakers; so that, had not the wind suddenly shifted from south-east to south-west, they would, in all human probability, have been drove ashore, and totally lost.

The Tilbury of 60 guns, is said to be lost, and the French fleet suffered also greatly in Louisbourg harbour.

WEDNESDAY, 9.

His majesty, in council, ordered, the parliament, which stood prorogued to Tuesday, Nov. 15, to be further prorogued to Thursday, the first day of December next. (See p. 458.)

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Asgill, Knt. attended with the usual pomp, went in the new state coach, lately purchased by the ad-

4 B

dermen

mermen below the chair, drawn by six roan horses, from Guildhall to the Three Cranes, and from thence, attended by the city barges, &c. to Westminster, where he was (worn into the office of lord mayor of this city, before the barons of the Exchequer, and afterwards returned to Guildhall, where a grand entertainment was provided, at which several of the nobility, and great officers of state, &c. were present.

Several houses were consumed by fire, at Limehouse.

The bounties to seamen, &c. who shall voluntarily enter themselves in the Navy, were continued to January 14 next. (See p. 458.)

#### THURSDAY, 10.

Being the anniversary of his majesty's birth-day, when he entered into the 75th year of his age, it was observed at court and elsewhere, with the usual congratulations and rejoicings.

#### TUESDAY, 15.

Whitehall. The Dutch mails arrived this afternoon, have brought letters from his majesty's minister to the king of Prussia, dated at Leipzig the 6th instant, with an account, that the day before, his Prussian majesty had attacked the combined army under prince Soubise, near Weissenfels, and entirely defeated them, with the loss of their baggage and artillery. (See p. 523.)

#### WEDNESDAY, 16.

Admiralty-Office. On the second of this month, capt. Lockhart, in his majesty's ship *Tartar*, of 28 guns and 200 men, after a chase of near 30 hours, and an engagement of three hours, took the *Melampe*, a French privateer of Bayonne, of 700 tons, and 36 guns and 320 men. The *Tartar*, when the first began the chase, was in company of several of the king's ships, but during her engagement, and when the privateer struck, she was hardly in sight of them from their mast heads. During the chase, capt. Lockhart retook a prize belonging to the privateer, called the *Princess Amelia*, bound to Halifax, with provisions. And on the 29th of last month, took another privateer, called the *Countess of Gramont*, of 18 guns and 155 men.

His majesty's ship the *Antelope*, commanded by capt. Saumarez, which put into Plymouth the 11th instant, had also taken a privateer of Bayonne, of 22 guns and 220 men.

#### THURSDAY, 17.

A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when a motion was made and agreed to, That the thanks of the court should be presented to the late lord mayor, for his wise and prudent administration in general, and in particular for enforcing several good laws during his mayoralty, which have been of great service to the inhabitants of this city. At the said court, the number of lamps for each ward in this city was agreed upon, and the court came to a reso-

lution, that the price for lighting each lamp, for the ensuing year, shall not exceed 11. 18s.—A petition from the protestant inhabitants of Thorne, in Poland, to the city of London, was likewise read, praying for assistance to build a church in Thorne; which petition was ordered to lie on the table.

#### WEDNESDAY, 23.

Henry Clarke, was executed at Tyburn, pursuant to his sentence. (See p. 513.)

The Falkland man of war, with her convoy, having on board the troops from Cork, are safely arrived in South-Carolina.

Several spies have been lately taken up, and are securely lodged, who had taken plans of our fortified towns, &c. and were just departing to carry their intelligence to the enemy.

The mob, at Newcastle, in Staffordshire, have risen on account of the high price of corn, and four of them were killed by the soldiers, and many wounded, before they would disperse: At Manchester they pulled down two corn mills, and 12 were killed, and 14 wounded: At Stockport they sold the farmers grain at their own prices, and honestly accounted for the money afterwards.

By a statute lately made for preventing clandestine marriages in the Isle of Man, amongst other things it is enacted, "That if a marriage shall be solemnized in any other place within the Isle, or dominion thereof, than in a church, unless by special licence obtained of some person properly authorized, the marriage shall be void; and the person who solemnized it, if he lawfully exercises any ministerial function within the Isle, shall be transported for 14 years; and if he be a foreigner, stranger, and not of the ministry of the Isle, he is to be exposed with his ears nailed to the pillory on the next court day of general goal delivery after conviction, from twelve to one o'clock, and his ears are to be cut off, and he returned to prison, until the governor shall think fit to release him, on his paying a fine, not exceeding 50l."

Dublin, Oct. 22. Last Thursday some gentlemen of this city, laid before the Dublin Society, a specimen of alum ore, which has been lately discovered in the county of Donnegal, where there is a large mine, the property of the said gentlemen, who intend immediately to erect a manufactory, and as the mine is conveniently situated for kelp, it is hoped their undertaking will meet with success.

Edinburgh, Nov. 3. We hear from Aberdeen, that on Wednesday the 19th ult. about eight o'clock at night, the people who were leading their cows in the fields, were suddenly surprized with a large meteor or ball of fire, which darted itself with great velocity towards the east, and illumined the whole visible hemisphere. Its blaze was but short; and the whole horizon,

20th, which before was pretty clear, of a sudden was clouded and heavy; some flashes of lightning, and a peal of thunder, followed soon after.

In the Antigua Gazette of the third of September, there is a list of 97 English vessels taken, and carried into Guardaloupe, from August, 1756, to the latter end of July, 1757. And it is said, that about 30 more have been taken since that time, and sent in there, whose names had not come to hand.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Nov. 2. **M**R. Robertson, an eminent jeweller, was married to Miss Love, with a fortune of 20,000l.

Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. to Miss Clutterbuck, heiress of the late Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq;

— Hutchinson, Esq; to Miss Cole, with a fortune of 10,000l.

3. James Gaurel, Esq; to Miss Forecastle.

4. Tho. Bradshaw, Esq; to Miss Wilson.

Edmund Blewitt, of Monmouthshire, Esq; to Miss Jenkins, of Keyra, with a fortune of 20,000l.

William Airay, jun. Esq; to Miss Bagnall.

12. John Lamb, Esq; to Miss Collingwood, of Windsor.

13. Edward Gore, Esq; to lady Mostyn, relict of Sir Edward Mostyn, Bart.

16. Christopher Macmurdo, of Berwick, Esq; to Miss Sophia Meredith.

17. John Walter, Esq; to Miss Walker.

20. Mr. Shropshire, bookseller, in New-Bond-Street, to Miss Babb, of Hendon.

24. Tho. Nuthall, Esq; to Mrs. Custance. Harry Johnson, Esq; to Miss Hill, of Bedford.

Summers Clerk, Esq; to Miss Hammond.

26. Mr. Benjamin Baldwin, apothecary, in Fetter-lane, to Miss Stacy.

Oct. 26. Lady of Sir Benjamin Tyson, Bart. was delivered of a son and heir.

27. — of George Colebrooke, Esq; of a daughter.

28. Mrs. Burriah, a gardener's wife, of Battersea, of four children; ten months since she was delivered of three children, which makes seven in the year.

Nov. 12. Lady Feversham, of a daughter.

13. Countess of Essex, of a son.

Lady Hyde, of a son.

18. — of S<sup>r</sup> Edward Williams, of Llangoid Castle, in Brecknockshire, Bart. of a son and heir.

21. Baroness Munchausen, of a daughter.

Lady of Robert Wood, Esq; under secretary to the Right Hon. William Pitt, of a daughter.

— of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, of a daughter.

— of Humphry Sturt, Esq; member for Dorset, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Oct. 25. **L**ADY of alderman Janßen. She was daughter of colonel Soulegrave.

26. Lady of the lord chief justice Willes.

28. Thomas Brooks, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Staffordshire.

James Towers, Esq; principal of his majesty's ewry.

Mr. Tho. Hartwell, in partnership with Mr. Beazley, an eminent brewer of Clerkenwell.

29. Stephen Stiles, of Kensington Gravel-Pits, Esq;

Lord John Drummond, commonly called Duke of Perth,

Capt. Jones, of the third regiment of foot guards, heir to the late gen. Skelton.

30. Edward Vernon, Esq; member for Ipswich, and formerly an admiral of his majesty's fleet, whose gallant behaviour at Porto-Bello, Chagre, &c. will ever redound to the reputation of the British arms; and whose patriotick spirit as a senator, will endear his memory to the British nation. Our former volumes contain a complete history of the admiral, whilst he commanded in the fleet, to which we refer our readers. He was in the 73d year of his age.

31. William Perry, of Penhurst, in Kent, Esq;

Nov. 2. Counsellor Hayward, of Thavies-Inn.

2. Hutton Perkins, Esq; late secretary to the lord chancellor Hardwicke.

Joseph Burton, of Stratford upon Avon, Esq;

Rev. Dr. Blackhall, chancellor of Exeter, son of the late bishop Blackhall.

7. Rev. Dr. Aubrey, archdeacon of Wells.

8. Edmund Charles Blomberg, Esq; one of his majesty's equerriers.

Rev. Mr. Whitehall, vicar of Enfield, and fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge.

9. Christopher Eamonson, of Bartlett-square, Esq;

Corbin Willbram, Esq; lately arrived from Antigua.

James Barnard, Esq; lord mayor of York in 1735 and 1752.

10. Titus Dubois, Esq; an eminent jewel merchant.

13. John Waller, Esq; master of St. Catherine's, member for Wycomb, Bucks.

Thomas Barnard, Esq; secretary to the Lottery-office.

John Floyer, Esq; senior alderman of Liverpool.

Relict of the late Sir James Thornhill.

14. George Watkins, of Caerdiff, in Glamorganshire, Esq;

16. Sir Thomas Samwell, of Bradding, in Northamptonshire, Bart. Succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Tho. Samwell, Bart.

17. Mr. Isaac Merryweather, master of the Saracen's Head Inn, Friday-Street.

18. Relict of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.

Mr. William Camden, of Hornsey, formerly a noted watch-spring maker.

19. Henry Swayland, Esq; a rear-admiral on half-pay.

James Heart, of Chinkford, in Essex, Esq;  
Peter Bower, Esq;  
Josiah Wollaston, of Lowesby-Hall, in  
Leicestershire, Esq;

20. Philip Faulkner, of Cockermouth, Esq;

21. Right Hon. lady Foverham.

Dukes Parsons, Esq; formerly deputy au-  
ditor of the imposts.

Miss Anne Pulley, of Dursley, in Glou-  
cestershire.

23. Mr. Dodson, master of the mathe-  
matical school, at Christ's-hospital, and  
F. R. S.

24. John Reeve, of Charterhouse-square,  
Esq; who some years since died for sheriff.

26. John Morse, Esq; formerly gover-  
nor of Bombay.

Sept. 2. Hon. col. William Fairfax, pre-  
sident of the council in Virginia.

At the beginning of September Jonathan  
Belcher, Esq; governor of New-Jersey, at  
Elizabeth town, in that colony.

Charles Barton, Esq; an eminent planter,  
at Antigua.

Anne Dobson, at Newcastle, aged 104.

On the 18th of October, at Paris, M. de  
Reaumur, member of the academy of sci-  
ences of Paris, F. R. S. &c. well known  
to the learned and philosophical world.

On Oct. 24, at Bristol, Henry Forbes,  
Esq; an eminent merchant at Barbadoes.

On Oct. 25, the learned Benedictine, fa-  
ther Augustus Calmet, aged 86, at his ab-  
bey of Senones, in France. He published  
near 60 volumes in his life-time.

In October, at Malaga, Mr. John Froome,  
an eminent merchant.

Major Dugal Campbell, chief engineer to  
the forces in America.

#### ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Samuel Harding, B. A. was pre-  
sented to the vicarage of Ellerburne,  
in Yorkshire.—Mr. Neesfield, to the vic-  
arage of Wickhambrake, in Suffolk.—Mr.  
Martin Baylie, to the rectory of Kelsale,  
with Carleton, in Suffolk.—Dr. Walker,  
to the rectory of Upwell, in Norfolk, worth  
600l. per. ann.—John Woodroffe, A. M.  
to the rectory of Wick Rising, in Glou-  
cestershire.—John Knight, M. A. to the  
rectory of Eastwell, in Leicestershire.—Rich-  
ard Head, M. A. to the rectory of Rol-  
stone, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Sherman, to the  
rectory of Fritton, in Norfolk.—Mr. Piper,  
to the rectory of Rede, in Suffolk.—Mr.  
John Masb, to the vicarage of Bursley, in  
Hampshire.—Thomas Dawson, B. A. to  
the rectory of Wormington, in Lincolnshire.  
—Dr. Tunstall, to the vicarage of Rochdale,  
in Lancashire.—Mr. Robert Garnham, to  
the rectory of Newton, in Suffolk.—Mr.  
John Belward, to the rectory of Ashby, in  
Suffolk.—Mr. John Tayleure, to the rectory  
of Guntton, with the vicarage of Hamworth  
annexed, in Norfolk.—Mr. Peter Best, to  
the rectory of South-Dalton, in Yorkshire.  
—Mr. Lewis, to the rectory of St. Martin's,

in Salisbury.—Joseph Crew, D. D. to the  
rectory of Ashbury, with Congleton, in  
Cheshire.—Randolph Crew, LL. B. to the  
rectory of Barton, in Cheshire.—Thomas  
Hill, B. A. to the rectory of Rowton, in  
Cheshire.—Mr. Portal, to the vicarage of  
St. Helen's, in Abingdon.—Mr. Ashby,  
to the rectory of Twyford, cum Thorpe  
Satchville, in Leicestershire.—Mr. Brownis,  
to the vicarage of Compton, in Suffolk.—  
William Huddleston, M. A. to the rectory of  
South-Brent, in Somersetshire.—Henry  
Masely, B. L. to the rectory of Thurley  
cum Ripple, in Yorkshire.—James Sioper,  
M. A. to the rectory of Eden, in Northamp-  
tonshire.—Hon. and Rev. Mr. Yorke, ap-  
pointed preacher at the Roll's chapel.—Dr.  
Green, dean of Lincoln, chosen vice-chan-  
cellor of Cambridge, in the room of Dr.  
Sumner, who resigned.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable  
Thomas Hewitt, B. D. to hold the rectory  
of Burwell, in Cheshire, with the rectory  
of Chicklade, in Lancashire.—To enable  
William Harris, M. A. to hold the rectory  
of Eskrick, with the rectory of Wootton-Ro-  
berts, in Yorkshire.—To enable John Pest,  
M. A. to hold the rectory of St. Stephen,  
at Saltash, and the vicarage of Altemon, in  
Cornwall, worth 270l. per ann.—To en-  
able Thomas Bowman, M. A. to hold the  
vicarage of Bruntingham, with the vicarage  
of Hestle, in Yorkshire.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**W**HITEHALL, Oct. 29. The king has been  
pleased to constitute and appoint  
the Right Hon. Sir John Ligotier, knight of  
the Bath, to be commander in chief of all  
his majesty's land forces in Great-Britain.

The king has been pleased to grant unto  
George Smith, of the town and county of  
the town of Nottingham, and of East-  
Stoke in the said county, Esq; and to his  
heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of the  
kingdom of Great-Britain.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 2. The king has  
been pleased to appoint the following gen-  
tlemen officers of marines.

Captains. Fred. Tho. Smith, Joshua Sa-  
bine, Harry Innes.—First lieutenants. Wm.  
Bowler, John Chambers, Thomas Wells.—  
Second lieutenants. Edward Gregg, —  
Sneyd, Henry John Bull, Ralph Barker,  
Henry Ogilvie, David Ogilvie, James Hay,  
Abraham Wotton.

Whitehall, Nov. 26. Henry Hill, Esq;  
is constituted rouge dragon purveyor Wind-  
sor herald at arms, in the room of Thomas  
Thornbery, Esq; deceased.

*From the rest of the PARLIAM.*

James Townsend Oswald, Esq; appointed  
secretary and clerk of the crown at St. Chris-  
topher's.—William Chetwynd, Esq; one of  
his majesty's equerries, in the room of Mr.  
Blomberg, deceased.

R—KD—TS.

## B—K—T—

JOHN Aitres, of Belton on the Moor, in Lancashire, mercer.  
 George Biddell, of Levens, in Suffex, wheel-comper.  
 Thomas Townsend, of the Hay-market, chymist.  
 William Kilpin, of Mark-lane, upholster and chapman.  
 Benjamin Cue, of Calne, in Wilt, brewer.  
 William, John, and Samuel Blisset, of Gildersleepe, in  
 Leicestershire, dealers and partners.  
 Benjamin Hayward, of Kingston on Hill, mercer.  
 John Whitte, of Freetown, victualler.  
 John Smith, of Tottenham, victualler.  
 George Francis, of Colchester, plummer and glazier.  
 John Scott, of Norwich, linen-draper.  
 William Herbert and Edward Slater, of Chatham, in  
 Kent, paper-makers and partners.  
 Thomas Bliss, of London, merchant.  
 George Drake, of St. Dunstons, London, timber merchant.  
 Roger Balfane, of Holborn, hofier.  
 Robert Riggall, of Broad-Street, merchant.  
 Nathan Witherell, of St. Dunstons, mercer and draper.  
 John Waller, of St. Dunstons in the West, tailor.  
 Robert George, of the city of Norwich, capman.  
 John Cotton, of the city of London, mercer and draper.  
 David Thew, of Farringdon, in York-shire, mercer.  
 John Webber, of St. Giles's, grocer.  
 John Aubrey, of Holborn, broker.  
 William Miller, of Holborn, coach-maker.  
 James Kiley, of Beth, in York-shire, talow-chandler.  
 Roger Wood, of Thrapston, in Northampton-shire, inn-  
 holder.  
 Zephaniah Orkes, of Colchester, in Norfolk, beer-brewer  
 and merchant.  
 John Tompkins, of Abbots-Bromley, in Stafford-shire,  
 grocer.  
 Jonathan Hunter, of Hedenham, in Norfolk, grazier.  
 William Thorne, of Bedford, in Dorsetshire, mercer.  
 Thomas Harrison, of Wycham-street, in Andropers.  
 John Goff, of Holywell, in Flintshire, apothecary and  
 victualler.  
 John Forrester, of the Strand, linen-draper.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,  
London, Saturday, November 26, 1757.

Amsterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburg	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Uffance	—	30 3-16ths.
Bordeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Lisbon	—	53. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	53. 4d. 1-qr.
Babilin	—	7 3-4rs.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1757.

THE king of Prussia finding that he could not provoke the combined army to an engagement upon fair ground, notwithstanding the superiority of their numbers, he made a feint, soon after the beginning of last month; as if he intended to march to Berlin with the greatest part of his army, leaving general Keith with only 7 or 8000 men to defend Leipzig. Upon this the combined army took courage, passed the Sals,

and having marched up to the city, summoned the general to surrender; to which he answered, that the king, his master, had ordered him to defend it to the last extremity, and he would obey his orders. But before the enemy could so much as begin to form the siege of the place, they were alarmed with the approach of the king of Prussia, who had, by previous and private orders, collected together all his distant detachments, and was advancing, by long marches, to Leipzig, whereupon they retreated again over the Sals, and being followed by his Prussian majesty, this brought on the battle of the 5th instant, of which we have already given the best accounts hitherto received. (See p. 523.) To which we shall add, that even at Paris, they are so far from singing *Te Deum*, as usual, that they frankly acknowledge, upon this occasion, their having been defeated, and only endeavour to lessen the loss they have sustained; but by accounts from several parts of Germany we are told, that the combined army is almost entirely dispersed, and that whole bodies of the Imperial troops have since deserted, and gone over to the king of Prussia.

In Silesia the Austrian army is employed in besieging Schweidnitz, and preparing to lay siege to Breslau, which they have invested on the left of the Oder, but on the right it is quite open, as the prince of Bevern, with his little army, is encamped close to the city on that side, and so strongly intrenched, that it will be no easy matter to dislodge him; and as there is a garrison of 25,000 men in the city, it will be very difficult for the Austrians to keep the city invested on the left, and, at the same time, attack the prince of Bevern on the right of the Oder. Even Schweidnitz, where they opened the trenches on the 26th ult. is like to cost them dear; for general de la Mothe Fouquet, the governor, is an excellent officer, and the garrison seem resolved to give them as much trouble as possible, having made a sally on the 30th ult. which the Austrians confess, cost the besiegers 800 men, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; and we may believe, that the besieged did some damage to the trenches, as it was near two hours before they could be beat back into the place.

In the mean time the Austrians detached 15 or 16,000 men from their army in Silesia, under general Haddiche, who entered Brandenburg, and, on the 17th ult. penetrated as far as Berlin itself, where they pillaged two of the suburbs, and raised contributions from the city itself; but were soon obliged to retreat by the approach of a detachment of Prussians, under prince Maurice of Anhalt-Deffau. This alarm, however, obliged the queen, and royal family of Prussia, to remove to Magdebourg on the 29th, and the most valuable records have been sent to the fort of Spandaw, at the conflux of the Havel and Spire.

The

The Russian army being retired out of every part of Prussia, but Memel, and being mostly gone into winter quarters, the Prussian general Lehwald, has, with 16,000 men, begun his march for Pomerania, and was to be at Marienwerder, near the Vistula, by the 9th instant; and as the Swedes expected this upon the retreat of the Russians, they are preparing to send a large reinforcement to their army in Pomerania; where they are preparing for, but have not yet undertaken the siege of Stettin.

The French army under marshal Richlieu were preparing to have gone into winter quarters, but upon the news of the total defeat of the combined army, they are again all in motion, and a large detachment is ordered to advance as far as Daderstadt, to favour the retreat of that part of the combined army which was under the prince de Soubise, who is with the remains thereof already arrived in the county of Hohenstein, and consequently seems to be moving towards Halberstadt, which shews the precipitancy of their retreat, for they are now near 60 miles from the field of battle.

Some English men of war we are told, arrived the 11th inst. at Stade, with provisions for the Hanoverian troops, who are preparing to go into the winter quarters assigned them by the late convention; but our last advices insinuate, as if the army of observation were to assemble again, and that they were already actually in motion.

We have the following extraordinary article from Berlin, Nov. 5. It is with the utmost surprize, that we read in several of the foreign papers, a letter pretended to be wrote by the king our sovereign, to his Britannick majesty, concerning the late convention; and we can with great truth assure the publick, that piece is entirely false and surreptitious, no such letter having been ever wrote, or so much as thought of by the king of Prussia.

And from Stockholm, Oct. 13. we have another equally extraordinary, as follows: The king having been lately desired by the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel to employ his good offices with the court of France, to obtain a more favourable treatment for his dominions, than they have met with hitherto. His majesty, by the advice of the senate, has thought proper to refuse complying with this request, alledging, that as the crown of Sweden was one of the principal guarantees of the treaty of Westphalia, it would be highly improper to take such a step in favour of a prince, who had not only broke the laws and constitutions of the empire in refusing to furnish his contingent, but had even assisted with his troops a power known to be its declared enemy. Thus the guarantee of the treaty of Westphalia by France and Sweden, which at that time was so much solicited by the protestant princes of Germany, is now made a pretence for their undoing.

Vienna Nov. 5. The aulic council of the empire has just issued a decree against the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, on account of his conduct in the present conjuncture of affairs.

The 30th ult. the marquiss of Grimaldi, the Spanish ambassador at the Hague, set out from thence on his return to Spain; and it is since said, that he is gone to be secretary of state upon a change in the administration in that kingdom.

## THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE, for November, 1757.

### DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. A Second Course of Letters on Baptism, &c. pr. 6d. Ward.
2. An Enquiry into the Nature, Causes, &c. of our Saviour's Agony in the Garden. By Thomas Moore, pr. 1s. 6d. Noon.
3. The Protestant System, 2 Vols. pr. 12s. Griffiths.

### HISTORY. BIOGRAPHY.

4. Tindal's Rapin, 8vo. Vol. X. pr. 3s. Baldwin.
5. A Cabinet Council, or Secret History of Lewis XIV. pr. 3s. Woodgate.
6. A new History of the East-Indies. By Capt. Cope, pr. 4s. H. Owen.
7. Biographia Britannica, Vol. IV. pr. 3os. in Sheets. Hitch.
8. Life of the King of Prussia. By W. H. Dilworth, M. A. pr. 1s. Rivington and Fletcher.

### POLITICAL. TRADE.

9. A Letter to the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; relating to the Abuses of Bakers and Corn Dealers, pr. 6d. Cooper.
10. Remarks on a Letter in the London Chronicle, on the late Expedition, pr. 6d. Cooper.
11. A Letter from Lewis XV. to Sir J. M. pr. 6d. Pottinger.
12. A Letter from an Officer in the Army relative to the late Expedition, pr. 1s. Staples.
13. A Letter from the Duke de Richieu, to a certain great Duke in England, pr. 6d. Kincaid.
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32. A new Historical, &c. Ode, on the Secret Expedition, pr. 6d.

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37. Memoirs of B— Tracy, pr. 3s. King.

38. Shuter's Jest, pr. 1s. Kincaid.

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48. Twenty, on Practical Subjects. By the late Rev. and Learned Mr. Joseph Morris, pr. 6s. Noon.

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50. Before the University of Oxford, June 19. 1759. By George Fothergill, D. D. pr. 6d. Rivington.

51. Two, by John Gill, D. D. Keith.

52. Before the University of Cambridge. By W. S. Powell, D. D. pr. 6d. Beecroft. Annual Publications, 1758.

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On a GREAT PRINCE.

TO Rome and Greece two distant ages gave,  
Cæsar the sage, and Ammon's son the brave;  
But Rome and Greece must now resign their fame,

And cede to Germany the juster claim;  
Where nature forms a Frederick compleat,  
And in one breast the sage and hero meet.

PROTESTANT.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

I AM an inhabitant of the county of Norfolk; a county esteemed by far the greatest corn county, for its bigness, in the kingdom; but this year, by the excessive heats in the summer, the rains coming late, our summer corns, that is of say, barley, oats, &c. are not half a crop; and the time drawing near when those two very useful acts (for the prohibiting the exportation and stopping the distillery) will expire, I think it calls aloud to every person in the kingdom to represent to their members the immediate continuing of such laws on their first meeting. But so little do the merchants expect those laws to be continued, that, in our county, ships are actually freighted, and beginning to load corn, which the day the act expires, they can demand to be cleared at the custom-house for exportation. This, with the distillery working again, which I am informed from very good authority they are preparing to do, must enhance the price of grain of all sorts to an excessive price. The act which prohibits the making of corn spirits expires December 11. Wheat is worth now in our markets 46s. Barley 24s. per quarter; and, if no timely provisions be made, you may depend upon seeing in one month, wheat 60s. and barley 30s.

I am, Yours, &c.

AMICUS.

PRICER.



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[illegible]

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- VII. History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, &c.
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- IX. Tax on Dogs proposed.
- X. Useful Hints for Travellers.
- XI. Defence of the Methodists.
- XII. Further Account of Georgia.
- XIII. King's Speech.
- XIV. Defence of Locke.
- XV. Picture of a Country Squire.
- XVI. Bravery of Sir Charles Coote.
- XVII. A salutary Proposal.
- XVIII. Court and Person of Queen Elizabeth described.
- XIX. To the Author of *Poison Detected*.
- XX. Mathematical Questions and Solutions.
- XXI. The enigmatical Epitaph solved.
- XXII. Benevolence of a noble Lord.
- XXIII. Account of Sabbatej Levi.
- XXIV. Commons Address, &c.
- XXV. Receipt to prepare pickled Herrings.
- XXVI. Account of the Island of Bornholm.

- XXVII. Thoughts on the late Tumults.
- XXVIII. And on the French Loan.
- XXIX. Account of the Mule-Coquette.
- XXX. Battles of Breilau and Lissa.
- XXXI. Letter from Richlieu to the Prince of Brunswick.
- XXXII. POETRY. The gentle Admonition; Part of Virgil's *Æneis* translated; the Unintelligible; the Elevation; Prologues and Epilogue; Portrait of a modern Beau; to the King of Prussia; Elegy, Epigrams, a new Song set to Mulick, and a Country Dance, &c. &c. &c.
- XXXIII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER. Elections; French Loan; Actions at Sea; Privateer's Men committed; Acts passed; Sessions at the Old Bailey; American News; Fires; Mobs, &c. &c.
- XXXIV. Marriages and Births; Deaths; Promotions; Bankrupts.
- XXXV. Alterations in Parliament.
- XXXVI. Course of Exchange.
- XXXVII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
- XXXVIII. Catalogue of Books.
- XXXIX. Of the Prussian Victories.
- XL. Stocks; Wind, Weather.
- XLI. Monthly Bill of Mortality.

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*The receipts for cheap food; the pieces from Bartonienfis and many others, in prose and verse, are referred to our Appendix. If we understand The Annuitant, he will see that what he recommends has been annually done. The Chevalier will be gratified, and some notice taken of Dr. C.*

*About the Middle of January will be Published,*

**A**N APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1757, with a Beautiful FRONTISPIECE, a General TITLE curiously engraved, compleat INDEXES, and several other Things, necessary to be bound up with the Volume.



# T H E L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E .

F o r D E C E M B E R , 1 7 5 7 .

*A previous Detail of the Motives which Induced his Majesty the King of Great-Britain, in Quality of Elector of Brunswick-Lunebourg, to take up Arms against the Army of France, which is again in Motion.*



**I**T is notorious that on the 8th and 10th of September, of this present year, a convention was respectively agreed upon at Bromer-voide and Closter Zeven, between his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, and the marshal duke de Richelieu, a copy whereof is in the hands of every body. (See p. 461.)

The court of France was no sooner informed of this, than she plainly signified that she neither could nor would acknowledge the validity of the said convention, but, on this condition only, namely, that the Hanoverian troops should formally engage not to serve again, during the present war, against France or her allies. And not content even with this claim, she positively insisted, that the auxiliary troops should, upon returning into their own country, be disarmed.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland, who had on his part honestly fulfilled all the conditions of the convention, and caused part of the troops destined for the county of Lawenbourg to begin their march, could not consider this new demand otherwise than as a manifest contravention; the M. duke de Richelieu having not only engaged to let the auxiliary troops depart freely, but the convention also setting forth in express terms, that they should not be regarded as prisoners of war, under which quality alone the condition of laying down their arms could take place. Upon this his royal highness sent orders to the said troops to halt.

Every method was tried to reconcile the difference. Expedients were proposed, which left no shadow of pretext to the opposite party; but all in vain: The French

December, 1757.

would never be brought to give up their mortifying demand: It is but lately they begun to soften their language a little. In the mean time the troops, pent up in the narrow district which was assigned them, were exposed to the rigour of the season, and deprived of necessaries and conveniences of any kind.

The French, at present, pretend to treat the convention as a military regulation only. And indeed it was at first, and originally, nothing more. But on account of the above declaration of the court of France, which expressly suspended its validity, and in consequence of the negotiation for disarming the auxiliaries, in which the French general would never answer categorically, but waited always for an answer from the court of Versailles, the nature of that act is totally changed, and what was at first a matter between general and general, is now become an affair of state between the two courts.

However hard the conditions of the convention might be for the troops of his Britannick majesty, as elector of Hanover, the king would have acquiesced in them, had not the French glaringly discovered their design of totally ruining his army and his dominions. It is they themselves who, by the most evident contraventions, and most outrageous conduct, have set the king free from every obligation under which he was laid by the convention.

The great end of the conventional act (an end in itself of the very nature and essence of every provisional armistice) was to pave the way for entering immediately on a negotiation of peace, in order to prevent the total ruin of the countries which compose the electorate of Brunswick-Lunebourg, and procure an accommodation for his majesty's allies. The court of France yielding a deaf ear to the propositions offered for that end, not only declared, time after time, that she would not lend a hand towards a definitive pacification with his majesty, in quality of elector,

for, but has shewed too plainly, by her continual violences, excesses, and insupportable exactions since the signing of the convention, that her resolution is to complete the ruin of the king's electoral estates, as well as those of his allies.

In the midst of the truce, the most open A hostilities have been committed. The castle of Schartzfels has been forcibly seized and pillaged, and the garrison made prisoners of war. The prisoners made by the French before the convention, have not been restored, though this was a point expressly stipulated between the generals who settled the detail, and was exactly fulfilled B on our part, by the immediate release of the French prisoners. The bailies of those districts, into which the French troops were on no pretence to enter, have been summoned, under pain of military execution, to appear before the French commissary, in C order to compel them to deliver up the publick revenue in their hands. The French have appropriated to themselves part of these magazines, which by express agreement were to be left to the electoral troops; and they still go on with seizing the houses, revenues, and corn belonging to his majesty, in the city of Bremen, in spite of the reciprocal engagement entered into, to consider that city as a place absolutely free and neutral. And, lastly, they have proceeded to menaces, unheard of among a civilized people, of burning, sacking, and destroying all before them, if at present, E when they find their account in executing the convention, the least hesitation be made about observing it. (See p. 610.)

All these violent and unjust proceedings, which are so many incontestable proofs, at the French will not admit the convention as obligatory, any farther than as it F may prove ruinous to his Britannick majesty; whilst they pretend to be tied to nothing, and claim a power of acting at will have been carried to an insupportable height, and exhausted the king's patience, who holds himself, before God and the whole impartial world, not only entitled, but obliged, without further regard to the convention, so often and so openly violated by the French, to have recourse to arms, as the means which the Almighty has put into his hands for delivering his faithful subjects and allies from the oppressions and vexations which they now groan under. H

As his majesty (conformable to his solemn declaration made and repeated to all nations, and to the Germanick body in particular, from the very beginning of the present unhappy war) has never thought of arming offensively against any power whatever, but solely with a view of de-

fending himself and his allies; he reposes his confidence in God, and hopes for his benediction on the justice of his entered prizes.

*A Memorial presented to their High Mightinesses the States General, Nov. 28. by Col. Youke.*

IN that critical situation Europe has been in, during the course of this year, in consequence of measures concerted to overturn the whole world, the king was willing to flatter himself, that the courts of Vienna and Versailles, out of regard to the circumspect conduct observed by your high mightinesses, would have at least informed you of the changes they have thought proper to make in the Austrian Netherlands.

It was with the utmost surprize the king heard, that, without any previous concert with you, and almost without giving you any notice, the court of Vienna had thought proper to put the towns of Ostend and Newport into the hands of the French troops, and to withdraw her own, as well as her artillery and stores, whilst France continues to send thither a formidable quantity.

The conduct of the court of Vienna towards his majesty, is indeed so unmerited and so extraordinary, that it is difficult to find words to express it. But whatever fallacious pretexts she may have made use of to palliate her behaviour towards England, it doth not appear, that they can be extended so far as to excuse the infringement, in concert with France, of the most solemn treaties between her and your high mightinesses.

The king never doubted that your high mightinesses would have made proper presentations to the two courts, newly allied, to demonstrate the injustice of such a proceeding, and the danger that might afterwards result from it.

Your high mightinesses will have perceived, that their silence on the first step encouraged the two courts newly allied to attempt others, and who can say where they will stop? The pretext at first, was, the need which the empress-queen stood in of the troops, for the war kindled in the empire, and the necessity of providing for the safety of those important places; and afterwards of their imaginary danger from H England.

But, high and mighty lords, it is but too evident, that the two powers, who have taken these measures in concert, have other projects in view, and have made new regulations with regard to that country, which cannot but alarm the neighbouring states. The

The late demand made to your high mightinesses of a passage for a large train of warlike implements, thro' some of the barrier towns, in order to be sent to Ostend and Newport, could not fail to awaken the king's attention. The sincere friendship and parity of interests of Great-Britain and Holland, require that they should no longer keep silence, lest in the issue it should be considered as a tacit consent, and as a relinquishment of all our rights.

The king commands me therefore to recal to your high mightinesses the twofold right you have acquired to keep the Austrian Netherlands under the government of the house of Austria; and that no other has a title to make the least alteration therein, without the consent of your high mightinesses, unless the new allies have resolved to set aside all prior treaties, and to dispose at pleasure of every thing that may suit their private interest.

In the treaty between your high mightinesses and the crown of France, signed at Utrecht, April 11, 1713, article XIV. are these words. "It is also agreed, that no province, fort, town, or city, of the said Netherlands, or of those which are given up by his Catholick majesty, shall ever be ceded, transferred or given, or shall ever devolve to the crown of France, or any prince, or princels of the house, or line of France, either by virtue of any gift, exchange, marriage-contract, succession by will, or by any other title whatever, to the power and authority of the most Christian king, or of any prince or princels of the house or line of France."

In the barrier treaty these very stipulations are repeated in the first article. "His Imperial and Catholick majesty promises and engages that no province, city, town, fortress or territory of the said country, shall be ceded, transferred, given, or devolve to the crown of France, or to any other but the successor of the German dominions of the house of Austria, either by donation, sale, exchange, marriage-contract, heritage, testamentary succession, nor under any other pretext whatsoever; so that no province, town, or fortress, or territory of the said Netherlands, shall ever be subject to any other prince, but to the successor of the states of the house of Austria alone, excepting what has been yielded by the present treaty to the said lords the states general."

A bare reading of these two articles is sufficient to corroborate all that I have just represented to your high mightinesses: And whatever pretext the courts of Vienna and Versailles may alledge to cover the in-

fraction of those treaties, the thing remains nevertheless evident, whilst these two courts are unable to prove, that the towns of Ostend and Newport are not actually in the power of France. If their designs are just, or agreeable to those treaties, they will doubtless not scruple in the least, to make your high mightinesses easy on that head, by openly explaining themselves to a quiet and pacifick neighbour, and by giving you indisputable proofs of their intentions to fulfil the stipulations of the said two treaties with regard to the Netherlands.

The king hath so much confidence in the good sense, prudence, and friendship of your high mightinesses, that he makes not the least doubt of their taking the most efficacious measures to clear up an affair of such importance, and of their being pleased, in concert with the king, to watch over the fate of a country, whose situation and independence have, for more than a century, been regarded as one of the principal supports of your liberty and commerce.

*An ESSAY towards the CHARACTER of the King of PRUSSIA, translated from the French of M. D. M.*

THE most faithful and scrupulous historian would be the best panegyrist of Frederick king of Prussia. I pretend to be neither; I only attempt the out lines of his character, which even co-temporary jealousy, envy, and malignity, are forced to admire, and which, more impartial posterity, if it can believe, will almost adore.

By the mere natural strength and superiority of his genius, without experience, he broke out at once, a general, a hero. He distinguished with precision, what inferior minds never discover at all, the difference between great difficulties, and impossibilities, and being never discouraged by the former, has often seemed to execute the latter.

Indefatigably laborious and active, coolly intrepid in action, he discerns, as by intuition, seizes with rapidity, and improves with skill, the short, favourable, and often decisive moments of battle. Modest and magnanimous after victory, he becomes the generous protector of his subdued, and captive enemies. Resolute and undaunted in misfortunes, he has risen superior to distresses, and struggled with difficulties, which no courage nor constancy, but his own, would have resisted, or could have surmounted.

But as he cannot always command the success which he always deserves, he may perhaps

perhaps be obliged to yield at last to the superior numbers of almost all Europe combined against him; their legions may perhaps conquer, but his virtues must triumph.

As a king, he is a *man*, a citizen, a legislator, and a patriot. His own extensive mind, forms all his plans of government, undebiased by selfish ministerial interests, and misrepresentations. Justice and humanity are his only ministers.

In his own dominions he has reformed the law, and reduced it to equity, by a Code of his own digesting. He has thrown B cavil out of the shifting and wavering scales of justice, and poized them equally to all.

Indulgent to the various errors of the human mind, because tainted with so few himself; he has established *universal toleration*; that decisive characteristic of true C religion, natural justice, social benevolence, and even good policy. He equally abhors the guilt of making martyrs, and the folly of making hypocrites.

Greatly above all narrow local prejudices, he has invited and engaged, by a D *general indiscriminating naturalization*, people of all nations to settle in his dominions. He encourages and rewards the industrious, he cherishes and honours the learned, and *man as man* wherever oppressed by civil, or persecuted by ecclesiastical tyranny, finds a sure refuge in his sentiments of justice and humanity, which the purple robe E has not been able to smother.

A philosopher, undazzled with the splendor of the heroic parts of his character, may perhaps inquire after the milder and social virtues of humanity, and *seek for the man*.—He will find both the man and the philosopher too in Frederick, unallayed by F the king, and unsullied by the warrior.

A patron of all liberal arts and sciences, and a model of most: In a more particular manner cultivating, adorning and adorned by the *Belles Lettres*. His early and first attempt was a refutation of the impious system of Machiavel, that celebrated professor of political iniquity. Nobly conscious that he might venture to give the world, that publick pledge of his future virtue. His memoirs, intended to serve G as materials for a future history of the house of Brandenburg, are such as must necessarily defeat his own purpose, unless H he will write the history too, himself. There are also specimens enough of his poetical genius, to show what he might be as a poet, were he not something greater and better.

Neither the toils of war, nor the cares of

government engross his whole time, but he enjoys a considerable part of it in familiar and easy conversation with his equals, *men*. There the king is unknown, and what is more, *unfelt*. Merit is the only distinction, in which his unasserted, but A confessed, and decided superiority, flatters a mind formed like his, much more delicately, than the always casual, and often undeserved, superiority of rank and birth.

But not to swell an essay towards a character, to the bulk of a finished character, still less to that of a history; I will conclude this sketch with this observation: Many a private man might make a great king, but where is the king who could make a great private man, except Frederick?

A *very curious and ingenious TREATISE* on MADNESS, by W. BATTIE, M. D. Physician to St. Luke's Hospital, has been lately published; and as it is Philosophical, as well as Medical, we suppose that some Extracts from the philosophical Part of it will be agreeable to most of our Readers.

MADNESS, tho' a terrible, and, at present, a very frequent calamity, is, perhaps, as little understood as any that ever afflicted mankind. The names alone usually given to this disorder and its several species, viz. Lunacy, Spleen, Melancholy, Hurry of the Spirits, &c. may convince any one of the truth of this assertion, without having recourse to the authors who have professedly treated on this subject.

Our defect of knowledge in this matter is, I am afraid, in a great measure owing to a defect of proper communication: And the difficulties attending the care of lunatics have been at least perpetuated by their being entrusted to empiricks, or at best to a few select physicians, most of whom thought it advisable to keep the cases, as well as the patients, to themselves. By which means it has unavoidably happened, that in this instance, experience, the parent of medical science, has prosited little, and every practitioner, at his first engaging in the cure of lunacy, has had nothing but his own natural sense and sagacity to trust to, except what he may perchance have heard of antimonial vomits, strong purges, and G hellebore, as specifically antimanical: Which traditional knowledge however, if indiscriminately reduced to practice, a little experience will soon make him wish he had been an entire stranger to.

There is therefore reason to hope, that an attempt to discover the causes, effects, and

and cure of madness, will meet with a favourable reception; since, whatever may be the event, the intention is right; and it is some comfort to think, that nothing of this nature, even tho' it should fall short of what is aimed at, can, in its consequences, be entirely useless. For a judicious reader will at least be hereby inclined to turn his thoughts to the same subject, and may even receive instruction from the miscarriages of such an undertaking.

But the peculiar misfortune just now mentioned, viz. want of proper communication, tho' the chief, is not the only hindrance to our knowledge: For madness hath moreover shared the fate common to many other distempers of not being precisely defined. Inasmuch as not only several symptoms, which frequently and accidentally accompany it, have been taken into the account as constant, necessary, and essential; but also the supposed cause, which perhaps never existed, or certainly never acted with such effect, has been implied in the very names usually given to this distemper. No wonder therefore is it, whilst several disorders, really independent of madness and of one another, are thus blended together in our bewildered imagination, that a treatment, rationally indicated by any of those disorders, should be injudiciously directed against madness itself, whether attended with such symptoms or not. Much less can we blame the physician, who being prejudiced by the supposed cause, couched in the name of the distemper he has to deal with, at every new or full moon, attenuates, evacuates, or alters the peccant humours by medicines peculiarly adapted to the black or splendid bile, &c.

In order therefore to avoid this mischievous confusion of sentiment as well as language, and that we may fix a clear and determinate meaning to the word *Madness*, we must, for some time at least, quit the schools of philosophy, and content ourselves with a vulgar apprehension of things; we must reject not only every supposed cause of madness, but also every symptom which does not necessarily belong to it, and retain no phenomenon but what is essential, that is, without which the word *Madness* becomes nugatory, and conveys no idea whatever: Or, in other words, no definition of madness can be safe, which does not, with regard at least to some particular symptoms, determine what it is not, as well as what it is.

First then, though too great and too lively a perception of objects that really

exist, creates an uneasiness not felt by the generality of men, and therefore discovers a præternatural state in the instruments of sensation, and tho' such uneasiness frequently accompanies madness, and is therefore sometimes mistaken for it; nevertheless anxiety is no more essentially annexed to madness, so as to make part of our complex idea, than fever, head-ach, gout, or leprosy. Witness the many instances of happy madmen, who are perfectly easy under what is esteemed, by every one but themselves, the greatest misfortune human nature is liable to.

Secondly, tho' too little and too languid a perception of things that really exist, and are obtruded with force sufficient to excite sensation in the generality of men, discovers as præternatural a state or disorder in the instruments of sensation as uncommon anxiety, and tho' it sometimes attends madness, and is likewise mistaken for it, especially by the French, who called mad-men and fools by the same name; nevertheless such defect of sensation is no more essentially annexed to madness, than the former symptom of anxiety, which that very frequent symptom of madness sufficiently proves.

But—*qui species alias veris capiet, commotus habebitur*—And this by all mankind, as well as the physician: No one ever doubting whether the perception of objects not really existing, or not really corresponding to the senses, be a certain sign of madness. Therefore *deluded imagination*, which is not only an indisputable, but an essential character of madness, (that is without which, all accidental symptoms being removed from our thoughts, we have no idea whatever remaining annexed to that sound) precisely discriminates this from all other animal disorders: Or that man, and that man alone, is properly mad, who is fully and unalterably persuaded of the existence, or of the appearance of any thing, which either does not exist, or does not actually appear to him, and who behaves according to such erroneous persuasion.

Madness, or false perception, being then a præternatural state or disorder of sensation, before we attempt to discover its causes, effects, and cure, it will be necessary for us to investigate the seat, the causes, and the effects of natural sensation. For the consideration of the abuse, or fault of any thing, necessarily brings that very thing into comparison with what it was when sound and perfect; and 'tis impossible for us rationally to amend or restore what never was the object of our thoughts.

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Be it therefore our first endeavour to contemplate natural sensation: If haply this most distinguishing property of animal life may supply us with actual and positive knowledge of some matters that relate to the present subject; or at least may point out to us what it is that herein surpasses our imperfect understandings. A science negative indeed, and by no means so satisfactory to the pride and speculative curiosity of man as the former, but very often as useful and as conducive to the attaining practical truth.

[To be continued in our Appendix.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

Dec. 22, 1757.

IF you are willing to make posterity blush, at the irreligious disregard of the present degenerate times, both in church and state, you may transmit to them, at your option, the following disinterested letter, actually written by a clergyman, now living in the west of England, and intended as a comment on some advice relative to the clergy, inserted in your Magazine of last month. (See p. 553.)

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

*Nil habet paupertas durius in se*

*Quam quod ridiculos facit homines.* JUV.

S I R,

I AM a country curate of a country curate, in an obscure village, remote from the eclat and ambition of the town. My annual stipend is just enough to secure me from being an object of envy (a privilege not always met with in *high-life*) at the same time it exposes me to the contempt, mockery, and insult of my betters.—There is not a mechanick in my parish, whose manual labour brings in 9 or 10 shillings per week, but what triumphs with a courtly air over the poor curate, and judging of the man's doctrine by the worth of his person, felicitates his good stars, that he was not *made* a parson of, as he calls it. It was but the other day I chanced to overhear a squire's daughter flourishing to a gay circle of females, and pertly remarking, that for her part, she thought, Miss Taylor, the mantua-maker, would be no bad match for their new curate, a young gentleman in the neighbourhood, just come *flaming* hot from one of the famous universities of this land, where the hopeful youth has been several years spending the little inheritance of his pious parents, in

collecting the honey of the schools, and is now returned, like the indolent bee, to her thatch'd hive, with his *crura thyrsus plena*, to settle, in all probability for life, upon a curacy almost as bad as my own.

I confess, it was with no small degree of emotion and uneasiness, I heard merit so much depreciated, and I could hardly forbear telling the *superb uxorian* a piece of my mind, that, in my opinion, she would not have disliked him for a husband herself, if the late *marriage-act* had not restrained her from marrying against her father's consent, and if the *supposed* dignity of her birth, together with the acquired pride of a respectable education, would have suffered her to have stooped so low.

[The rest in our Appendix.]

ACCOUNT of the Kingdom of PRUSSIA.

THE kingdom of Prussia, called Ducal Prussia, with respect to Poland, has, since 1700, given title of king to the electors of Brandenburg: With Regal Prussia, it is about 200 miles long and 100 broad. It is bounded on the north by the Baltick, on the east by Samogitia and Lithuania, on the west by Regal or Polish Prussia, and on the south by great Poland and Warsovia, and is situated between 20 and 25 degrees of east long, and 53 and 56 degrees of north lat. It is one of the coldest and barrenest countries in Poland, but well situated for a foreign trade, having several good ports on the Baltick sea. The chief towns are,

1. Koningsberg, the capital, situated on the river Pregel, near a bay of the Baltick sea, 70 miles N. E. of Dantzick, a very considerable and thriving city, and one of the greatest ports on that sea.

2. Memel, a considerable port and fortress, 70 miles north of Koningsberg: Now in the hands of the Russians.

3. Pillaw, a port and town of some note, 24 miles west of Koningsberg.

4. Elbing, situated on a bay of the Baltick, called the Frischaff, near the mouth of the Wesel, 30 miles east of Dantzick, a populous town, and place of great trade.

5. Heilsberg, on the river Alla, where there is a strong castle.

CÆSAR and FREDERICK.

YOU came, you saw, you overcame, Caesar, 'twas bravely done;

But Frederick twice has done the same, And double laurels won.

Robash, of one important day, His glorious deeds shall tell: And Breslau's neighbouring plains shall say, How Austrians fled, or fell.

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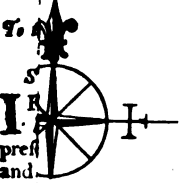


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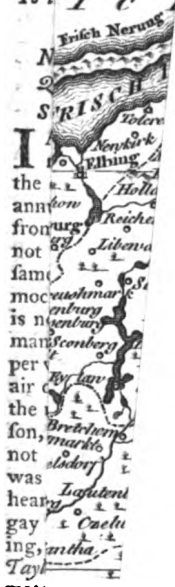
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## The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Difficulties thereby occasioned without Doors.*  
Continued from p. 535.

**J**ANUARY 26, the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Townsend, and, after its being read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, it was ordered to be printed. February 1, it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for that day seven night; and on the second, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the king's town and parish of Maidstone in Kent, in common-council assembled, aliedging their having observed, that a bill had passed that house, for procuring a national militia, and that they hoped for a law to establish, in this kingdom, a constitutional and well regulated militia; and therefore praying, that the bill then depending for that purpose, might pass into a law; which petition was referred to the committee upon the bill; and the said committee having been adjourned to February 17, there were then presented to the house, and read, a petition of several of the protestant dissenting ministers of the three denominations, in and about the cities of London and Westminster, whose names were thereunto subscribed, in behalf of themselves and the rest of their brethren; also a petition of the protestant dissenters of Shrewsbury; also a petition of the protestant dissenting ministers in Devonshire; and also a petition of the gentlemen, clergy, and other inhabitants, as well of the church of England, as of the several denominations of protestant dissenters, being freeholders or burgesses of the town and county of the town of Nottingham; all expressing their apprehensions, that in the bill then depending, for the better ordering of the militia, it might be proposed to enact, that the said militia should be exercised on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday; and praying, that no clause for such purpose might pass into a law.

There were several more petitions presented from the protestant dissenters, and all to the same purpose, but not one more from any who called themselves of the church of England; and indeed it is surprising there should have been one. It is not to be wondered, that the fanatical pharisaical spirit of some of the dissenters,

especially the most ignorant sort, should prevail with them to oppose exercising the militia after divine service on Sunday; but it is to be hoped, that the members of the church of England are generally of opinion, that the serving of mankind, or our country, is a serving of God; and that a man, who spent one half of his time on Sunday, in qualifying himself to defend his country in time of danger, would be a better christian, than he who spent the whole of it, in attending prayers, singing psalms, or hearing even the best sermons, and thereby neglecting that other duty which he owes to mankind and his country, as well as to his Creator.

However, the house shewed such regard to these petitions, as not only to refer every one of them to the committee upon the bill, but also to appoint the days for exercising the militia to be on the first and third Mondays of every month, from March to October, both inclusive, and on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, in Whitsun week, yearly; and as they were resolved that no man should have a pretence, from what he called religion, to oppose or object to the bill, proper clauses were inserted for the relief of the quakers.

February 22, the house, according to order, resolved itself, for the first time, into a committee upon this bill, as it likewise did the 24th, and 28th, and also March 2, when Mr. Potter, the chairman, reported from the committee, that they had gone thro' the bill, and made several amendments, which they had directed him to report, when the house would be pleased to receive the same, whereupon it was ordered; that the report should be received on the 7th; and the report being accordingly then made, the bill was re-committed to a committee of the whole house, with respect to the provision of the number of militia men to be raised for the Tower Hamlets, and the rest of the county of Middlesex; and the house having immediately resolved itself into the said committee, Sir John Philipps reported the amendments with respect to the said militia men, which were agreed to; and the further consideration of the report was adjourned till next morning, as it was by several subsequent adjournments, until

December, 1757,

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the 17th, when, after several new amendments made, and several clauses added, by the house, the bill was ordered to be ingrossed; but, at the same time, it was ordered, that leave should be given to offer a clause, upon the third reading, with regard to the assembling of the parliament, in case of an actual invasion, or imminent danger thereof, and in case of rebellion.

Whilst the report from the first committee upon this bill was depending, and the very day on which it was, by order, to be received, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the mayor and burgesses of the town of Nottingham, in common-council assembled, expressing their concern to find, that in the said bill it was proposed to unite that town to the county at large, to serve the purposes of the bill, and thereby render the militia of that town subservient to officers not chosen by the corporation, contrary to the constitution of the said town and corporation, and in diminution of their ancient rights and franchises; and therefore requesting the house, in settling the intended militia act, to take the valuable franchises and privileges of the petitioners, which the wisdom of parliament had always regarded and preserved, into their most serious consideration, and to order that the town of Nottingham might remain as a county of itself, separated from the county of Nottingham, and that the burgesses and inhabitants of the said town might of themselves provide a fixed quota, in one company, with all proper officers over them, of the respectable burgesses, to be chosen in the corporation, as the mayor and aldermen are chosen, and then having proper commissions, to rank with, and have all privileges of militia officers in counties at large, without being limited any fixed estate for a qualification.

As soon as this petition was read, there was presented, and read, a petition of the gentlemen, freeholders, and burgesses of the town of Nottingham, whose names were thereunto subscribed, reciting the preceding petition, and alledging, that if the militia to be raised in the said town, should not be made a part of the militia of the county at large, and proper officers appointed over them, under such qualifications as the house should think fit, it would be oppressive to the petitioners, and the said militia would be rendered of no effect; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and that the petitioners might have such relief therein, as to the house should seem meet.

Both these petitions were severally ordered to lie upon the table, and the house thought fit to adopt the request of the last, as appears by the bill, which was read a third time, and passed on the 19th, when a clause was added by way of Rider, and several new amendments were made to the bill; and next day it was sent to the lords for their concurrence.

In the house of lords the bill itself met with no opposition, but it underwent a very material alteration; for the number of militia men to be provided by the bill as it went up from the commons, was reduced to one half by their lordships. As this design would, of course, require many amendments in that clause, as well as some of the subsequent clauses, as soon as the bill was read a first time, their lordships ordered it to be printed; and after a second reading they spent several days in the committee, and upon the report, in making the necessary amendments. With these amendments the bill was at last upon the third reading, agreed to, and returned to the commons for their concurrence to the amendments, on May 19, following.

May 12, the commons ordered the amendments made by the lords to this bill, to be taken into consideration on the 16th, which order being put off till next day, they then ordered the amendments to be referred to the consideration of a select committee, and that they should report to the house what they should think proper to be offered to the house thereupon. On the 21st, Mr. Townshend made the report from the said committee, which being read, the house proceeded to take the amendments into their consideration, when some of them were disagreed to, and the rest, with amendments to several of them, were agreed to; whereupon, the said committee were ordered to draw up reasons to be offered to the lords, at a conference, for disagreeing to such of the amendments made by their lordships, as the house had disagreed to; and, on the 24th, Mr. Townshend reported the reasons drawn up by the said committee, which were agreed to by the house; and Mr. Townshend was ordered to go to the lords, and desire a conference upon the subject matter of the amendments made by their lordships to the said bill; which conference having been next day appointed by the lords, and the said reasons delivered to them, their lordships, upon taking the reasons into their consideration, resolved to insist upon several of their amendments, which had been dis-

agreed to by the commons, and, on the 27th, gave their reasons for so doing at a new conference, which being reported presently to the commons, they ordered the report to be taken into consideration on June 7, and at their rising adjourned to the 6th.

Accordingly on the 7th, the reasons given by the lords for insisting upon several of their amendments, were taken into consideration, which occasioned long debates; for upon every one of them, except two, the question was put for their insisting upon their disagreement, which, if carried in the affirmative, would have occasioned the loss of the bill; therefore the friends of the bill all united, and carried every one of these questions in the negative. And as to the two amendments on which no question was put, they were both agreed to with amendments, the last of which requires an explanation, being a clause which was added by the lords, for giving all such as should serve for the appointed time in the militia, a liberty to set up and exercise any trade they pleased in any town or place in Great-Britain or Ireland; but the commons thought that this would be too great an encroachment upon the rights and privileges of our cities and corporations, therefore they at first disagreed to the whole clause, and now by their amendment, they confined this liberty to married men, who should serve in the militia, when called out and assembled, in case of actual invasion, or imminent danger thereof, or in case of rebellion.

Upon this there was, next day, a new conference with the lords, and their lordships having taken the amendments made by the commons, to these two amendments, into their consideration, they agreed to the same, whereof they acquainted the commons the same day by a message; and thus the bill was now at last made ready for the royal assent, which it received at the end of the session.

Having finished the history of the bill, I shall observe, that there was from the beginning, as I have been informed, a design to provide cloaths, arms, and accoutrements, for the militia men at the publick expence, and to allow every one of them so much a day, by way of pay or wages, for every day they attended the militia exercise. But no provision could be made for this in the bill, because such a provision would have made it a money bill; and as the house of commons have always insisted upon it, that the lords can make no amendment to a money bill, in

order to prevent any difference between the two houses, and to leave the house of peers at full liberty to make what amendments they might think fit, it was resolved to leave the expence of the militia to be regulated and provided for by a new

A bill to be passed the next following session, when it could, with more certainty, be computed, what sum would be necessary for these purposes. However, it would, I believe, have been proper to have taken some publick and solemn method to have notified this design to the people. Perhaps it might have been properly enough done, after the bill had passed both houses, by an address from the house of commons to his majesty, praying, that in case he should be pleased to give his assent to the said bill, he would be graciously pleased to provide cloaths, arms, and accoutrements, for the militia, and to pay them so much a day for every day they should be out upon the militia exercise before a certain time, and that the house would in the next session take care to make good the expence. Such an address might have been agreed to, and presented with the more freedom, considering what his majesty had said, in his speech from the throne, at the beginning of the session; and such an address appearing in the votes, and thereby dispersed thro' the whole kingdom, would have obviated one of the chief objections made by ignorant people to the act as it now stands.

I must likewise observe, that the amendments made by the lords, by which the number of militia men were reduced to 32,340 men, being but about one half of what had been proposed by the commons, was objected to both within doors and without, and would have been disagreed to, if the real friends to the bill had not been apprehensive, that such a disagreement, if insisted on, would have occasioned the loss of the bill; and consequently they thought that it was better to have too small a number of regular disciplined militia, than to have none at all.

There are two sorts of invasion which ought to be provided against. One is with a great force, and with a design to conquer the kingdom; and the other is with a small force, and with a design only to land, and to plunder and lay waste some part of our extensive coast, and then to re embark and escape with their plunder, before a sufficient force by sea or land can be sent to oppose or intercept them. Of these two sorts we are certainly most exposed to the last, because it may be much

more suddenly prepared and carried into execution, and because none of our rich cities upon the coast have any fortifications to defend them against an invading enemy: We have nothing to defend us but the number, discipline, arms, and courage of our men; and the militia act, as it now stands, will not certainly furnish us with a proper number for this purpose.

Suppose, for example, the French should, in the winter time, take advantage of a westerly wind, and land 4 or 5000 men near Exeter, as the militia of that county, which is one of the largest, is to consist but of 1600 men, we could not, in a week's time, bring a sufficient force against them, even tho' we had then a regiment of regular troops in the county; and what havoc might they not make in that city and its neighbourhood, in a week's time? It is true, it may be said, that the act is designed to have all the men in England disciplined by rotation, and that upon such an occasion, all or most of those who had been formerly of the militia, would voluntarily enter again into actual service. But to this there are two very plain and strong objections: In the first place, as every man is by the act allowed to serve by substitute, it is to be feared, that no man will ever serve, who can spare to hire one to serve for him; and it is not to be questioned, but that there will always be a multitude of the lowest and most abandoned part of the people, who will be ready to serve for a small hire: To which I shall add, that the reduction of the number of our militia men will very much contribute towards the lessening of this hire, and consequently towards the lessening the number of those that will ever serve in person; and as the lieutenants will, I believe, be always inclined to approve of a substitute who has, rather than of one who has never before served, it is to be feared, that our militia men, like our regular troops, will always consist of the same men, or very near the same men, and those the lowest and most idle fellows in the whole country. Are these the men in whom we are to put our trust for defending us against a French invasion, or for preserving the liberties and privileges of the people?

In the next place, it may be objected, that supposing the act should have the desired effect, and that most of our men fit to bear arms, both rich and poor, should at once be inspired with such a love for their country, and such a regard for their own honour and future safety, as to serve

in person, and make themselves acquainted with the use of arms, and with military discipline; yet our lieutenants have, by the act, no power to embody such volunteers as may offer themselves upon any particular occasion, nor have they any means provided for furnishing such volunteers with proper arms and accoutrements. This I must look on as a very great omission, and therefore, I hope, it will be taken care of, in any future militia bill, which it may be thought necessary to pass into a law; for this would be necessary, even tho' the number of militia men should be increased to what was at first proposed, which, I hope, it will be the very next session.

I say, I hope so, because if there be any danger to be apprehended from a well disciplined militia, upon the plan of the present act, it must arise from the smallness, and not from the largeness of their number. The smaller their number is, the more probable it is, that they will always consist of the lowest and most abandoned part of our people, and that we shall have few or none but such that know any thing of military discipline, as must appear from what I have already said about the hire of substitutes. And if an ambitious king were provided with a well disciplined militia of 30,000 private men, consisting of the very lowest and most abandoned of the people, while at the same time, few or none of the rest of the people, were provided with arms, or understood any thing of military discipline, can we think, that such militia men would inquire, whether the imminent danger of an invasion pretended for drawing them out into actual service, and daily pay, had any foundation, or whether the lieutenants and officers appointed to draw them out and command them, were possessed of the estates prescribed by this act, especially if they saw many of themselves advanced to the rank of officers? Whereas, if our militia were to consist of 60,000, or any greater number, the hire of substitutes would be so high, and the rotation so quick, that many men of substance and some rank, would chuse to serve in person: Such men would make both the inquiries I have mentioned, and would mutiny, for so it would be called, if they found they were to be drawn out and commanded expressly contrary to law. Beside which, we should always have in the kingdom a great number of well disciplined men not then in actual service, by whom we should be able to make head against those in actual service: At least

it would make it very dangerous to attempt to make an illegal use of them, and this danger would make all of them more shy of submitting to any illegal command, or obeying any illegal orders; for security of persons and impunity is generally one of the greatest incitements to villainy, and the contrary one of the best preservatives of innocence.

The next bill which I am to take notice of, and the very next of a publick nature that was moved for, was the bill to make provision for the quartering of foreign troops, which was moved for by the lord Barrington, December 13, and leave being given to bring it in, the lord Barrington, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Solicitor General, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly it was presented next day by lord Barrington, then twice read, and committed to a committee of the whole house for the day following. On the 15th, it was committed, reported, and ordered to be ingrossed; and as it was very short, it was next day read a third time, and passed *nem. con.* being intitled, A Bill to make Provision for the quartering of the foreign Troops now in this Kingdom. And such dispatch was given it in the other house, that it passed thro' that house, and was returned to the commons, without amendment, on the 17th; so that it was ready for, and received the royal assent on the 18th, along with the before mentioned bill for prohibiting the exportation of corn.

The reason for bringing in this bill so early, and passing it so quickly, was an objection made by our innholders and other publick houses, which had never been made before, and which was, that they were not obliged to receive into, or give quarters to any foreign troops in their houses; and this objection our government did not then think fit to dispute, as it was so easy at that time to put an end to the dispute by a new law. But if the king has a power to call over foreign troops in time of danger by our constitution, that is to say, by common law, and without a previous act of parliament for the purpose, one would think, that he had by the same law a power to quarter the foreign soldiers so called over, in the same way as our own soldiers are, or may be quartered. Therefore, this question is of much greater importance than it first appears to be, as it seems to render doubtful the power of the crown to bring foreign troops into this kingdom in time of danger, without the consent of parlia-

ment regularly obtained by bringing in and passing a bill for the purpose; and to determine this doubt either way might be attended with great danger, tho' the negative seems to me to be the least dangerous of the two, especially if due attention be always had towards propagating and preserving a true military spirit among our own people in general.

January 10, 1757, a motion was made by Thomas Orby Hunter, Esq; for leave to bring in a bill, for the regulation of his majesty's marine forces while on shore; which was accordingly ordered; and that the said Mr. Hunter, Mr. Gilbert Elliot, vice admiral Boscawen, and Mr. Cleveland, should prepare and bring in the same. This bill was presented by Mr. Hunter on the 21st; and having passed thro' both houses without any opposition, it received the royal assent, by commission, on the 11th of March following; for the necessity for passing such a bill was apparent from the preamble, which was in these words: "Whereas it may be necessary for the safety of this kingdom, and the defence of the possessions of the crown of Great-Britain, that a body of marine forces should be employed in his majesty's fleet, and naval service, under the direction of the lord high admiral, or commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain; and as the said forces may frequently be quartered on shore, where they will not be subject to the laws relating to the government of his majesty's forces by sea; yet it being requisite, for the retaining them in their duty, that an exact discipline be observed, and that marines who shall mutiny or stir up sedition, or shall desert, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment, than the law will allow, therefore be it enacted, &c."

As to the bill itself, which was to continue in force only from Lady Day, 1757, to Lady Day, 1758, it was almost an exact transcript of the mutiny bill, with this only material difference, that the Admiralty was impowered to grant commissions for holding general courts martial, and to do every thing, and in the same manner, that his majesty is impowered to do, by the usual mutiny bill, consequently no objection could be made to any clause in it; and, indeed, it was a wonder, that some of our publick houses had not, before the passing of this law, objected against their being obliged to give quarters to any of our marine forces, while on shore; for it would seem, that such an objection was as well founded, as the objection they made



made against their being obliged to give quarters to the foreign troops.

January 11, a motion was made by the lord Barrington, for leave to bring in a bill for the speedy and effectual recruiting his majesty's land forces and marines; which was accordingly ordered, and that the lord Barrington, Mr. Thomas Gore, and Mr. Charles Townshend, should prepare and bring in the same. January 24, the bill was presented to the house by the lord Barrington, and, after passing thro' both houses without opposition, it received the royal assent on February 15, following.

By this bill, all justices of the peace, commissioners for the land tax, and magistrates of corporations and burghs, were appointed to be the commissioners for the carrying of this act into execution. The high sheriffs, or their deputies, upon receiving notice for that purpose from the secretary at war, were to issue their precepts, and fix a day, within the time to be limited by the secretary at war, for the said commissioners to meet within their respective divisions, and at their usual place of meeting (notice of which day to be sent to the War-office and Admiralty, upon the issuing of the said precepts) to qualify themselves for the execution of the act; and the commissioners were then to appoint the times and places for their succeeding meetings, in each of their respective subdivisions, and to issue their precepts to the proper officers for the succeeding meetings; and also to give notice of the time and place of every succeeding meeting to such military officer, as, by notice from the secretary at war, shall be directed to attend that service. At these meetings the commissioners were to receive all such men as should voluntarily offer to enlist in his majesty's service, on or before May 1, 1757, and upon their being approved of by the military officer attending, to allow them a bounty of 2l. a man, to be paid by the receiver general or collector of the land tax, out of the money in his hands; the pay of which volunteers was to commence from the time of their entering, and being approved of; and, after their continuing in the service three years, if the war should then be ended, otherwise at the end of the war, they might demand, if they thought fit, their discharge, which the commanding officer of the regiment or company, was to give in writing *gratis*, on pain of suffering the penalties for disobedience of orders.

And, moreover, any three of the said commissioners were empowered to raise

and levy within their several jurisdictions, all able-bodied, idle, and disorderly persons, who did not exercise, and industriously follow some lawful trade or employment, or had not substance sufficient for their support and maintenance, to serve his majesty as soldiers; and for this purpose they were empowered, under the directions therein prescribed, to make search for, and apprehend all such persons as should appear to be within the description of the act; which search the churchwardens, and other parish and town officers, were also empowered to make, without any authority from the commissioners, and all such men being adjudged by the commissioners, at their next meeting, to be within the description of the act, and approved of by the military officers attending, were to be delivered over to the officers, who were thereupon to pay 20s. a man, or if he had a wife or family, a sum not exceeding 40s. which was to be applied to the use of the parish, unless where there was an informer, who, in every such case, was to have 10s. of the money.

As to the men to be deemed fit for his majesty's service, the rule prescribed was, that he should be an able-bodied man, free from ruptures, and every other disemper, or bodily infirmity, that might render him unfit to perform the duty of a soldier; that he should not be a known papist, nor under the size of five feet four inches; that he should appear, in the opinion of the commissioners or officers attending, not to be under the age of 17, or above 45; and that he should not be one who could make it appear, that he had a vote in the election of a member to serve in parliament, for any place in Great-Britain. And every person thus impressed, after having continued five years in the service, if the war should then be ended, otherwise at the end of the war, might, if he should think fit, demand his discharge, which the commanding officer of the regiment or company was to give him *gratis*, under his hand. But to prevent frauds, no private soldier duly listed by this act, might, during the time he should remain in Great-Britain, be discharged without the consent of the colonel, or field officer commanding the regiment, in writing under his hand and seal, expressing the cause of his discharge; or if a marine, without the consent of the Admiralty; and the officer discharging in any other manner, was to be cashiered.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

SOME months ago I troubled you with a few scattered hints and observations, which you were so obliging as to insert in your London Magazine, (see p. 167 :) They were intended for the service of this nation, however remotely or imperfectly they might be drawn up. I will now enlarge upon some of them; and add something new, which, if thought worthy of a place, you are at liberty to insert in your next monthly Collection. I would then, Sir, still recommend a vigorous prosecution of the war by sea, and by sea only, especially in Europe. For the ~~c—t c—n—t—s~~ have been certainly detrimental to the true interests of this kingdom: And have greatly, I may say chiefly increased, if not occasioned the enormous debts of this nation. And now, indeed, the unsuccessfulness of the present war in those parts, and the entire loss sustained there, it is to be feared, will warp our ~~c—ls~~ at the ensuing ~~s—ns~~. And if that has not been the least cause of our ~~pannack~~ and retreat at the sight of the ~~F—ch c—k~~ in the late secret (and glorious) expeditions, will still, by some of our constitutional ~~m—rs~~, be deemed so fatal a blow to this ~~n—n~~, that it must be redeemed at any rate, even by a ~~sc—nd—ous~~ peace. But it were to be wished, that the British lion would be once roused and exert its utmost strength and spirit before our ruin is quite completed: And that the metropolis should shew the way to the throne by an affectionate and dutiful, but spirited address, for a truly publick and impartial (not ~~m—ck~~) enquiry into the *real source* and *cause* of our late national miscarriages; and that every place in the kingdom would follow so noble a pattern. For never was our credit at so low an ebb, or our national strength so ridiculed and laughed at by all Europe: And never was there a more necessary time for every English soul to shew itself purely and wholly English. Indeed the remarkable bad fortune which has attended this kingdom, even in those parts, where its own proper natural rights were at stake (and are gone) should, methinks, inspire every person in ~~p—r~~ or ~~qu—y~~, with resolution to search strictly into the causes of every national calamity. It should also make us all turn up our eyes to the *supreme Disposer of all events*, and to beg his help and assistance in this time of need. And if we are not utterly ashamed of shewing some small sense of religion, and a trust in the providence of God, it might not be improper to appoint a day of general fasting and humiliation, (and, I think, we have still as great need of fasts, at this perilous and critical season, as *operas*, &c.) in order to crave the Divine blessing on our fleets and armies. Surely never was it more wanted, and, it is to be feared, never was it less thought of. However, let us yet consider, tho' we be laughed to scorn, and had in derision by them that are round about us; tho' our enemies spoil our goods; tho' we find the help of man but vain, if the Lord could be prevailed upon, by our mortification and true repentance, to fight our battles, we might even yet put them to confusion that hate us, and are now too mighty for us.—I would now, Sir, recommend a scheme of publick frugality, which, as it is begun, will, I hope, be still carried on. The immense debt, and the wretched distresses of this poor kingdom, loudly call for it. Let then the large incomes of many great ~~s—cs~~, be applied to the publick service, and all ~~useless~~ ~~pl—s~~ and ~~p—ns~~ abolished. Let the exorbitant ~~s—s~~ of many other ~~pl—s~~ be greatly reduced. And let us dread all foreign ~~s—bs~~ and ~~c—ns~~ on the ~~c—t~~, as we would do the plague. For as this lays waste the lives, and consequently reduces the number of the people; that equally lays waste the properties and substances of the people, and reduces them to penury and want.—Give me leave now, Sir, to suggest a few particulars that might be taxed for the publick service, and would, at the same time, promote publick frugality, temperance, labour, and industry. Let there then be a tax of a guinea upon every ticket for an opera, or masquerade.—Let every box ticket for a play be five shillings, pit three shillings, and all the rest in the same proportion that they now pay. Let all places of publick entertainment, as gardens, &c. &c. pay the same to the government that is paid to the proprietors. Let every pack of cards used in any tavern (not even excepting ~~A—s~~) coffee-house, inn, or other publick house, pay five shillings duty: And no pack to be played with above half an hour under five pounds penalty. Let every pair of dice pay a guinea duty.—Every gentleman, &c. to pay five pounds for every French servant that he keeps in livery; and for every one out of livery ten pounds. For every bottle of French wine, claret, or brandy, drank in this kingdom, five shillings.—Let every publick house, of the lowest degree, pay for a licence yearly five pounds.

pounds: If they sell wine, or spirits, ten pounds. By this means ordinary houses will be discouraged; sufficient houses of entertainment for gentlemen and travellers would be kept by people of some property and character.—The revenue would not only be greatly increased, but collected with less trouble.—Idleness and drunkenness would be discouraged.—Industry and frugality practised.—And the great grievance of a numerous poor (by means of little ordinary alehouses now so much increased) would be made easy. Permit me now, Sir, to speak a word or two of another grievance that we now labour under; I mean the excessive price of corn in most places, notwithstanding the late plentiful harvest. There are *double* combinations amongst the factors, farmers, bakers, or millers, to keep up the price. I would then advise, that the present prohibition concerning the exportation and distillery, be not only continued, but *strictly* looked into: For I fear there is a failure in one or both of these articles, especially the former.—And I think too, if there was a law made, that no wheat should ever be sold for more than six shillings per bushel, and barley for no more than three shillings and six-pence (which bushel to be precisely the same all over England, see p. 542.) it might have a good effect. For there is abundant encouragement for the farmer, and room enough left to rate the different qualities of the corn in a due proportion under the prices abovementioned; yet without oppressing either the farmers, or the publick. Tho' the former might get as much as they reasonably ought, if they are careful to have a good commodity, yet they could not be tempted to withhold their corn in hopes of those *exorbitant* and *unreasonable* gains that they now look for.—Further to take away this great grievance, I would recommend an *absolute prohibition of all inclosure of open ploughed fields*; which, when inclosed, are laid down chiefly for grazing, &c. as being less troublesome, and more profitable. So the publick is thereby deprived of great quantities of corn that are due to the common stock; and the poor increased for want of labour. This is a great and growing evil, and by no means the least cause of the scarcity of corn. It is a melancholy thing to look over the votes of the *House of Commons* for some years past, and observe the great number of bills for inclosures of common fields: Every one of which takes out considerably from the publick grainery, and robs the poor of their

bread. And if they proceed *still* in the same manner, God only knows to what extremities this nation may be reduced. The *House of Commons* then would do well, never to allow of any inclosures, but of those lands and large commons, that are quite ardu and uncultivated, the improvement and culture of which would be a gain to the publick stock of corn, and of great service to the nation.—And for the sake of the execution of our laws (the best of which without that avail nothing) and for preserving and maintaining the *rights* and properties of the people, I should be glad if *perjury* was punished *capitally*; and that oaths were required less frequently. Also I would desire the several *oaths*, whether in a political, judicial, or commercial capacity, to be particularly attentive to the solemnity of an oath when required of them; and as careful to administer it to others in a distinct and solemn manner. And I think to punish perjury with death would be a very necessary law; for I cannot help thinking him a more grievous offender, and a more dangerous enemy to the publick, who wilfully swears to a falsity in a court of justice, or in a common hall, than he who openly robs me of a guinea or my watch. Your life and property are always in danger from the former, and for the peace and security of the publick, he should not only suffer *publicly*, but *capitally*. By this means our laws would gradually begin to have their due weight; the *rank* perjury so commonly practised, would be discouraged; and people would have more reverence for the name of God, and the religion of Christ, than to call on him in that solemn manner to witness what they know to be false; and to with deliberately that he may recompence them accordingly in the life to come.

I am, SIR,

Nov. 15,  
1757.

Your constant reader,  
M. N.

BAKER'S TOWER, KY'NAL.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

NOT to make any invidious or malicious reflections (for the sake of peace and quietness) upon the present state of affairs, by murmuring, "that we are grievously oppressed and saddled with an almost insupportable load of taxes, &c." But amidst that great number of them, which, I hope, is cheerfully and willingly paid by us all, I have often wondered why

why the *tax* upon *dogs*, which in our present necessities may perhaps be found a point worthy the attention of the *legislature*, has never yet been accomplished; I think it has been more than once upon the *anvil*, and that very lately too, within these two or three years past; but whether our great folks, *wisely* considering that it too nearly affected themselves, and wanting the true *patriotick* spirit of the *old Romans*, have retarded its taking place: Or, whether it might be thought insufficient to raise any considerable sum, or, whatever may have been the cause; surely, if the *British senate* would but exert itself in *taxing* things, which are more for ornament and diversions, than real use, as indeed they have laudably done as to *coaches*, *plate*, &c. I see no reason why the *tax* upon *dogs* might not also take place, and be of some service, however small. But, however, to prevent mistakes, I would not be understood to mean that all *dogs* indiscriminately should be liable to the following *tax*, such as great yard *dogs* belonging to farmers, tanners, and those used by war-generals, or any such as are of service to mankind, for the killing of vermin, and the safety of their houses and effects: But, pray, Sir, would it not be of some considerable advantage to the nation, and, at the same time, doing honour to themselves, as their readiness would declare a noble *publick spirit*, if our *legislature* was to lay the following *tax* upon every *pack* of *dogs*, since it may reasonably be supposed, that every nobleman, or gentleman, that can afford to keep a *pack*, can very well afford to pay that *tax*; if not, let him give them away to those that can, or dispose of them to the best advantage to pay his *debts* withal, and learn to live *quietly* and *honestly* within the limits of his income? The advantages of this *tax* are too many to be dwelt upon at large. However, let us consider some of them, by which means they, as well as the necessity of it, will soon appear. In our present exigencies for the publick services of the nation, it may be, I humbly presume, of no inconsiderable advantage; (I mean if it is laid on in the following manner, and provided it is *judiciously* and *honestly* applied. It will cause the demolition of vast numbers of uselefs *dogs*, which are really of no other service but to plague and devour us, and therefore are much better hanged out of the way: And as old maids and bachelors, and old women, are too apt to be superstitiously fearful, it will soon rid our towns and villages of those *death-founding dogs* howl-

ing under their windows, and thereby terrifying such *barnacles* and *inoffensive* people \*. It will also happily prevent a greater number of *dogs* going mad, the dreadful effects of which too many have already felt, and do perhaps at this present time unhappily feel, for want of this salutary *tax*. We are told, Sir, in history, "That Solon, the famous Athenian lawgiver, made a law about hurts and injuries from beasts, in which he commanded the master of any *dog*, that bit a man, to deliver him up chained to a yoke of four cubits;" (something like making him stand in the pillory) and no doubt but this pleasant device for people's security gave the *dog* fair play for his life, to see if he had the symptoms of madness upon him, and then to dispatch him directly. We are told again in the same history, "that the Grecians, in their lustrations, or sacrifices of purging their cities, carried out *dogs*, and made very great use of that ceremony, which they called *Περικύλλασμος*, or the sacrificing a *dog*." I think the revival of such a ceremony as this, would be of great service towards lessening the number of uselefs *dogs* in those places, where, if I am rightly informed, there is one week in the year, called *Purgation Week*; suppose then, Sir, upon that occasion, proper officers were appointed to sacrifice as many *dogs* as there are days in the year, would not this be of some small service? Provided, I say, that our *legislature* do not think fit to levy this useful *tax*. Not to mention, Sir, how serviceable it would be to the safety of travellers along the roads, and especially country villages, in which every now and then a snarling, ill-natured cur, is popping out upon their horses' heels; and this often to the damage of the rider, who, it is well for him, if he escapes breaking a leg or an arm, the consequence of which has been death; of this also we have had too many unfortunate instances. Besides, Sir, it is plain how little regard is paid in these times by people in general, to that strict order and decorum, which ought ever to be observed in the worship of GOD in his holy temples, but especially by the officers appointed for that purpose. Indeed, I believe, they are far stricter in this point in the churches of London, where the DEITY seems to be *worshipped* much more in the *beauty of holiness*, even as to minute circumstances. But let any one go into our country churches, nay, even those of our large towns (where one might reasonably expect, from the clerks

December, 1757.

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and

and sextons, much greater decency and silence preserved) and see how shamefully dogs are suffered, not only to drive to and fro, to the hazard of throwing down old women and children, but to commit such scandalous indecencies, for which they would very justly get a good knock on the skull in a back kitchen. I have been so often, Sir, a disagreeable eye-witness of these things, suffered by the shameful negligence of churchwardens, is not severely reprimanding the proper officers, that I have been sometimes afraid that we should permit the revival of the old Egyptian idolatry in our churches; nay, worse; for tho' the *Aborigine Egyptians* dealt much in *Polytheism*, yet they worshipped only one figure under the image of a dog, which, I think, they called *Cnephis* or *Anubis*. Whereas with us, tho' dogs are as yet only idolized by fine ladies and lady-like gentlemen, in parlours and bed-chambers, yet if this salutary tax does not soon take place, and as it is too fatally felt, how far the spirit of irreligion and profaneness is gone forth into the great world, who knows but that this precious relique of Egyptian idolatry may get footing in our churches, and we may yet live to see, what our modern infidels, and fine gentry, think would make a very pretty appearance, as, in their opinion, it would quite compleat the symmetry of the piece, viz. "This Egyptian-Phœnician god *Anubis*, in the shape of a man, with a dog's head (as may be seen in a coin of the emperor Julian's) placed on the top of the decalogue, as a crest, between *Moses* and *Aaron*, the two supporters; and this, I suppose, they would look upon in this attitude; as a fit companion (as the painters say) for the king's arms. I have still some further observations to make upon this useful tax, relating to *lap-dogs*, &c. under which head, it would not at all be amiss, for our legislature to include *parrots*, *monkeys*, and another species of dogs, called *sad dogs*, whom it would be a glorious thing for the parliament to tax at 100l. per ann. as it would make good husbands, fathers, friends, &c. I shall also give, in your next Magazine, some account of my scrap of Greek at the top of my paper, commonly called the motto, taken from an old *rusty author*, who is now-a-days seldom read, and much seldomer practised; and shall conclude with a serious address to the good people of England, hoping that they have yet some sense of religion, virtue, and honesty left among them,

tho' I doubt, if they do not mend soon, I must give them quite over; and am,  
S I R, Yours, &c.

Norwich.

PHILO-PATRIOT.

The Tax upon Dogs, &c. modestly and humbly offered to the Consideration of the present Sessions.

	L.	s.	d.
Every pack of stag, buck, or fox hounds, per ann.	10	0	0
Ditto of harriers	5	0	0
Pointers and setting dogs	1	10	0
Greyhounds and spaniels	1	0	0
Common dogs	0	10	0
Lap dogs	2	10	0
Parrots	1	10	0
Monkeys	5	0	0
SAD DOGS	100	0	0

To the AUTHOR, &c.

AS travelling is now the finishing part of a polite education, I send you the following letter for the good of my young countrymen going abroad, and beg you will give place to the few hints I have added after it.

The letter was wrote in Italian, dated Amsterdam, October 19, 1741, by one V—, a famous shaper, whose profession is play, to one P. C. a Jew of Amsterdam, of the same honourable profession; and came by a mistake into the hands of a gentleman, from whom this translation was obtained.

My dear Friend,

"After having in vain hunted you so long in this town, I have at last discovered your present residence, and am much concerned to find that you really are at Utrecht, whilst your humble servant is here at Amsterdam as a companion to a foreigner, a count full of money and bills of credit, but quite ignorant of the rules of the game; he has trusted me with money, bills, and all, to play with: So it will be in our power, by a skilful hand, to ease him of two or three thousand guilders, which we will share between ourselves. As soon as you have this, you will not fail to return hither, that we may fix the scheme together in some such way as this: Whilst I keep the bank; you shall be the winner, and as you know how to push your luck, you shall break the bank, and sweep off the young gentleman's money, to be afterwards divided: But you must come immediately, for I am forced to use all my skill to detain him, and am in continual fear of his returning into

into France; as I am not acquainted with any man at Amsterdam so well qualified for such a stroke as yourself, and it is not convenient to trust such an affair in the hands of any person, whose capacity we do not know, so well as I have known yours, at Spa, and at Liege; I have for this purpose conducted our young count from Bois le Duc (where I pickt him up) to Amsterdam, where I thought myself sure of finding you: But if you cannot absolutely come to Amsterdam yourself at this instant, you may recommend me some friend of yours, who is proper to be let into the scheme; you shall have your share of the profits, and I will instruct him how he shall break the bank so as to be unperceived by any body. But, in one word, do you come immediately, or send your answer by an express messenger, because I lodge with this foreigner, who should not observe that any body brings me a letter, for fear he should desire to know the contents of it; and we must act with prudence and caution: I shall expect your arrival with impatience: One day's time is as much as we shall want for our purpose.

I am entirely Yours."

The above is a translation of a real letter in Italian, from one sharper to another: I have all the names of persons, &c. but as my design is to do no man a particular damage, and only to be an instrument of some service in general, I will conceal them.

The scheme of the letter is plain; a young gentleman of quality, who had more money than wit, was picked up by a sharper at Bois le Duc. He soon discovered his weakness, got possession of his bills and money, and then (instead of cutting his throat) he led him to Amsterdam, in hopes to meet with his brother sharper; and there you see the method proposed to strip him, and turn him adrift; they knew if it had been discovered, that the worst would have been something like our pillory, and had not courage to venture a gibbet.

I must, in the first place, recommend it to my young countrymen, as soon as they have set their feet on a foreign shore, never to shew more money or bills than they immediately want: This folly has cost some of them their lives; many, their money.—Secondly, Not to be so fond of a smooth tongue, and a tawdry laced coat, as to take a companion at first sight, and immediately to deliver up themselves, and their pockets, into his custody and conquest. But I must confess this is seldom

the fault of the English, as they commonly go abroad without any language but their own. This defect, added to their natural shyness, keeps them from such acquaintance with foreigners, as is worth their getting, and throws them into the herd of their own countrymen: From whence we generally find they bring home their mother-tongue, impoverished rather than improved. But to the honour of our country, the count of this letter was not an Englishman. I must advise our young traveller, if he will lose his money, (for play it seems he must) to lose it himself, and never make another man his banker. If he will play, let him make play only the channel to introduce him into the best company; there he will play for the least, and be the least cheated. But all publick Faro Banks are the banks of this letter: As soon as he sits down at them, he may expect to be bubbled: As soon as he rises, he will be set for private play. Private play, with their own countrymen, is dangerous; it is throwing away their time without improvement; their money without making a friend: But private play with foreigners they do not know (and foreigners, whose manners they do not understand) is certain ruin; they press you with women and wine, and often put something into your wine to stupefy and intoxicate, and so one way or other, you are sure of having your pockets picked, if you get nothing worse by their acquaintance.

There is another hint you may take from this letter; to conceal yourself and your ability as much as you can upon the road. An English merchant travels much cheaper and safer than an English lord: When you come to stay in a place (tho' I own it is the misfortune of my good countrymen that they seldom can stay in a place, *cælum non animam mutant*) you may put on your lace and your rank; but at an inn, a laced coat is generally made a fool's coat.

There is another hint that you may take; that sharpeners appear in all shapes, and in all publick places: You see they are at Spa, at Liege, &c. as well as at Bath and at Tunbridge; they are usually the best dress, that they may appear for the best company: But if they find they cannot be recommended to you as a companion, they will get to be your valet, your pimp, and then into your confidence, and what are the consequences of these services, too many pretty gentlemen, who have travelled, can truly inform you.

But you will say moſt, or all theſe inconveniencies, are avoided by taking a tutor; it is well if they are: Every tutor has ſome tdiſe of pleaſure himſelf, and that he may indulge his own, he ſometimes leaves his pupil to follow him: The tutor is perhaps an antiquary, and loves to conſerve with the dead; let the pupil then, *quæ ætas poſcit*, entertain himſelf with the living; and if the tutor is a man of gallantry, it would ill become the pupil to be an antiquary. But I pretend only to give hints, not inſtructions: And if a tutor is the beſt means to prevent expence and folly, let no man who can afford it, travel without one. Upon the whole, as a large, a very large ſum of money, is carried every year out of this kingdom, by our great and little travellers, I have my end, if I have given the leaſt hint to leſſen the dead loſs, and increaſe the clear profit that will ariſe to my country from it.

Yours, PHILO-PATRIÆ.

*The DEFENCE of the METHODISTS, continued from p. 527.*

2. **Y**OU aſſert, "that the Methodiſts have often, by their art, chowſed both men and women out of their lands and tenements, and their fortunes in the publick funds, as well as their ready money." That this is a notorious calumny, needs no other proof than its having been over and over aſſerted without any one inſtance to ſupport the charge. *Chowſing* I take to be a vulgar term for deſrauding; and to deſraud, a man muſt be in want, or covetous, and capable of uſing great art in the affairs of life. Now it is notorious, that the Methodiſts miniſters are not in want. They have food and raiment, and that they receive freely; for the labourer is worthy of his hire. And I think it is as notorious that they are not covetous; for if they were, ſurely in about twenty years time, they might have been pretty rich after ſo many great collections. The clerks at the Bank, South-Sea Houſe, &c. can tell what great ſums they have lodged in the publick funds; and, I believe, it will be very difficult for them to find the names, *John* or *Charles Wesley*, or *George Whitefield*, as proprietors in any of their books. As to eſtates; I may call upon all the lawyers in England to produce an inſtance of their making a conveyance of any eſtate to either of the above-named miniſters, which was not fairly purchaſed, and afterwards applied for the common benefit of the ſocieties where the ground or houſes were purchaſed. It is abſurd to the laſt degree to

imagine that, you, Dr. Fauſtus, could voluntarily convey your eſtate to any clergyman that pleaſed you, without the aſſiſtance of a lawyer: So, in like manner is it with us; and if any lawyer will produce an inſtance of any attempt to make a conveyance to a Methodiſt miniſter that was not ſtriſtly juſt and honourable, the Methodiſts will thank him, and the world may have juſt reaſon to cry out againſt the party offending. As to the Methodiſts deſrauding any one of their ready money, it is as abſurd as the other charges; for if a man will deſraud in one inſtance, he will do it in another, and ſo *vice verſa*: But in either of the above inſtances, there never was, and, I hope, never will be, any proof to make the aſſertion valid. And till there can be proof offered, every wiſe man muſt reject the aſſertion, as the effect of ſome cauſe, neither juſt or pious.

C It may be acknowledged, that ſome Methodiſts, whiſt in their firſt zeal of love to God, and the poor members of Chriſt, may have given beyond their ability, and with more zeal than prudence; but then this was not from any *chowſing* diſpoſition or contrivance in their miniſters. D Thoſe that have hurt themſelves by an over concern to ſupply the wants of their poor brethren, have only themſelves to blame; yet many inſtances might be brought in the primitive and later ages, of men, now highly venerated for their piety, who were guilty of the like imprudences: I mean the giving away to the poor ſo much, as to make themſelves poor. But ſhould there be amongſt the Methodiſts one in five hundred that have erred in this inſtance, no man in his ſenſes will ever charge the Methodiſt miniſters with receiving or hoarding up what was given immediately to the poor themſelves.

3. "The Methodiſts, you aſſert, have terrified many of their followers out of their little wits, as Bedlam, and every private madhouſe about town, can teſtify." You might as well have ſaid, that the Methodiſts have made many of their followers *fortune tellers*: But, alas, for you, in either caſe, you muſt have been at a loſs for an example to prove your aſſertion. Conſider, Sir, the abſurdity of what you advance. Here are miniſters, who preach the *gospel* (as far as they know) in ſimplicity and godly ſincerity. All that repent, believe in Chriſt for remiſſion of ſins, and walk in the paths of holineſs, thro' their miniſtry (as well as the miniſtry of others) are, comparatively ſpeaking, happy. They find it the joy of their life to be devoted to God, and the ſervice of their

their fellow-creatures. This is the common consequence of preaching the gospel: But if here and there one in a state of repentance should seem to lose his senses for a time; it was the very case of the goaler converted by St. Paul, and likewise of Felix the governor, who trembled at the thought of a judgment to come, and other converts in primitive times, who were pricked to the heart: These, to the world, all seemed, for a season, to be void of the calm serenity of a reasonable man; yet all acted from motives founded on the highest reason! That there should be instances of a Methodist becoming mad, where is the wonder? Is there any society of people in England, exempt, by their profession, from the diseases incident to human nature? To make madness the natural effect of the Methodist preaching, you must prove, that very few *escape* Bedlam who hear them: But this is impossible; and should you say the cause, that many of the church of England, many dissenters, &c. have been in Bedlam, was the doctrine they heard from their ministers, I should be at a loss which to esteem you, a very weak, or a real madman.

4. Your next assertion amounts to this: "If the Methodists procure a rich wife for a poor man, it is with great difficulty that the husband can prevent his wife's giving the whole, or greatest share of her fortune, to them." I would first ask, where is the *kindness* of procuring a rich wife for a poor man, if afterwards they take the whole, or greatest share of her fortune, from her? But the absurdities of this article are too many and obvious to need any farther notice; only I may defy you to give an instance of our ministers being concerned in any such improper matches.

5. In your sixth reason you boldly advance, "That the Methodists have often made poor women lay violent hands upon themselves; and but very lately they made a poor woman literally fulfil the scriptures, by pulling out one of her eyes; because we suppose, they told her, that she had looked upon a handsome young fellow of her acquaintance, with a longing eye." The repeating these silly calumnies only, is really a sufficient answer amongst the wife and discerning: But a more particular reply is necessary to those who are as simple as the doctor himself. Where, or when, was there ever an instance of the Methodists *making* poor women lay violent hands on themselves? In *Japan*, the rulers *make* their offending

subjects rip up their own bowels, and so be their own executioners; but I never heard of any other nation, or people, that had such a barbarous and unnatural custom. Who can give an instance of the Methodists having such a custom as a punishment amongst them? And to say, that the preaching repentance and the gospel, (i. e. glad tidings of peace) is naturally productive of suicide, is the most absurd of all absurdities! And besides all this, we defy all the world to prove, that our ministers teach, or preach, any thing that can possibly tend to promote suicide, but in a person who is determined to plunge into hell, rather than repent, and cry to God for mercy and redemption. "That the Methodists lately made a poor woman pull out an eye," is a falsehood of the first magnitude; and till the doctor shall point out the woman, and her advisers, he must be contented to bear the just reproach of being very nigh a kin to the father of lies. Reader, excuse my warmth, for were it your own case, you could not calmly sit and see yourself so vilely painted, and unjustly aspersed, before all the world. Is it not enough that we are treated as schismatics and hereticks; must we also submit silently to be represented as demons in human shape? For surely, the Methodists, in this man's eyes, can be no other!

[To be concluded in our APPENDIX.]

E ACCOUNT of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 546.

EARLY in the Spring, 1738, some part of this regiment under the command of lieutenant-col. Cochran, embarked for Carolina, where they arrived May 3, and, as soon as the general had got proper stores of arms and ammunition sent from hence, he embarked with the rest of the regiment for Frederica, where they all arrived safe on September 19. Before their arrival, the detachment landed in Carolina had marched from thence to Frederica by land, as the general, in his former expedition, had taken care to have the country surveyed, and a road cleared and made passable all the way from Port Royal to Darien, or rather to Frederica itself, for there were now a sufficient number of boats in the colony for carrying, at once, a great number of people over the rivers, wherever such vehicles were necessary; so that, upon his arrival, his regiment was more than complete, as he had carried at least 40 supernumeraries with him at his own expence, a circumstance very extraordinary in our armies, especially in our plantations, and what was equally extra-



extraordinary, there was not an officer absent.

The arrival of this regiment, so complete and in such good order, was a great consolation to our people at Frederica, as they had been often, during the summer, alarmed with a designed attack from the Spaniards, who had actually sent extraordinary reinforcements of troops to St. Augustine, and were providing a very formidable embarkation at the Havannah, notwithstanding the treaty they had so lately concluded with Mr. Oglethorpe, and tho' they were, at the same time, sending very complaisant messages to the people of Georgia. Nay, they had actually attacked one of the Creek towns that was next to them, but, tho' the attack was made by surprise, they were repulsed with loss, and then they pretended that it was done by their Indians without any orders from the governor of St. Augustine.

These alarms, however, diverted the people very much from their daily labour, so that their crop of provisions had been so much neglected, that there was an appearance of great scarcity, and that many of them would be reduced to want before the next crop could be got in. Therefore, the general, soon after his arrival, called the people together, and after warning them of their danger, he, like Gideon, publicly declared, that if any of them chose to depart, either for fear of the Spaniards, or for fear of the want they might be reduced to, he would give them leave to go wherever they pleased; but they were not like the Israelites; for all of them declared, they would suffer any hardships, and expose themselves to any danger, rather than desert their country in its distress; by which the people in this colony, as well as their leader, deserved the encouragement given to it by parliament, which was, beside the 10,000*l.* before mentioned, 26,000*l.* in the 8th of his present majesty, 10,000*l.* in the 9th, 20,000*l.* in the 10th, 8000*l.* in the 11th, and 20,000*l.* in the 12th, which last was for the service of the year 1739; and by this last grant the trustees were enabled to send such a supply of provisions to the colony, that their distress was not near so great as was apprehended.

But the regiment was not, it seems, all so well disposed as the people; for some of the fellows being Roman Catholics, had insisted, on purpose to have an opportunity to desert to the Spaniards; and after their arrival at Frederica, that they might meet with the better reception from the Spaniards, they began to persuade some of

their companions in the regiment to desert along with them. By this they were discovered, and soon after tried, convicted, and duly punished. And with respect to others, many of them began to be very uneasy, as men never meet with the comfort they hope for in any new scene of life. This disappointment had such an effect upon some of them, that they broke out into actual mutiny, and one of the ringleaders attempted to stab the general himself, but he parried the blow, and the fellow being that instant run thro' the body, and killed dead upon the spot, by one of the officers then present, the rest ran away, but were soon after apprehended, and some of them suffered the punishment due to their crime. Notwithstanding which, there was soon after another mutiny among the soldiers in garrison at St. Andrew's fort, one of whom fired his piece at the general, and the ball narrowly missed him, but the ringleaders were presently secured and disarmed, and some of them afterwards punished.

By the defeating of both these attempts, the mutinous spirit among some of the regiment was entirely quelled, and the people of the colony gave themselves no trouble about any alarm of an attack from the Spaniards, as they now had Mr. Oglethorpe among them, in whom both they, and all the neighbouring Indians, put great confidence. Nay, the Spaniards were so sensible of the regard the Indians had for him, that, in order to draw them to a conference at St. Augustine, they pretended, some time before his arrival, that they had him at St. Augustine, and that if they would come there they might see him. Accordingly some of their chiefs went there, but when they found themselves imposed on, they retired with indignation, and would not so much as hear the advantageous terms of friendship that were offered them.

This they themselves declared to the general, at a meeting he had with many of their chiefs, soon after his arrival, when they invited him to honour them with a visit in their own country, which he said he would endeavour to do the ensuing summer; but as he was by his commission appointed general and commander in chief of the military in South-Carolina as well as Georgia, he thought proper to pay a visit first to Charles town, in order to have his commission duly notified to the people of that province. He therefore set out for that city, where he arrived March 15, 1738-9, and, on April 3, his commission was opened and read in the assembly

assembly of that province with great solemnity; and after having got the assembly to make some regulations in the militia of that province, he returned to Georgia, from whence he set out on his promised visit to the remote Indians.

In this journey, both he and the gentlemen that attended him, met with many and great hardships; for they were obliged to swim their horses over several large rivers, to pass with great difficulty thro' many large woods, and for most part of the way to sleep every night in the open air, as there was not, for 200 miles, so much as a hut to be met with, nor a human face to be seen, unless they had by mere accident met with some of the Indian hunters in the woods. At last they arrived at Cowetas, one of the chief towns of the Creek Indians, where the chiefs of all the tribes of that nation assembled, on the 11th of August, which assembly was continued to the 21st, and therein they agreed with the general upon several regulations for carrying on the trade, and for preserving the peace with the English. This, which was the chief business, being finished to mutual satisfaction, the general, with his attendants, set out on their return to Georgia, and, after undergoing the same hardships, they arrived on September 5, at fort Augusta, upon the river Savannah, an out-fort where he had placed a garrison in his first expedition to Georgia, under the protection of which a little town was now built, inhabited mostly by Indian traders. Here he was waited on by the king of the Chickasaws, and also by the king of the Cherokees, the last of whom came with an heavy complaint, that his people had been poisoned by the rum brought to them by the English traders, and that many of them had died of it, at which they expressed high resentment, and even threatened revenge. As this was an affair of great consequence, the general made presently a strict inquiry into it, and found, that some unlicensed traders had, the preceding summer, carried up the small-pox, which is fatal to the Indians, and that many of their warriors had actually died of that distemper. That this was the case he with some difficulty persuaded the Indians, and recommended to them, never to allow an unlicensed trader to come among them; for if they took care never to receive any such traders, he would take care that no man suspected of carrying the infection, should ever be licensed, with which they went home perfectly satisfied.

Whilst the general was at this place, that is to say, September 13, an express arrived from Savannah, to acquaint him, that a sloop, from Rhode Island, had assured them, that before its departure from thence, the governor of that colony had, by orders from Great-Britain, issued commissions for sitting out privateers against the Spaniards. This was a little surprising to him: He could not conceive how such a distant colony should have any such orders, before they were sent to him, who was most in danger of being attacked in case of a rupture with Spain, and most in the way of making an attack. Upon this news, however, he hastened away to Frederica, where he gave the proper orders for defence in case of an attack, and, about the end of September, he returned to Savannah, where his orders for reprisals were at last arrived, and a stout privateer was very soon fitted out, by a gentleman of this colony, who had suffered, by the Spaniards having seized upon the high seas, and most unjustly condemned, a ship and cargo belonging to him, and who consequently had a right to make reprisals, as soon as his sovereign gave him leave.

But matters between the Spaniards and us, did not stand long upon the footing of reprisals; for the king of Spain having issued orders for counter reprisals, as might have been expected, war was soon after solemnly and mutually declared between the two nations; tho' I must observe, that the Spaniards of St. Augustine committed a flagrant act of hostility, or rather barbarity, before war was declared by the king of Spain against us, and even before they could hear of our having declared war against them; for, on the 12th of November, a party of them landed in the night time on the Island Amelia, and concealed themselves in the woods till morning, when two Highlanders went into the wood, without their arms, to fetch fuel, both of whom they murdered in a cruel manner, and got away in their boat before a party from the fort, lately erected there, could come up to them: Whereas the war was not declared here, at London, until October 23, nor at Madrid until Dec. 1, 1739.

As this was an act of hostility, and not an act of reprisal, Mr. Oglethorpe plainly saw, that what was then called reprisals, must soon come to an open war, therefore he then resolved to carry into execution a scheme, which he had before formed, for reducing St. Augustine, and thereby driving the Spaniards quite out of Flori-

Florida, which would have been of infinite advantage to all our colonies upon the continent of America, as well as to Carolina and Georgia, because no enemy privateer would then have had a port to run into, from the fourthernmost point of Florida, in latitude 26, to the French port of Louisbourg, in latitude 48, and consequently few or none of them durst ever have appeared upon the coast of North-America. But as this scheme could not be carried into execution without the assistance of South-Carolina, it was necessary to have the approbation of that colony; therefore the general sent them his scheme, and with it an account of what forces, artillery, ammunition, and stores, it would be necessary for them to furnish, at the same time pressing the utmost dispatch, that the attack might be made before the Spaniards had time to reinforce the garrison, or augment the fortifications of St. Augustine, and before the approach of the hot season. But parliaments, which are so necessary for preserving the liberties and properties of the people in time of peace, are generally found to be remora's upon every operation of war, where their interposition becomes necessary; so the parliament, that is to say, the council and assembly of Carolina, were so tedious in their debates and deliberations upon this affair, that, in March following, they had come to no resolution; whereupon the general, by the advice of the lieutenant governor, and some of the council of Carolina, went himself to Charles town, to see what might be done by his presence; and after great opposition, he at last got them to agree to furnish about one half of what he thought would be necessary for securing the success of the expedition, for which purpose an act was passed, April 5, 1740; for tho' such scanty supplies of course rendered the success of the expedition very precarious, yet the general resolved to undertake it, because the very attempt would prevent its being in the power of the Spaniards to make any attack upon Georgia or Carolina; and the demolishing of their outposts would open a way for the Indians to make incursions to the very walls of the town of St. Augustine, which would prevent their getting any supply of stores or provisions by land, and what might be sent by sea would always be in danger of being intercepted by our men of war or privateers.

[To be continued in our APPENDIX.]

*His MAJESTY's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday the first Day of December, 1757.*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**I**T would have given me the greatest pleasure to have acquainted you, at the opening of this session, that our success in carrying on the war had been equal to the justice of our cause, and the exertion and vigour of the measures formed for that purpose.

I have the firmest confidence, that the spirit and bravery of this nation, so renowned in all times, and which have formerly surmounted so many difficulties, are not to be abated by some disappointments. These, I trust, by the blessing of God, and your zeal and ardour for my honour, and the welfare of your country, may be retrieved. It is my first resolution to apply my utmost efforts for the security of my kingdoms, and for the recovery and protection of the possessions and rights of my crown and subjects in America, and elsewhere; as well by the strongest exertion of our naval force, as by all other methods. Another great object, which I have at heart, is the preservation of the protestant religion, and the liberties of Europe; and, in that view, to adhere to, and to encourage my allies.

For this cause, I shall decline no inconveniences; and, in this cause, I earnestly desire your hearty concurrence, and vigorous assistance. The late signal success in Germany has given a happy turn to affairs, which it is incumbent upon us to improve; and in this critical conjuncture, the eyes of all Europe are upon you. In particular, I must recommend it to you, that my good brother and ally, the king of Prussia, may be supported in such a manner, as his magnanimity and active zeal for the common cause deserve.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

**I**t gives me the utmost concern, that the large supplies, which you have already granted for carrying on the war, have not produced all the good effect we had reason to hope for. But I have so great a reliance on your wisdom, as not to doubt of your performance. I only desire such supplies as shall be necessary for the publick service; and, to that end, have ordered the proper estimates to be laid before you. You may depend upon it, that the best and most faithful economy shall be used.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I have had such ample experience of the loyalty and good affections of my faithful subjects towards me, my family, and government, in all circumstances, that I am confident they are not to be shaken. But I cannot avoid taking notice of that spirit of disorder, which has shown itself amongst the common people, in some parts of the kingdom. Let me recommend to you to do your part in discouraging and suppressing such abuses, and for maintaining the laws, and lawful authority. If any thing shall be found wanting, to explain or enforce what may have been misunderstood, or misrepresented, I am persuaded it will not escape your attention.

Nothing can be so conducive to the defence of all that is dear to us, as well as for reducing our enemies to reason, as reason and harmony amongst ourselves.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

YOUR correspondent Academicus, (see p. 546.) seems to think it is altogether prejudice, that the bishop of Cloyne's opinion is not embraced, and from any thing I see that is offered by him, it is as much prejudice to maintain it. If Mr. Locke has not been accurate enough in his expressions, but that a subtle immaterialist may reduce them to a contradiction, still this is no proof that matter does not exist.

Academicus says, "That the actual operation of matter upon the mind is not itself perceivable, is, I think, what no materialist can deny."—What Mr. Locke or his followers admit of, I will not presume to say, but that matter, which operates upon the mind, is not perceived, I allow, nor his spirit, if it does immediately operate on the mind, any more perceived. Now I think it is no more a proof, that matter does not exist, because it is not perceived, than it is that God, or any other spirit, does not exist, because they are not perceived, for the sensations, I suppose, are not to be reckoned as operations in either case, but only effects of it. Indeed, if matter be the thing I suppose it is, it cannot be said to operate at all, but is itself operated on, and made instrumental to convey ideas from one spirit to another, unless spirits excite sensations by their actual presence to each other, but that they do not is plain, by considering any one organ of sense; the eye, for instance, must be open, or no co-

December, 1757.

lour is ever excited, and whether the eye is matter or idea only, it is as wise a way of acting by the means of one as the other for the divine spirit exciting of colour in the mind; but if we are to suppose all the organs of sense are only ideas, and all that we infer thro' them to have, no longer duration than the idea, the earth and all its inhabitants will have a morning creation, and an evening destruction, every 24 hours.—Dr. Berkeley surely was too wise a man really to think, that the church he taught his people in was only an idea, and they only a parcel of spirits, or that there was no other sun than existed in sensitive minds. Let this writer shew from the operations of nature, that the supreme mind acts on finite spirit at all times, without the intervention of matter, and we will quit our prejudice (if it be one) in believing the contrary. That sensations exist is admitted on both sides, and that our own existence is known by intuition likewise, but the existence of matter, or other spirit, is only supposition or inference; nor does intuition shew us, whether spirit and sensations are material or immaterial; nor has it been, as I know of, any where proved, that finite spirit is not an un compounded, extensible, simple, solid thinking existence, or that all matter is alike, and no part thereof is simple and un compounded with the property of thinking added to it; and are either of these more difficult to infer from the phenomena than immaterial spirit, or mere inactive matter?

Whatever might be the motive for Dr. Berkeley's publishing his opinion, that matter does not exist, he has not demonstrated it to be a just one, but only proved, that we perceive nothing but what we perceive; indeed he is excusable, for nothing external to the mind is strictly demonstrable, but only the internal agreement or disagreement of our ideas, as all the Elements of Euclid are, which are solely founded on things of the mind's own forming, which our senses are not good enough certainly to assure us, are strictly conformable to any external existence, tho' they are so near alike as to answer all the purposes of life.

I own, there is something in the nature of the mind, if we only consider her sensitive power, and neglect the active, which seems to favour the doctor's opinion, that nothing is without the mind, namely, because she would not (I think) immediately, without experience, assign any fixed place to her sensations, and therefore we might be apt too suddenly to conclude

4 F

clude she is in no place herself, nor could the judge of any place without her, and that place is only a mere idea; and indeed it is mighty odd, that a man with the gout in his toe, should not immediately and merely, from the sense of feeling, judge it to be there, rather than in his nose, yet so it would be; but still this is no absolute proof the pain is no where, nor that the mind is, where we, after a time, and using all our faculties, are accustomed to think the pain to be; and therefore it is found we do infer, and so as seldom to fail answering our purpose, B that the sensation must owe its origin to something really existing in the place we suppose it, without the mind, and this we call matter, which is made to act on, and to affect us by the power of the supreme spirit, and is an instrument for finite spirits to act on each other.—Again, this C writer admits, that the existence of God is known by reason; let us try then, for example, whether he is the immediate cause of our sensation:—These cannot exist without a cause; now if they are not caused by our own minds, they must be caused by some other mind; and what D mind can that be but God, who alone is present to them.—Here I think we go too fast; why not some other spirit by the intervention of matter; when I have the sensations of touch, I observe a resistance or impenetrability; does God resist, or is he impenetrable? Is it not more likely E with Miss *Dorothy*, a great fortune. His politics consist in abusing all his governors as a pack of rogues, condemning every undertaking as foolish, imputing every success of the fleet or army to chance, and every disappointment to ill-management. With respect to religion, he knows but one principle; which is, “to do what he has a mind to do:” This is his religion of nature. As for sins, he knows but one so great as not to be born with; which is, “for an unqualified person to keep a gun, or kill a hare or a partridge:” Against this his zeal burns furiously, and G he swears the game act is the only good one made these forty years. Fornication, prophaneness, drunkenness, sabbath-breaking, and keeping poor men out of their money, are very gentleman-like things. He can make a sluit to pass every day except Sunday; when, for want of company to countenance him in diversions abroad, he has nothing to do but lie a-bed till noon, and after dinner dose himself H with punch and strong beer. If he goes to church at any time in the morning, it is to be out of humour with the long sermon. He is seldom there in the afternoon, and

Your most humble servant,  
 Deptford, Dec. 7, 1757. CONVEXO.

### The PICTURE of a COUNTRY 'SQUIRE.

ALL things relating to his education are usually calculated to nourish that self will and perverseness natural to the heart of man. Mammas, and maidens, make it their study to humour *little master*, till the froward boy becomes a burden to himself and all about him. At school the master is charged not to be severe, for “he is not intended for any business, and therefore needs not much learning.” If he is sent to Oxford or Cambridge, his small improvement at school makes college exercise difficult, and his rank as a gentleman-commoner excuses him from them; his gown gives him the privilege of continuing a dunce. By idleness and bad company he forgets the little learning he had, gets a taste for drinking and debauchery; and having conversed with many intended for holy orders almost as idle and ignorant as himself, this confirms him in neglecting, and leads him to entertain a mean opinion of the things of religion. Being settled in the country, the business of his life is hunting, shooting, and drinking, with some little variety, now and then, by horse-races and cock-fighting. Familiarity with his mother's maid sets an example to the neighbourhood of whoredom and baseness, till he either marries the wench he has debauched, or a match is made up for him E with Miss *Dorothy*, a great fortune. His politics consist in abusing all his governors as a pack of rogues, condemning every undertaking as foolish, imputing every success of the fleet or army to chance, and every disappointment to ill-management. With respect to religion, he knows but one principle; which is, “to do what he has a mind to do:” This is his religion of nature. As for sins, he knows but one so great as not to be born with; which is, “for an unqualified person to keep a gun, or kill a hare or a partridge:” Against this his zeal burns furiously, and G he swears the game act is the only good one made these forty years. Fornication, prophaneness, drunkenness, sabbath-breaking, and keeping poor men out of their money, are very gentleman-like things. He can make a sluit to pass every day except Sunday; when, for want of company to countenance him in diversions abroad, he has nothing to do but lie a-bed till noon, and after dinner dose himself H with punch and strong beer. If he goes to church at any time in the morning, it is to be out of humour with the long sermon. He is seldom there in the afternoon, and

and then he sleeps. As he advances in years, he gleans up a little smattering of infidelity from conversation, which helps to stifle conscience, and harden him in his sinful ways. If the parson of the parish be a *jolly fellow*, he is *his man* on all occasions; but if he be sober and serious, he and his words are hated as damned cant. But, whether sober or not, he is sent for when the squire falls sick: Prayers are read, the sacrament is administered; the *poor thing* endeavours to conceal his tears: Pride and shame will not suffer him to repent; he dies, and goes to —.

**T**HE unhappy resolutions taken by some late councils of war, make us wish these gentlemen had remembered the memorable and noble speech of Sir Charles Coote, afterwards earl of Montrath, who was a brave officer in Ireland in the reign of king Charles I. A council of war being held on an enterprize that appeared very hazardous to undertake, the relieving Geashill castle, he said, That if they made haste, they might easily pass the defiles and caufeways, before the enemy could assemble to oppose them: To which a person replied, Perhaps it might be so, *but when the country was alarmed, how should they get back?* To which Sir Charles directly answered, “I protest I never thought of that in my life: I always considered how to do my business, and when that was done I got home again as well as I could, and hitherto I have not missed of forcing my way.” His advice was followed, and the castle relieved. *Biographia Britannica*, Vol. III. (See p. 550.)

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

**H**IS majesty, in his speech to the parliament, particularly recommends to them, that his brother and ally, the king of Prussia, be supported in a manner as his magnanimity and active zeal for the common cause deserves. To raise this supply without any additional tax on the people, would certainly be very agreeable to his majesty: And this I think, might be done, provided his majesty, out of his wonted goodness, would give up his right to Enfield Chase, and suffer it to be sold to the publick, and converted into tillage and pasture farms, reserving to himself the lodges and inclosures belonging to them. I often take a ride on the Chase, and am really concerned to see such a vast track of land, so near the metropolis of the kingdom, lie a perfect waste, that might be of great ser-

vice to the nation, if converted into farms: The dearnets of corn, for almost two years past, strengthens my opinion.

Yours,

A CITIZEN.

*Description of the Court and Person of Q. Elizabeth, from the Journey into England, of Paul Hentzner, in 1598.*

**W**E arrived next at the royal palace at Greenwich, reported to have been originally built by Humphry duke of Gloucester, and to have received very magnificent additions from Henry VII. It was here Elizabeth, the present queen, was born, and here she generally resides, particularly in summer, for the delightfulness of its situation. We were admitted, by an order Mr. Rogers had procured from the lord chamberlain, into the presence chamber, hung with rich tapestry, and the floor after the English fashion, strewed with \* hay, through which the queen passes in her way to chapel: At the door stood a gentleman dressed in velvet, with a gold chain, whose office was to introduce to the queen any person of distinction, that came to wait on her: It was Sunday, when there is usually the greatest attendance of nobility. In the same hall were the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, a great number of counsellors of state, officers of the crown, and gentlemen, who waited the queen's coming out; which she did from her own apartment, when it was time to go to prayers, attended in the following manner: First went gentlemen, barons, earls, knights of the garter, all richly dressed, and bare headed; next came the chancellor, bearing the seals in a red silk purse, between two; one of which carried the royal sceptre, the other the sword of state, in a red scabbard studded with golden fleurs de lis, the point upwards: Next came the queen, in the sixty-fifth year of her age, as we are told, very majestic; her face oblong, fair, but wrinkled; her eyes small, yet black and pleasant; a nose a little hooked; her lips narrow, and her teeth black; (a defect the English seem subject to, from their too great use of sugar) she had in her ears two pearls, with very rich drops; she wore false hair, and that red; upon her head she had a small crown, reported to be made of some of the gold of the celebrated Lunenburg table: Her bosom was uncovered, as all the English ladies have it till they marry; and she had on a necklace of exceeding fine jewels; her hands were small, her fingers long, and her

her stature neither tall nor low ; her air was stately, her manner of speaking mild and obliging. That day she was dressed in white silk, bordered with pearls of the size of beans ; and over it a mantle of black silk, shot with silver-threads ; her train was very long, the end of it borne by a marchioness ; instead of a chain she had an oblong collar of gold and jewels. As she went along, in all this state and magnificence, she spoke very graciously, first to one, then to another, whether foreign ministers, or those who attended for different reasons, in English, French, and Italian ; for, besides being well skilled in Greek, Latin, and the languages I have mentioned, she is mistress of Spanish, Scotch, and Dutch : Whoever speaks to her it is kneeling ; now and then she raises some with her hand. While we were there, W. Slawata, a Bohemian baron, had letters to present to her ; and she, after pulling off her glove, gave him her right hand to kiss, sparkling with rings and jewels, a mark of particular favour : Wherever she turned her face, as she was going along, every body fell down on their knees. The ladies of the court followed next to her, very handsome, and well shined, and, for the most part, dressed in white ; she was guarded on each side by the gentlemen pensioners, fifty in number, with gilt battle-axes : In the anti-chapel, next the hall, where we were, petitions were presented to her, and she received them most graciously, which occasioned the acclamation of, *Long live queen Elizabeth !* She answered it with, *I thank you my good people.* In the chapel was excellent musick ; as soon as it, and the service was over, which scarce exceeded half an hour, the queen returned in the same state and order, and prepared to go to dinner. But, while she was still at prayers, we saw her table set out with the following solemnity : A gentleman entered the room bearing a rod, and along with him another who had a table cloth, which, after they had both kneeled three times, with the utmost veneration, he spread upon the table ; and, after kneeling again, they both retired. Then came two others, one with the rod again, the other with a salt-beller, a plate, and bread ; when they had kneeled, as the others had done, and placed what was brought upon the table, they too retired with the same ceremonies performed by the first. At last came an unmarried lady, (we were told she was a countess) and along with her a married one, bearing a tasting-knife ; the former was dressed in

white silk, who, when she had prostrated herself three times, in the most grateful manner, approached the table, rubbed the plates with bread and salt, with as much awe as if the queen had been present. When they had waited there a little while, the yeomen of the guard entered, bare headed, clothed in scarlet, with a golden rose upon their backs, bringing in at each turn a course of twenty-four dishes, served in plate, most of them gilt ; these dishes were received by gentlemen in the same order they were brought, and placed upon the table, while the lady taster gave to each of the guard a mouthful to eat, of the particular dish he had brought, for fear of any poison. During the time that this guard, which consists of the tallest and stoutest men that can be found in all England, being carefully selected for this service, were bringing dinner, twelve trumpets, and two kettle-drums, made the hall ring for half an hour together. At the end of all this ceremonial, a number of unmarried ladies appeared, who, with particular solemnity, lifted the meat off the table, and conveyed it into the queen's inner and more private chamber, where, after she had chosen for herself, the rest goes to the ladies of the court. The queen dines and sups alone, with very few attendants ; and it is very seldom that any body, foreigner or native, is admitted at that time, and then only at the intercession of some body in power."

*To the AUTHOR of POISON DETECTED,  
in a TREATISE ON BREAD, &c.*

S I R,

ON reading the extract from your Treatise, as published in this Magazine, for the month of October, p. 500, our whole family (and no doubt many more who have read the same) have suffered very great uneasiness, from your account of the pernicious ingredients, which now constitute the parts of our most common food, called Bread.

We have from thence absolutely debarred ourselves the pleasure of eating bread, and, instead thereof, have introduced sea-biscuits, cakes, muffins, &c. but still we eat with doubt and distrust, being informed, that these pernicious ingredients are put by the mealman into the flour, before it comes to the baker ; so that in such case, we ought also to deny ourselves the things above named, and also all sorts of puddings, pies, &c. and pray what can be found so useful and necessary in their stead ?

Since the dearth of corn, the badness of our bread has been greatly complained of by us before your Treatise came into our way; but we should never have considered it in the light we now do, if we had not read your Treatise: And therefore, as you are the principal author of our uneasiness, tho' we must admit you to be a friendly one, we think it incumbent on you to remove the same, if you can, either by discovering the ways to prevent the like practices for the future, or instructing us what other food will be proper to supply the want of this, that we may no longer be, as at present we are, under the deplorable difficulty of not knowing how to eat at all. I am,

S I R,

Your unfortunately obliged,  
T. S.

The two first MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS in the London Magazine for October, answered by Master Thomas Sims, of Mr. Hudson's School, at Louth, in Lincolnshire.

### QUESTION I. answered.

I FIND the money answering the conditions of the question, to be thirteen pounds six shillings.

[This was also answered by J. S.]

### QUESTION II. answered.

PUT  $x + y$  = the greater number, and  $x - y$  = the lesser,

$$\text{Then per question } \begin{cases} 1 & 4xy = 2x + 10 \\ 2 & 10x = x^2 - y^2 \\ 3 & y = \frac{2x + 10}{4x} \therefore y^2 = \frac{4x^2 + 40x + 100}{16x^2} \end{cases}$$

By writing the value of  $y^2$  in the third step, for  $y^2$  in the

$$\text{Second step, we have } \begin{cases} 4 & 10x = x^2 - \frac{4x^2 + 40x + 100}{16x^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Reduced gives } \begin{cases} 5 & 4x^4 - 40x^3 - x^2 - 10x - 25 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Whence } \begin{cases} 6 & x = 10.0568 \text{ and } y = .7485 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Therefore } \begin{cases} 7 & x + y = 10.8053 \text{ and } x - y = 9.3083 \end{cases}$$

### A QUESTION, by the same.

AS I was standing upon Saltfleet shore, I espied a known ship under sail, bearing from me S. S. E. an hour after the bore E. by S. and two hours after that I again observed her at S. by E. a few days after that I met with a mate belonging to the same ship, and asked what course he was steering the day I observed him? He answered, he could not inform me; but this he remembered, that his course was direct, and he ran at the rate of five knots per hour. From hence it is required to find his course, and distance from me at each observation?

QUESTION by C. Wilkinson, of Spalding, in Lincolnshire.

SUPPOSING a cannon-ball be projected from the bottom of a tower (whose height is 25 yards) with such a velocity, as just to reach the top. And at the same instant another ball be let down (from the top of the tower) on an inclined plane, whose elevation to the horizon is  $54^\circ 44'$ : Query their nearest approach?

Another, by the same.

GIVEN the area of a right-angled triangle ( $a$ ) and the diameter of of its inscribed circle ( $d$ ) to determine the sides by a simple equation?

### A new QUESTION, by Bartonienfis.

TWO ships sail from two ports A and B, on one parallel, distant 100 miles: The ship at A sails south 120 miles, and arrives at a port C; and the ship at B, south 180 miles, and arrives at a port D: And sometime after the ship at C sails on a certain course between the north and west, and the ship at D between the north and east; and they both arrive at a certain port E, lying in the same parallel of A and B. Now it was known, that the sum of their courses was greater than it could possibly have been, had they sailed to any other port on the same parallel, and between the ports A and E, or E and B. Now I desire to know the course and distance each sailed.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I HAVE read the Epitaph of Mr. Would be concealed, in your Magazine for November last (p. 528.) and take the following to be the solution of it.

I am, &c. T. Z.

THE SOLUTION.  
O superbe! quid superbis? tua superbia, se  
superabit  
Terra es, et in Terram ibis  
Et sis ut ego nunc.



*The Right Hon. the Earl of Warrington has given the following publick Notice to his Farmers and Tenants, dated from his Seat at Dunham-Massey, in Cheshire, Nov. 28, 1757.*

**W**HEREAS the necessities of the poor are now very great, as well thro' the scarcity of work, as the high price of corn, which has been, and still is, artificially kept up, by the policy of farmers and dealers in corn, flour, and meal, to the great oppression of the publick, and more especially to the lower ranks of people, who are obliged to buy all their bread, or bread corn, at the shops, on the worst terms: Therefore I recommend it to all my farmers and tenants, who have any corn, or other eatables, to dispose of, that they gradually thresh up their corn, supply the wants of their poor neighbours, and afterwards bring what they have to spare, to be sold in the publick markets on reasonable terms; which I hope will be a means to silence and put a stop to all future riots and disturbances: And such of my farmers and tenants as shall disoblige me in this reasonable request, are not to expect any more favour from me.

WARRINGTON."

*An Account of Sabbatei-Levi, who pretended to be the Messiah. From VOL. I. TAIRK'S General History and State of Europe.*

**D**URING the war of Candia, there happened an affair among the Turks, that drew the attention of all Europe and Asia. A general rumour was spread at that time, founded on empty curiosity, that the year 1666 was to be remarkable for some great revolution. The source of this opinion was the mystick number of 666, found in the book of Revelation. Never was the expectation of the antichrist to general. On the other hand, the Jews pretended, that their Messiah was to come this year. A Smyrna Jew, named Sabbatei-Levi, who was a man of some learning, and son of a rich broker belonging to the English factory, made advantage of this general opinion, and set up for the Messiah. He had a fluent tongue, and a graceful figure: He affected modesty, recommended justice, spoke like an oracle, and proclaimed, wherever he came, that the times were fulfilled. He travelled at first into Greece and Italy. At Leghorn he ran away with a girl, and carried her to Jerusalem, where he began to preach to his brethren. A disciple of his, named Nathan, offered to

set the part of Elijah, whilst Sabbatei-Levi played that of the Messiah. They both reformed the synagogue of Jerusalem. Nathan explained the prophecies, and demonstrated, that, at the expiration of the year, the sultan must be dethroned, and Jerusalem become mistress of the world. All the Jews of Syria were convinced. The synagogue resounded with ancient prophecies. They grounded themselves on these words of Isaiah, *Awake, awake, put on thy strength, O Zion; put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem, the holy city: from henceforth there shall no more come into thee the uncircumcised and the unclean.* All the Rabbies had the following passage in their mouths, *And they shall bring all your brethren for an offering unto the Lord, out of all nations, upon horses, and in chariots, and in litters, and upon mules, and upon swift beasts, to my holy mountain Jerusalem.* In short, their hopes were fed by these and a thousand other passages, which both women and children were for ever repeating. There was not a Jew but prepared lodgings for some of the ten dispersed tribes. So strong was their persuasion, that they left off trade every where, and held themselves ready for the voyage to Jerusalem. Nathan chose twelve men at Damascus, to preside over the twelve tribes. Sabbatei-Levi went to shew himself to his brethren at Smyrna; and Nathan wrote to him thus, *King of kings, Lord of lords, when shall we be worthy to put ourselves under the shadow of your ais? I prostrate myself to be trod under the sole of your feet.* Sabbatei deposed some doctors of the law at Smyrna, who did not acknowledge his authority, and established others more tractable. One of his most violent enemies, named Samuel Pennia, was publicly converted, and proclaimed him to be the Son of God. Sabbatei having presented himself one day before the cadi of Smyrna, with a multitude of his followers, they all declared they saw a column of fire betwixt him and the cadi. Some other miracles of this sort, fit his divine mission beyond all doubt. Numbers of Jews were impatient to lay their gold and precious stones at his feet. The bashaw of Smyrna would have arrested him, but he set out for Constantinople with his most zealous disciples. The grand vizir Achmet Cupregli, who was getting ready for the siege of Candia, gave orders for him to be seized on board the vessel that brought him to Constantinople, and to be confined. The Jews easily obtained admittance into the prison for money, as is usual in Turkey; they

came and prostrated themselves at his feet, and kissed his chains. He preached to them, exhorted them, and gave them his blessing, but never complained. The Jews of Constantinople believing, that the coming of the Messiah would cancel all debts, refused to pay their creditors. The English merchants at Galata waited upon Sabbatei in goal, and told him, that, as king of the Jews, he ought to command all his subjects to pay their debts. Sabbatei wrote the following words to the persons complained against, *To you who expect the salvation of Jerusalem, &c. discharge your lawful debts: If you refuse it, you shall not enter with us into our joy, and into our empire.* Sabbatei, during his imprisonment, was continually visited by his followers, who began to raise some disturbances in Constantinople. At that time the people were greatly dissatisfied with Mahomet IV. and it was apprehended, that the Jewish prophecy might occasion some disturbances. Under these circumstances, one would imagine, that such a severe government, as that of the Turks, would have put the person, calling himself *king of Israel*, to death; yet they only removed him to the castle of the Dardanells. The Jews then cried out, that it was not in the power of man to take away his life. His fame had reached the most distant parts of Europe: At the Dardanells he received deputations from the Jews of Poland, Germany, Leghorn, Venice, and Amsterdam: They paid very dear for kissing his feet; and probably this is what preserved his life. The distributions of the holy land were made very quietly in the tower of the Dardanells. At length the fame of his miracles was so great, that sultan Mahomet had the curiosity to see the man, and to examine him himself. The king of the Jews was brought to the seraglio. The sultan asked him in the Turkish language, *whether he was the Messiah*. Sabbatei modestly answered, *he was*; but as he expressed himself incorrectly in this tongue, *You speak very ill*, said Mahomet to him, *for a Messiah, who ought to have the gift of languages. Do you perform any miracles? Sometimes*, answered the other. *Will then*, said the sultan, *let him be stripped stark naked, he will be a very good mark for the arrows of the Icoglans; and if he is invulnerable, we will acknowledge him to be the Messiah*. Sabbatei flung himself upon his knees, and confessed it to be a miracle above his strength. It was proposed to him immediately, either to be impaled, or to turn Musselman, and go

publickly to the Turkish mosque. He did not boggle in the least, but embraced the Turkish religion directly. Then he preached, that he had been sent to substitute the Turkish to the Jewish religion, pursuant to the ancient prophecies. Yet the Jews of distant countries believed in him a long time. The affair, however, was not attended with bloodshed, but increased the shame and confusion of the Jewish nation."

*The humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the KING.*

*Most gracious Sovereign,*

**W** E your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great-Britain in parliament assembled, return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

**C** We beg leave to assure your majesty, that this house sees, with the deepest concern, the success of your majesty's arms, so unequal to the justice of your cause, and to the extent and vigour of the measures formed for that purpose.

**D** Your faithful commons firmly rely, that, as your majesty, in your royal justice, has endeavoured to trace the causes of past disappointments, your majesty will also, in your high wisdom, open better hopes of future prosperities, by invigorating our enterprizes, and animating the attempts of the British arms: And in this confidence, they will cheerfully support your majesty in the utmost efforts for the security of your kingdoms, and for the recovery and protection of the possessions and rights of your crown and subjects in America, and elsewhere, as well by the strongest exertion of your majesty's naval force, as by all other adequate methods.

**G** Permit us to assure your majesty, that your faithful commons, excited by zeal for the protestant cause, and the liberties of Europe, do, with most unfeigned joy, humbly offer their congratulations to your majesty on the late signal success in Germany; and that they will vigorously and effectually enable your majesty to improve the happy turn of affairs there, and in particular to support your good ally the king of Prussia, in such a manner, as the magnanimity and unexampled efforts of that great prince, in defence of the religious and civil liberties of Europe, deserve and require.

**H** We should be wanting to ourselves, and to those we represent, not to acknowledge, with all dutiful gratitude, your majesty's paternal and seasonable care for the

the interior tranquillity and safety of your subjects, in having been graciously pleased to recommend to us, to do our part for maintaining the laws, and lawful authority, against that spirit of disorder, which has shewn itself among the lower people in some parts of the kingdom; and we will not fail, in due time, to take into our most serious consideration, the properest methods for discouraging and suppressing such abuses, and for preventing the causes of the like mischiefs hereafter.

To which address his majesty returned the following most gracious answer.

*Gentlemen,*

**I** RETURN you my thanks for your dutiful and affectionate address; and for this unanimous mark of your zeal for the honour of my crown, and the support of the common cause, and particularly of my good brother and ally the king of Prussia.

You may depend on my constant endeavours for the safety and welfare of my kingdoms, and for the preservation of the liberties of Europe.

*To the AUTHOR, &c.*

*SIR,*

**I** LOVE my native country, perhaps as well as the most famed male patriot, and am sorry to hear that a society, formed to carry on a national benefit, should flag and become unsuccessful. It may be, like a woman, I am to soon frightened, and, I hope, falsely alarmed; but if so, how comes it to pass, that my maid brings word from my oilman, we are not to expect any new British herrings this season. You must know, good Sir, that my family are exceeding fond of them, and we eat them in such perfection, that they taste no way inferior to an anchovy; sure I am (pardon my fondness for my own ways) that no family would dispute them, if they ordered them to be managed as I do; and I have made a calculation (in my way) which I will not trouble you to print, that, if my method is used, the British fishery will be kept up with vigour, and the gentlemen concerned in its promotion and encouragement, will have reason to think themselves obliged to me for the discovery, and acknowledge that, in my kitchen sphere, I have herein an intention to promote my country's interest.

Yours,

LOUISA.

### *The RECEIPT.*

Take the skin clean off, then (cutting off the head and tail) slice the body into

four or five parts; which, when done, put into a bason, pouring in an equal quantity of vinegar and water, just sufficient to cover the fish; then let it stand a day or two, when it will eat fine and mellow; and, I think, not at all inferior in flavour to an anchovy. (See our vol. for 1750, p. 437.)

### *Account of BORNHOLM.*

**B**ORNHOLM is an island in the Ballick sea, under the jurisdiction of the king of Denmark: It is surrounded by sharp and high rocks, accessible only on the north side, which is defended by good batteries: Its inhabitants are ready-witted, mild, polite, industrious, and good mechanicks. Their youth are fond of travelling, and to be found often in foreign service. Nor does their country lose by their excursions, for they generally return to enrich the arts and sciences cultivated among themselves, with such experience and knowledge as they have acquired during their absence. The government is compounded of the civil and military powers, and their ecclesiasticks are subservient to the bishop of Copenhagen. Among many towns upon this island, Rødhne is the most considerable, which has two ports, wherein the largest ships of war had formerly sufficient water; yet at present they scarcely can admit the smallest barks; from whence one has some right to conjecture, that the north seas have, in some ages, undergone a considerable diminution. The same thing is observable with regard to the little port of another town here, called Svanike. Noxoes indeed enjoy the advantage of a good road, and is whimsically situated among rocks. The judge of Bornholm holds the sessions, and the clergy their assembly, at Aakuhja, a town nearly in the center of the island. We know not when this island was first peopled; but the inhabitants embraced christianity, anno 1060. In the following century, Sweno, king of Denmark, having a quarrel with Eschilus, bishop of London, caused him to be hung up to the roof of his cathedral church in a large basket; and here he remained some time. The prelate threatened to be severely revenged of his sovereign for this indignity, and was appeased with a grant of three quarters of this island, which was ratified and confirmed by Waldemar the First. It was afterwards resumed by the crown, on the bishop's misbehaving, who, however, retired to a strong fortress upon the island, where he braved the royal vengeance he had

had roused. It would be tedious to recount the troubles this grant occasioned : Let it suffice, that we say the king absolutely revoked it, annexed Bornholm once more entirely to his crown, then in a pious fit gave it up, and afterwards seized upon it again. After various revolutions, A Bornholm fell into the hands of the people of Lubeck, who behaved in it with the most savage cruelty : It then belonged to the chapter of Lunden, and, in 1572, was once more reunited to the crown of Denmark. Having been long the sport of the ambition of their neighbours, the first object sacrificed to kindled animosity, the inhabitants at length began to lose sight of their misfortunes, and enjoy all the sweets of peace ; when, in the 16th century, they were three times visited by a most violent pestilential disorder, which swept them off in heaps. This was suc- C ceeded by a remarkable earthquake ; and the weather was so severe in the year 1635, that the sea was frozen so as to admit of travelling upon the ice seven miles round. The Swedes being at war with Denmark, made a descent here, and were several times vigorously repulsed by the D inhabitants ; who being at length obliged to submit, were treated with great inhumanity, and so excessively taxed, that they unanimously revolted, made one bold effort to shake off their chains, and free themselves from the yoke of tyranny. In 1658, they threw themselves under the E protection of the Danes, with whom they have ever since been incorporated. Thus did they confirm the axiom, " that despair may prove as fatal as the most formidable arms to excessive cruelty and ambition." The inhabitants drive a great trade in horses, and other beasts ; but their principal source of wealth is, fish, having vast plenty of herring and cod, but above all of salmon ; the number of which is however diminished by the sea-dogs, who devour only the bodies of the fish, leaving their heads, and infest the particular places where the fishermen fix G their lines. The soil of Bornholm is fruitful ; but scurvy, epilepsies, fevers, &c. abound here, for the air is not the best. The number of inhabitants seems happily proportioned to its extent and fertility. The eldest daughter inherits here in default of male issue, and she is obliged to H portion off the younger children. In a marshy part of this island are found variety of large trees, heaped upon one another to the height of three or four fathoms, and great oaks, with their tops larger than their roots, which are used in

joiners work : They also dig up pieces of fir, of a fine blue colour, out of which they make curious utensils for the kitchen. As no firs grow on the island, would it not be curious to enquire how these came hither that are found under foot ? Here are some Runick monuments scarcely worth being noticed. At Peers-long there is a marble quarry, wherein are often picked up round flints, containing real diamonds, as good, and as valuable, as any that are brought from India. The late queen, Louisa of Denmark, had one of them of a most beautiful water. Their animals differ in nothing from those found in other northern countries ; and they have not much game. They are troubled with a dangerous reptile, called the Steel Serpent, because its skin shines like polished steel, or indeed rather like crystal. It moves very quick, and being cut in pieces, every piece spontaneously escapes with great celerity. A kind of passage-bird, called Raager, appears upon the coast about the end of February ; where having hovered for about a month, it ventures to advance farther in-land, and build its nest among the trees, where it multiplies exceedingly : Its colour is deep black, and it avoids carrion. The flesh is something like pigeon, but not so delicate : The inhabitants eat of it with great seeming satisfaction. As these birds did much damage to the harvest, by destroying the ripe corn, every peasant was obliged yearly to present the government with a certain number of their heads ; but this injunction diminishing their number considerably, it was remitted, and the breed encouraged, it being found, that the serpents and reptiles were infinitely more F mischievous to the husbandman ; for tho' birds, reptiles, and insects, fatten upon the common pasture, they prefer the corn as soon as it begins to ripen, and even are so bold as to follow the reaper's steps. Christian-Oe is an island about two leagues distant from Bornholm : It is well de- G fended on the east by five inaccessible rocks. Here is a good harbour, capable of containing 30 vessels, and of protecting them either from the weather, or the attacks of an enemy. The Danish fleet often experience its convenience, the whole being commanded by a good fortress erect- H ed by Christian V. king of Denmark.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

INsurrections of the people have in many places put an entire stop to the merchandize of corn, as the dealers and farmers could no longer bring that commodi- 4 G dity

December, 1757.

dity to market, but at the risk of their lives, or their fortunes. (See p. 512.) This, it is thought, might be remedied by a law, compelling the inhabitants of every hundred, where any damage should be done, or violence committed, on account of corn, to make full recompence for the same. If it has been thought necessary to continue an old law, by which the hundred is obliged to make good the money forcibly taken from the owner on the king's highway, it cannot be thought unreasonable to extend that law to persons forcibly seizing corn on the road to market, or elsewhere, especially as corn, so carried, is generally for the use of the publick; whereas money is more of the nature of private property, and less necessary, as the circumstances of things now are, to be conveyed in specie to, or from places remote from each other; besides, such a law would probably preclude a necessity of calling in a military force to assist in quelling the riotous proceedings of an unthinking rabble, than which there can be nothing more to be dreaded by a free people; frequent skirmishes between the soldiery and the common people may one day provoke a severe exertion of strength on both sides, and what such an exertion might be productive of, no man, who wishes well to his country, desires to see brought to an issue. One leading cause of the present dearth of corn, I apprehend to be the practice, which now every where prevails, of engrossing farms into few hands, by which the produce of the lands of England is insensibly monopolized; and plenty and scarcity made too much to depend upon the indigence or opulence of a few individuals. This might be prevented by fixing a sum, beyond which no man in this kingdom should be allowed to rent arable lands. The consequences of such a law would be, that corn would every where be brought to market in proportion to the produce of the year; whereas, as the case now stands, the rich farmers, by the high price they received last year for their corn, are enabled this year to withhold it from the markets, or to deal it out so sparingly as to keep up the price, and so perhaps they may do for some years longer, till in the end they are losers by the waste made by vermin, and the glut of importation. It is a notorious truth, that gentlemen are become so fond of letting their lands to great farmers, that a young industrious husbandman, with a hundred or two pounds in his pocket, can hardly tell where to get a small farm to employ

his time, and lay out his money. Farmers are in almost all parishes to be met with who rent from 200 to 300l. a year; many of whom, instead of being in a state of subserviency to their landlords, are, in some respects, their masters. Let any one therefore, reflect but for a moment on the consequences that must attend this new practice of engrossing farms, and he must see, that if one man rents half the lands in a parish, half the produce of those lands must be in this man's disposal; and if the other half be not sufficient, or but barely so, for all the purposes of the poor, and the neighbourhood, he will have the command of the markets at a distance, and regulate the price according to his humour, or the want he may be in of present money. This could not be the case were farmers more upon a level; but now the great ones purposely bring down the markets, about the time when they know the little ones are obliged to dispose of their crops to pay their land-owners their rents, and soon after raise them again; so that these poor industrious wretches, who sell wheat perhaps at 10l. per load before Christmas, to pay their rents, are forced to buy again at the rate of 12 or 14l. a load before Lady-Day, to feed their families.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

HAD there been times in which I were possible for any man to be amazed at any thing, I should have been greatly astonished at the news of the *French loan*, that is now a negotiating, and pretty successfully too, as I hear, in this besotted kingdom. Therefore, instead of gaping and staring, I shall beg leave to propose a query or two upon this most portentous occasion. When men do what they can to subvert the liberties, laws, and properties of their fellow-subjects, nay, and of all Europe too—pray—what right have such men to the benefit and protection of those laws? Why, therefore, in the name of nonsense, are they not all *out-lawed*? Since the temptation of seven per cent. is so bewitching, what may that of eight or nine per cent. effect next year? I say eight or nine; for when *Monsieur* is hard put to it, he will at any time gladly give you nine pounds, provided that nine will but enable him to take ninety-one from out of your pocket by force. Therefore, to obviate this temptation, I would have all the subscribers to the *French loan* be stripped of every farthing of their remaining property, and the money be applied to the service of the current

current year. I next propose, that each man may have a staff put into his hand, and a pair of wooden shoes upon his feet, and in that trim be sent into France; there peaceably and quietly to enjoy—not only his seven per cent.—but, also the inestimable blessing and benefits of a French government.

## PLAIN ENGLISH.

*A new FARCE has been lately exhibited at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, entitled, The MALE-COQUETTE, or Seventeen Hundred and Fifty-Seven, which is a just Satire upon several Characters of the present Age.*

*The PROLOGUE, written and spoken by Mr. GARRICK, is as follows.*

**W**HY to this Farce this title given,  
Of Seventeen Hundred Fifty-Seven?  
Is it a register of fashions,  
Of follies, frailties, fav'rite passions?  
Or is't design'd to make appear,  
How happy, good, and wise you were,  
In this most memorable year?  
Sure with our author wit was scarce,  
To crowd so many virtues in a farce.  
Perhaps 'tis meant to make you stare,  
Like cloths hung out at country fair;  
On which strange monsters glare and grin,  
To draw the gaping bumpkins in.—  
Tho' 'tis the genius of the age,  
To catch the eye with title-page;  
Yet here we dare not so abuse ye—  
We have some monsters to amuse ye.  
Ye slaves to fashion, dupes of chance,  
Whom fortune leads her fickle dance:  
Who, as the dice shall smile or frown,  
Are rich and poor, and up and down;  
Whose minds eternal vigils keep;  
Who—like *Marbels*, have murder'd sleep!—  
Each modish vice this night shall rise,  
Like *Banquo's* ghost, before your eyes;  
While, conscious, you shall start and roar—  
Hence, horrid Farce!—we'll see no more!—  
—Ye ladies, too—maids, widows, wives—  
Now tremble for your naughty lives!  
How will your hearts go pit-a-pat?  
Bless me!—Lord!—what's the fellow at?  
Was poet e'er so rude before?  
Why sure the brute will say no more—  
Again!—O gad!—I cannot bear—  
Here—you boxkeeper—call my chair:  
Peace, ladies—'tis a false alarm—  
To you our author means no harm.  
His female failings are all fictions;  
To which your lives are contradictions.  
Th' unnatural fool has drawn a plan,  
Where women like a worthless man,  
A fault ne'er heard of since the world began.  
This year he lets you steal away—  
But if the next you trip or stray,  
His Muse, he vows, on you shall wait,  
In Seventeen Hundred Fifty-Eight.

The persons of the drama are,  
Daffodil, a rich young beau, who makes love to every lady he meets with; and privately commences an intrigue with every one who gives him any encouragement, not with any design of enjoyment, which he carefully avoids, but merely to feed his own vanity, in having ruined their reputation: A modern sort of gamester and horse-racer, and withal a scandalous poltron.

Tukely, a young gentleman of true sense and courage, who makes honourable addresses to Sophia, is sincerely in love with her, and consequently a little jealous.

Lord Racket, Sir William Whitter, Sir Tan-Tivy, and Dizzy, companions, and of a club with Daffodil.

Spinner, clerk or amanuensis to the club.  
C Ruffle and Harry, servants to Daffodil.  
Two waiters at the tavern.

Sophia, a young lady, to whom Daffodil professedly makes love, and she is in love with him, which she does not conceal from,

Arabella, her cousin and companion, lodging in the same house, to whom Daffodil privately makes love, and she is in love with him, but conceals both from Sophia.

Mrs. Dotterel, the young wife of a testy old gentleman.

Widow Damply, a rich amorous widow.

E Lady Fanny Pewit, a maiden lady of quality.

To each of whom Daffodil makes love privately and separately, and all the three are privately in love with him.

ACT I. The first scene is between Arabella, and Sophia in men's cloaths; F wherein Sophia tells her, that the only way to find out Daffodil's character, was to see him in that dress, and converse freely with him; for if he was the wretch he was reported, she should away with him at once, if not, he would thank her for the trial, and their union would be G the stronger. Arabella endeavours to dissuade her, whereupon she tells her, that she had the night before introduced herself to him at the tavern, as the marquis Mazaroni, just arrived from Italy, and recommended to him by his intimate Sir Charles Vainlove, then at Rome; that he H had received her well, and invited her to see him that morning, which she was resolved to do.

To them enters Tukely, who complains to Arabella of his having seen Sophia that morning in a hackney chair, and that upon his crossing to speak to her, she

4 G 2

turned

turned her head away, laughed violently, and drew the curtain. Then he remonstrates, as a friend, not as a lover, against the indecency of Sophia's going out alone in a hackney chair; and not knowing her in the garb she was in, he asks, who's that, pray? Upon which Sophia comes flurty up to him, picks a quarrel with him, and by drawing, provokes him to draw; whereupon she discovers herself, and tells him, that in that dress she had got access to Daffodil, and should know, whether his picture of him was drawn by his regard for her, or his resentment to him. And after both of them are gone out, the scene ends with the following soliloquy by Arabella.

"What a couple of blind fools has love made of this poor fellow, and my dear cousin Sophy? Little do they imagine, with all their wise discoveries, that Daffodil is as faithful a lover, as he is an accomplished gentleman—I pity these poor deceived women with all my heart—But how would they stare, when they find, that he has artfully pretended a regard for them, the better to conceal his real passion for me—They will certainly tear my eyes out; and what will cousin Sophy say to me, when we are obliged to declare our passion? No matter what—'Tis the fortune of war—And I shall only serve her, as she and every other friend would serve me in the same situation—

*A little cheating never is a sin,  
At love or cards—provided that you win.*"

The next scene is in Daffodil's lodgings, and in a dialogue with his servants, he discovers a great deal of his character, after which Mrs. Dotterel calling in a chair, is brought up, and being left alone with him, she almost, in plain terms, asks the last favour, but finding that he would not understand her, she falls into a passion. In the interim, Sophia, who knew the lady, was, as marquise Macaroni, brought up, and upon Mrs. Dotterel's going out scolding, Daffodil pretended she was his sister, but in such a manner, as that the marquise might think otherwise, whereupon Sophia says,

*O cara ingibitorra! vat a fortunata contree is tis! te olt roen marri de yong fine girl, and te yong fine girl vists te yong signors—O, preziosa liberta!—*

Daffodil. Indeed, my lord, men of fashion here have some small privileges; we gather our roses without fear of thorns;—Husbands and brothers don't deal in poison and stilettos, as they do with you.

Sophia. *Il nostro amico*, Signor Carlo, has tol me a tousand volti, dat you was de *Orlando innamorato* himself.

Daffodil. But not *farisio*, I can assure you, my lord, Ha, ha, ha! I am for variety, and badinage, without affection:—Reputation is the great ornament, and ease the great happiness of life—To ruin women would be troublesome; to trifle and make love to them amuses one—I use my women as daintily as my tokey; I merely sip of both, but more than half a glass palls me.

Sophia. *Il mio proprio Gusto*—Tukoby is right; he's a villain. [*Aside.*]—Signor Daffodillo; vil you do me de favor to give me stranger, una introduzione to some of your *Signorine*, let *vestro amico* taste a littel, un poco of your dulce tokey.

Daffodil. O, *Certamente!* I have half a hundred *Signorines* at your service.

Sophia. *Multo obbligato*, Signor Daffodillo.  
Enter SERVANTS.

Servant. Here is a letter for your honour. [*Surtilly.*]

Daffodil. What is the matter with the fellow?

Servant. Matter, your honour!—The lady that went out just now, gave me such a soufe on the ear, as I made my bow to her, that I could scarce tell, for a minute, whether I had a head or no.

Daffodil. Ha! ha!—Poor fellow!—there's smart money for you. [*Gives him money.*]—*Exit servant.*—Will your lordship give me leave!—

Sophia. *Senza cerimonia*—now for it. [*Aside.*]

DAFFODIL. Reads.

"S I R,

I SHALL return from the country next week, and shall hope to meet you at lady Fanny Pewit's assembly next Wednesday. I am,

Very much your humble servant,  
SOPHIA SPRIGHTLY."

—My lord marquise, here is a letter has started game for you already—the most lucky thought already.

Sophia. *Casa è questa—Casa, è—vat is?*

Daffodil. There are two fine girls you must know, cousins, who live together; this is a letter from one of them, Sophia is her name—I have address'd them both, but as matters become a little serious on their side, I must raise a jealousy between the friends; discover to one the treachery of the other; and so in the bustle steal off as quietly as I can.

Sophia. *O! Spirito amico*—I can scarce contain myself. [*Aside.*]

Daffodil. Before the mine is sprung, I will introduce you into the town.

Sophia,

Sophia. You are great generalisations in *verba mea*. I feel in *meo* core vat-de poor infatigable Sophia vil feel for de loss of Signor Daffodillo.

Daffodil. Yes, poor creature; I believe she'll have a pang or two—tender indeed!—and I believe will be unhappy for some time.

Sophia. What a monster! [Aside.]

Daffodil. You dine with our club to-day, where I will introduce you to more of Sir Charles's friends, all men of figure and fashion.

Sophia. I must *prime* haf my lettere, B dat your *amici* may be *assurati* dat I am no *imposstore*.

Daffodil. In the name of politeness, my lord marquis, don't mention your letters again; none but a justice of peace, or a constable, would ever ask for a certificate of a man's birth, parentage, and C education, Ha, ha, ha!

Sophia. Viva, viva il Signor Daffodillo! You shall be il mio *conduttore* in *tutte le partite*, of love and pleasure.

Daffodil. With all my heart—You must give me leave now, my lord, to put on my cloaths—In the mean time, if D your lordship will step into my study there, if you chuse musick, there is a guitar, and some Venetian ballads; or, if you like reading, there's infidelity and bawdy novels for you—Call Ruffie there.

[Exit Daff.]

Sophia. [Looking after him] I am E shocked at him—He is really more abandoned than Tukely's jealousy described him—I have got my proofs, and will not venture any further; I am vexed that I should be angry at him, when I should only despise him—But I am *so* angry, that I could wish myself a man, that my F breeches might demand satisfaction for the injury he has done my petticoats.—

[Exit.]

ACT II. Scene, Mrs. Damply's Lodgings.

Opens with a dialogue between Sophia and Arabella, wherein the former gives G the latter a little hint of what Daffodil had said of her, which threw her into some confusion, but as the former did not explain herself, she remains in doubt; and therefore, after a short dialogue between Sophia and Tukely, wherein the former declares, she was disposed to do H every thing he desired, Arabella being left alone, concludes the scene thus: "When Daffodil's real inclinations are known, how these poor wretches will be disappointed!"

The next scene is the club-room, where are Daffodil and his companions, and

their whole conversation is laying large sums of money upon ridiculous bets, and ordering Spinner to write them down. While they are thus betting (after the manner of a certain quality club at a noted house in St. James's Street) Daffodil receives a letter, which, after reading, he throws upon the table for the company to read. [Lord Racket reads, all looking on.] Hum—"If the liking your person be a sin, what woman is not guilty?—Hum, hum—at the end of the Bird-cage Walk—about seven—where the darkness and privacy will besfriend my blushes; I will convince you, what trust I have in your secrecy and honour.—"

Yours, INCOGNITA."

Upon their asking Daffodil, what he proposes to do, he answers, to go—If after I have been with her half an hour, you'll come upon us—and have a blow up.

The next scene is in the Park, enter Arabella, lady Fanny Pewit, Mrs. Dotterel, Tukely in women's cloaths, and Sophia in men's; where Tukely places them all behind trees, near where he had, by the above letter, appointed Daffodil, so as they might hear and not be seen. Then, in a love dialogue between Tukely, affecting a woman's voice, and Daffodil, the former, by a pretence of being jealous, draws him in to give a most reproachful character of every one of the ladies. Among other reproaches he said, Damply had so much hair and Spanish stuff upon her upper lip, that she looked like the Great Mogul in petticoats; Dotterel was an idiot; and Pewit was an old maid, homely and wanton, who would at last retire into the country and marry her footman.

Then says Tukely: But among your conquests, Mr. Daffodil, you forgot Miss Sophy Sprightly.

Daffodil. And her cousin Arabella.—I was coming to them, poor, silly, good-natured, loving fools;—I made my addresses to one thro' pique, and the other G for pity—That was all.

Tukely. O, that I could believe you. Daffodil. Don't be uneasy, I'll tell you how it was, Madam—You must know, there is a silly, self-sufficient fellow, one Tukely—

Tukely. So, so, [Aside.] I know him H a little.

Daffodil. I am sorry for it—The less you know of him the better; the fellow pretended to look fierce at me, for which I resolved to have his mistress: So I threw in my line, and without much trouble, hooked her. Her poor cousin too, nib-



bled at the bait, and was caught.—So I have had my revenge upon Tukely, and now I shall willingly resign poor Sophy, and throw him in her councin, for a make-weight.—Ha, ha, ha!

Lady Pewit. This is some comfort at least.

Arabella. Your ladyship is better than you was. *[Noise without.]*

Tukely. I vow I hear a noise.—What shall we do? It comes this way.

Daffodil. They can't see us, my dear.—I wish my friends would come. *[Aside.]*—don't whisper or breathe.

*Enter SOPHIA, in a Surtout, and slouch'd Hat.*

Sophia. If I could but catch her at her pranks—she certainly must be this way—for the chair is waiting at the end of Rosamond's Pond—I have thrown one of her chairmen into it—and if I could but catch her—

Tukely. O, Sir! My passion has undone me—I am discovered; it is my husband, Sir George, and he is looking for me—

Daffodil. The devil it is! Why then, Madam, the best way will be for you to go to him—and let me sneak off the other way.

Tukely. Go to him, Sir! What can I say to him?

Daffodil. Anything, Madam—say you had the vapours, and wanted air.

Tukely. Lord, Sir!—he is the most passionate of mortals; and I am afraid is in liquor too—and then he is mad.

Sophia. If I could catch her—

*[Looking about.]*

Daffodil. For your sake, Madam, I'll make the best of my way home— *[Going.]*

Tukely. What! would you leave me to the fury of an enraged husband!—Is that your affection. *[Holds him.]*

Sophia. If I could but catch her—Ha! what's that? I saw something move in the dark—the point of my sword shall tickle it out, whatever it is.

*[Draws, and goes towards them.]*

Tukely. For heaven's sake draw, and fight him, while I make my escape.

Daffodil. Fight him!—'would be cowardly to fight in the dark, and with a drunken man—I'll call the centry.

Tukely. And expose us to the world?

Daffodil. I would to heaven we were. *[Aside.]*—He comes forward. Let me go, Madam, you pinch me to the bone.

Tukely. He won't know us—I have my masque on.

Ladies. Ha! ha! ha!

Sophia. What, is the devil and his

imps playing at blindman's buff?—Ay, ay, here he is, indeed—Satan himself, dressed like a fine gentleman—Come, Mrs. devil, out with your pitch-fork, and let us take a thrust or two.

Daffodil. You mistake me, Sir, I am not the person—indeed, I am not—I know nothing of your wife, Sir George—and if you know how little I care for the whole sex, you would not be so furious with an innocent man.

Sophia. Who are you then?—And what are you doing with that Blackamoor lady there—dancing a farband with a pair of castanets? Speak, Sir!

Daffodil. Pray forbear, Sir; here's company coming that will satisfy you in every thing—Hallo, hallo—Here, here, here; *[Halls faintly]* my lord, my lord—Spinner, Dizzy—Hallo!

*Enter Lord RACKET, Sir TAN-TIVY, SPINNER, and DIZZY, with Torches.*

Lord Racket. What's the matter here?—Who calls for help?

Daffodil. *[Running to them with his sword drawn.]* O, my friends, I have been wishing for you this half hour. I have been let upon by a dozen fellows—They have all made their escape, but this—My arm is quite dead—I have been at cart and pierce with them all, for near a quarter of an hour.

Sophia. In buckram, my lord!—He was got with' my property here, and I would have chastised him for it, if your coming had not prevented it.

Daffodil. Let us throw the rascal into Rosamond's Pond.

Lord Racket. Come, Sir, can you swim? *[All going up.]* Tukely snatches Sophia's sword, and she runs behind him.

Tukely. I'll defend you, my dear—What, would you murder a man, and lie with his wife too?—Oh! you are a wicked gentleman, Mr. Daffodil.

*[Attacks Daff.]*

Daffodil. Why, the devil's in the woman, I think.

*[All the ladies advance from behind.]*  
Ladies. Ha, ha, ha! your humble servant, Mr. Daffodil—Ha, ha, ha!

*[Courtship.]*

Daffodil. This is all enchantment! Lady Pewit. No, Sir, the enchantment is broke—and the old maid, Sir, homely and wanton, before she enters into the country, has the satisfaction of knowing, that the agreeable Mr. Daffodil is a much more contemptible mortal than the footman, which his goodness has been pleased to marry her to.

Ladies.

Ladies. Ha, ha, ha!

Widow Damply. Would Mr. Daffodil please to have a pinch of Spanish snuff out of the Great Mogul's box? 'Tis the best thing in the world for low spirits.

[Offers her box.]

Ladies. Ha, ha, ha!

Mrs. Dotterel. If a fool may not be permitted to speak, Mr. Daffodil, let her at least be permitted to laugh at so fine a gentleman—Ha, ha, ha!

Arabella. Were you as sensible of shame as you are of fear, the sight of me, whom you loved for pity, would be revenge sufficient—But I can forgive your baseness to me, much easier than I can myself, for my behaviour to this happy couple.

Daffodil. Who the devil are they?

Arabella. The marquiss and marchioness of Macaroni, ladies—Ha, ha!

Sophia. Ha! *Mio carissimo amico, il Signior Daffodillo!*

Daffodil. How! Tukely and Sophia! If I don't wake soon, I shall wish never to wake again.

Sophia. Who bids fairest now for Rosamond's Pond?

Lord Racket. What, in the name of wonder, is all this business? I don't understand it?

Dizzy. Nor I neither; but 'tis very drole, faith.

Tukely. The mystery will clear in a moment.

Daffodil. Don't give yourself any trouble, Mr. Tukely, things are pretty clear as they are—The night's cool, and my cousin Dizzy, here, is an invalid—If you please, another time, when there is less company, [*Ladies laugh*].—The ladies are pleased to be merry, and you are pleased to be a little angry; and so, for the sake of tranquillity—I'll go to the opera.

[Daff. *swalking out by degrees.*]

Lord Racket. This is a fine blow-up, indeed! Ladies, your humble servant—Hullo! Daffodil.

[Exit lord Rack.]

Dizzy. I'll lay you a hundred, that my cousin never intrigues again—George! George! Don't run—hugh, hugh—

[Exit Diz.]

Tukely. As my satisfaction is complete, I have none to ask of Mr. Daffodil. I forgive his behaviour to me, as it has hastened and confirmed my happiness here; [*to Sophia.*].—But as friends to you, ladies, I shall insist upon his making you ample satisfaction—However, this benefit will arise, that you will hereafter equally detest and shun these destroyers of your reputation—

*In you coquetry is a loss of fame;  
But in our sex, 'tis that detested name,  
That marks the want of manhood,  
virtue, sense, and shame.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Dec. 11.

A Extract of a Letter from the Imperial Army near Breslau, Nov. 25.

NOTWITHSTANDING the different motions of our army for several days, the prince of Bevern did not stir. On the 10th he had already sent the baggage of his army into Breslau, at last, on the 22d; we attempted to dislodge him by force.

The cannonade, which was one of the most violent that ever was heard (we having made use of forty 24 pounders, besides other pieces of a smaller bore) began at half an hour past nine o'clock in the morning, and continued till one, when the fire of the small arms began, which was the sharpest I ever saw. As last we carried our point, by clearing the redoubts, desiles, morasses, and whatever other opposition art and nature had thought fit to oppose to us. The resistance of the enemy was most obstinate; but at last they found themselves obliged to yield to numbers, and to abandon the village of Pizenitz. Our right did not meet with so much resistance as our left, where the fire began; for the enemy, at the very beginning, drew the greatest part of their troops towards the right, and there concentrated their force. The fire of the small arms lasted till five o'clock in the evening, when the enemy began to retire towards Breslau. One part of the army threw themselves into the city, and the rest posted themselves under the cannon. Night prevented any further progress.

We have lost a great number of men; the enemy rallied three different times, and the desiles prevented our extending ourselves, and caused some disorder, of which the Prussians availed themselves. Hitherto I have only seen 22 pieces of cannon, six mortars, and four colours that we have taken, but it is said there are more. Sixteen hundred prisoners, including deserters, are brought to the head quarters. I do not mention the wounded, because I do not know the number of them; but I believe that, in this article, we have more than they. Our loss is by no means inconsiderable. General Wurben is killed; lieutenant-general Clerici, and major-generals O'Kelli, Mayern, Gemmingen, and Keichel, are wounded; M. Keihl, master-general of the ordnance, has had his arm shattered. The Prussian deserters

deferters say, that prince Francis of Brunswick, the prince of Wurtemberg, and general Schultz, are wounded. The body of the Prussian general Kleift was found on the field of battle. The next day the enemy passed the Oder, and are marching towards Glogau, after having left a garrison at Breslau. On the 24th *Te Deum* was sung. The same day the prince of Bevern, commander in chief of the Prussian army, having been to reconnoitre us, had the misfortune to fall into the hands of a body of Croats, who were in general Beck's advanced posts. He is made prisoner of war, and carried to Stablowitz, where marshal Daun's quarters formerly were, and is guarded by a lieutenant and 30 men. He is treated with every mark of distinction, that his birth, character, and eminent qualities, deserve. You may easily imagine we are not sorry for this accident; for he cuts us out a great deal of work. Last night the city of Breslau desired to capitulate. The garrison, which is said to be 3000 men strong, under the orders of general Lesswitz, governor of Breslau, is to march out this day, with all military honours. It is not to serve against the empress, or her allies, for two years. All the magazines, chests, artillery, &c. remain in our hands. This is all I know of the capitulation of Breslau.

*Extract of a Letter from Vienna, Nov. 26.*

Several couriers, dispatched by prince Charles, have brought the news of his royal highness's having attacked the prince of Bevern on the 22d instant, and forced his intrenchments. This news at first occasioned great joy at court; but was much allayed by the particulars of the action, the most bloody that history can furnish an instance of. People whisper each other, that, with such another victory, there would be an end of the Austrian army. It has cost the lives of 20,000 Austrians. The court endeavours, in vain, to palliate this loss; for it is easy to be seen, that they repent having given orders to attack the Prussians, who have made such a resistance, as was not expected, notwithstanding the many proofs they have already given of their spirit and bravery. In short, several generals of the army have wrote, that the number of slain was equal to the whole Prussian army before the battle. This will not be difficult to be believed, when it is known, that the heat of the action lasted from about eleven o'clock, to six in the evening, and that four inaccessible intrenchments were to be forced, planted thick with cannon, which fired

cartridge shot from new made in the morning, till the evening. The Prussians were never put into confusion, and retreated in good order. Their loss is not computed at above 3 or 4000 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners. These are the only particulars, as yet come to hand, of this bloody battle, which does as much honour to the Prussians, as to the Austrians. Some letters even assure, that the prince of Bevern only retreated to spare his men.

*Extract of a Letter from Prague, Nov. 26.*

The circumstances of this country are very different from those of Silesia. The king of Prussia has made a new invasion in Bohemia. We are greatly alarmed here; for this city is at present very ill guarded. All those who are not in the service, or in a condition to serve, are removing. Accounts are so contradictory, that nothing positive can be said about the enemy. Yesterday it was asserted, that they were retiring towards Saxony; and to-day it is reported, that they are at Melnick, eight leagues from this capital, where their appearance is extremely dreaded. They are said to be 35,000 strong, which hardly appears credible: But they will always be strong enough to throw us into the utmost distress here.

*Head Quarters at Amelinckhausen, in the Duchy of Luneburg, Dec. 5.*

On the 30th past, the king's army, commanded by prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, marched into camp; and the same day the fort of Harbourg, garrisoned by about 1000 French, was invested; and the reduction of the garrison left to major-general Hardenburg, with three battalions and two squadrons; since when, the motions of the army have obliged the French to abandon the city of Luneburg, which was accordingly taken possession of, on the third instant, by major Freytach. On the fourth, major-general Schulenburg, who commands an advanced corps, attacked between this place and Ebstorff, with the single regiment of dragoons of Breitenbach, some hunters on horseback, and some Hussars, a body of near two thousand French horse, and put them to flight, with a very inconsiderable loss. We have now secured our communication with the Elbe; and the French, who give way wherever we meet them, are retired to Zell and Hanover.

Hague, Dec. 9. We have hitherto received nothing from the Prussian side, relating to the affair of Breslau: But, by the Austrian accounts it appears, that the prince of Bevern was not taken till two days

days after the battle, as he was reconnoitring the position of the Austrian army, and consequently not till after all the dispositions for the retreat had been made. The affair has been a very bloody one, as is plain by a multitude of accounts from themselves.

The single regiment of young Wolfenbüttele, in the Austrian service, has the lieutenant-colonel and eight captains wounded; which is a proof how well the Prussian troops did their duty, tho' they were overpowered at last. The appearance of the Prussians in Bohemia, at the very instant of this defeat, makes a very odd contrast. It is certain, that the inhabitants have abandoned the whole country between Saxony and Prague, and have spread the alarm to the capital itself. The Prussians on the side of Halberstadt are in motion, and have surprized some of the French parties, which were sent out that way to observe them. The elector of Mentz, it is said, is quite out of danger, and very much discontented at the demand made to him, to grant winter quarters in his electorate to part of prince Soubise's army: He has protested strongly against it.

*The best Account we have had of the Victory gained by the King of Prussia, over the Austrians, on the 5th of November last, (a Day fatal to Popery) is in the following Letter from a Gentleman at Magdeburg to his Friend at London.*

S I R, Magdeburg, Dec. 11, 1757.

**T**HIS time victory is ours in good earnest, and a very great victory too, my dear Friend. I have just now been singing *Te Deum* for it, to the roar of a triple discharge of an hundred cannon. Lieutenant Pulitz, who, preceded by 48 positions, was dispatched to bring the news to our august queen, arrived last Thursday night: But unfortunately the Dutch mail had set out the evening before, so that I am afraid the first intelligence of this important event will not come from me. To make you amends, however, the letters we receive on the back of one another, ever since the glorious fifth of this month, have put it in my power, not only to inform you more certainly of the event in general, but to add likewise, that the advantage we have gained is of much greater consequence, than even our own Gazette reported it to be, from the relation of the courier who was dispatched at eight at night from the field of battle. The particulars I have been made acquainted with are the following.

The king having advanced as far as December, 1757,

Barthwitz, at the head of his small body, not exceeding 15,000 men, with his usual rapidity, notwithstanding all that had happened at Schweidnitz and at Breslau, there joined 14,000 men of that corps which the prince of Bevern had commanded: And, tho' the Austrians were greatly superior to him in number, marched to attack them in their entrenchments before Breslau.

The fourth of this month he seized upon their qvens at Neumark, and on a considerable magazine guarded by two regiments of Croats, who retired to a rising ground. The king ordered his Hussars to surround them, and sent a trumpet to summon them to surrender themselves prisoners of war. Upon their refusal, the Hussars of Zithen fell upon them, sabre in hand; and some hundreds of them having been cut in pieces, the rest threw down their arms, begging for quarter on their knees. After this leisure, and after having distributed to the army the bread prepared for our enemies, we began again next morning to march towards Lissa.

General Zithen, who led the vanguard of light horse, about seven in the morning, fell in with a body of Austrian Hussars, and three regiments of Saxon dragoons, which were the very best cavalry remaining to the enemy after the battle of the 22d. They had been detached by the Austrians in order to retard the king's march, and to conceal their own, till they should have raised and arranged the whole of their thundering batteries. For as they probably held the small number of Prussians in contempt, their intention was to have met the king, and to have saved him two German miles to come at them. The Austrian cavalry having been vigorously repulsed to a considerable distance, general Zithen perceived that their whole army was forming. He immediately acquainted the king with what he had discovered: And our great monarch, after having observed the disposition of the enemy, made his own with that quickness and true judgment which he has found always successful; and which would have been so at Collin, had his disposition been executed in all its parts.

The action began by attacking a battery of 40 pieces of large cannon, that covered the right wing of the enemy. The two battalions of guards, and the regiments of the Marckgrave Charles and of Itzenplitz, marched up to it with their bayonets screwed. In this attack happened the greatest loss that we on our side sustained, tho' the battery was carried as

soon almost as our people could get up to it : And the enemy's cannon, now turned against themselves, played furiously upon them with their own powder. Thenceforth the two wings, and the center of our troops, continued to drive the enemy before them, advancing all the time with that slow and regular pace which you know is their manner, without stopping, without giving ground a single instant. The enemy gave way on all sides, and, after having, by a quick retreat, got at some distance, recovered themselves three times, animated by their officers and by the superiority of their numbers. Every time they made a stand, we attacked them afresh on our side, and every time with the same success. Towards night, the enemy, as they retreated, fell into disorder. Their two wings fled in confusion, one of them, closely pressed upon by the king, ran towards Breslau ; the other, pursued by the greatest part of our light cavalry, took their flight towards Canth and Schweidnitz. Three regiments of foot were made prisoners of war during the engagement. The Wirtembergers were either cut to pieces, or forced to surrender. At the departure of the courier we had 6000 prisoners, and during the whole of the sixth instant our Hussars and dragoons were continually bringing in more from all sides. The number of cannon taken on the fifth, and in Zithen's pursuit on the sixth, amounted to above sixty : And we now actually reckon 106 taken, not to mention the other trophies of war, baggage, &c. Our killed and wounded do not amount to 2000 ; not one of our princes, nor any general, except Crockow and Lattorf, who are wounded. These two had been promoted to that rank the first of this month. The broken remains of the Austrians, who took towards Breslau, have entrenched themselves under the cannon of that city, before the Schweidnitz gate. The king followed them, and, perhaps, at the very moment I now write, is in Breslau ; at least we flatter ourselves that he will be master of it the 13th. God continue to preserve him ! and to bless his undertakings, which have no other aim than that of a settled peace ! Future times, you must acknowledge, will read with astonishment, that the same man, who, on the 5th of November, triumphed over France and the empire at Roshach, was on the 5th of December at Lissa, where he defeated likewise the whole force of Austria.

Our affairs are in the same favourable situation in Pomerania. Our army pursues that of Sweden, which is retreated to Damia, and thereby puts all Swedish Pomerania into our hands as far as Stralsund. Field-marshal Keith is in Bohemia, laying Prague, and the convents, under contribution, and setting our prisoners at liberty, which strengthens every day more and more the body under his command. We have yet Halberstadt free ; and prince Ferdinand makes long marches in following the enemy.

Yours, &c.

*Copy of a Letter from Mons. de Richelieu to his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, Commander in Chief of the Hanoverian Army.*

SIR,

A "ALTHO' for some days past I have perceived the Hanoverian troops in motion, in order to form themselves into a body, I could not imagine the object of these movements was to break the convention of neutrality, signed the 8th and 10th of September between his royal highness the duke of Cumberland and me. The good faith which I naturally supposed on the part of the king of England, elector of Hanover, and of his son, who signed the said convention, blinded me so far as to make me believe, that the assembling of these troops had no other design than to go into the winter quarters that had been assigned them. The repeated advices which came to me from every quarter of the bad intentions of the Hanoverians, at length opened my eyes, and at present one may see very clearly, that there is a plan formed to break the articles of a convention, which ought to be sacred and inviolable.

The king, my master, having been informed of these dangerous movements, and of the infidelity of the Hanoverians, is still willing to give fresh proofs of his moderation, and of his desire to spare the effusion of human blood. It is with this view that I have the honour to declare to your serene highness, in the name of his most Christian majesty, that I persist in my resolution of fulfilling exactly all the points of the convention, provided the Hanoverian army on its part does the same ; but I cannot conceal from your serene highness, that if, contrary to all expectations, it should take any equivocal step, and still more, if it should commit any act of hostility, I shall then push matters to the last extremity, looking on myself as authorized so to do by the laws of war ; I shall set fire to all the palaces, royal houses, and gardens ; I shall sack all the towns and villages, without sparing the smallest cabin ; in short, this country shall feel all the horrors of war. I advise your serene highness to reflect on all this, and not to lay me under the necessity of taking steps so contrary to the natural humanity of the French nation, and also to my personal character.

RICHÉLIEU.

P. S. Mons. Le Comte de Lynar, ambassador of the king of Denmark, who was mediator for the convention, has been so kind as to take upon him to say every thing in his power to your serene highness, in order to prevent the fatal consequences with which this country is threatened."

The substance of prince Ferdinand's laconick answer was, " That his serene highness would come at the head of his army, and give him his answer in person."

'Tis true, my Celia, thou art fair As snow yet hov'ring,  
in the air, That in the kil-ly we may find, An emblem of thy  
spot—less mind. The  
stars of yon—der firmament, The lustre of thine  
eyes present, The lustre of thine eyes present.

2.  
You blooming peach portrays thy lip,  
Where Cupid takes delight to lip;  
And if the blushing rose we seek,  
We find it pickur'd in thy cheek:  
Thy hair, with ringlets, void of arre,  
Are toils where Cupid catches hearts.

3.  
But as the lilly and the rose,  
The peach that in the garden glows,

Unpluck'd must fall by quick decay,  
So shall thy youth, a fleeting May:  
Snows melt, and stars that gild the skies,  
Like beauty set, no more to rise.

4.  
Then, while thou hast it in thy pow'r,  
My Celia, seize the present hour;  
Take, take me, blushing to thy arms,  
On constant love bestow thy charms;  
Else the sad times may come, when thou,  
Shalt beg in vain, as I do now.

#### EPIGRAM.

SAYS Chloe to Damon, 'tis strange that  
you men,  
Make use of such palpable lying.  
In saying we're goddesses, angels divine,  
And that for our smiles you are dying.  
Consider, my Damon, how great is the crime,  
And the punishment threaten'd to liars;

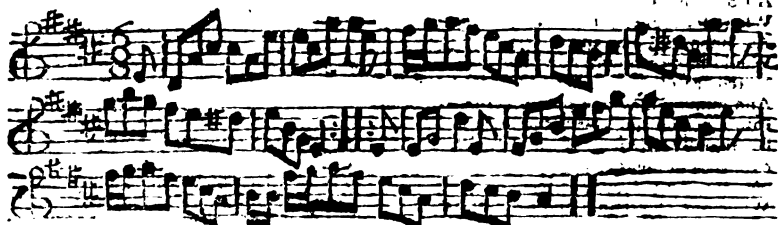
Then prithee contrive some more innocent  
way,

To discover your amorous fires.  
Young Damon replies, my dear Chloe, reflect,  
Don't it argue my love more sincere?  
Since fondness for you makes me risque  
being damn'd,  
Just only to tickle your ear.

4 H 2

## A COUNTRY DANCE.

TRIP to the CAMPS.



First couple cast off right hands across, third couple cast up and left hands across, over and turn, and right and left.

## Poetical ESSAYS in DECEMBER, 1757.

The gentle ADMONITION, addressed to Miss M——x.

IN a tumult of pleasure, when pass'd the long day,  
In pursuit of a trifle, in dress, or at play;  
Say, what have you gain'd, at the time you lie down, [own?  
But a body fatigu'd, and a mind scarce your  
The curtains close drawn till unveil'd your bright eyes,  
To the joys of the morning unwilling to rise,  
Till your loss is adjust'd, computed your stock.  
And Poll calls aloud, hallo Bess nine o'clock!  
Awake to reflection, tho' languid and pale,  
O'er the impulse of passion let reason prevail,  
Thro' the gloom dart its rays, and dispel all your care [your air.  
Light your face up in smiles, and enliven  
To wisdom attentive, her precepts obey,  
To the summit of bliss, she will point out the way, [pain,  
Give a zest to your pleasure, and soften your  
And attune your gay bosom to transport again.  
I. M.

JUPITER and the HERDSMAN. A FABLE.  
By Mr. H——TT.

“WHAT's good, altho' unfought for, grant us still; [that's ill !”  
And, oh! withhold, tho' sought for, all  
Thus far an ancient Sage.—We make him speak [Greek.  
Plain English; but that ancient sage spoke  
A Herdsman, lost a Calf; and thus, for aid  
To heaven, th' avenger of the wrong'd, he pray'd:  
Great Jove, some villain, has decreas'd my store;  
Do thou unto thy servant's pray'r incline;  
Let me but see the thief—I ask no more;  
A Kid, the best I have, shall strait be thine!  
Jove heard. Forth rush'd a lion from the wood,  
Aghast the peasant stop'd.  
Thou' st shewn the thief, he cry'd; 'twas he,  
'tis plain;  
Ill pay the vow I offer'd to the full;  
But if thou'lt set me quit of him again,  
I'll make that kid I promis'd thee, a bull\*.

\* Selon le tems et la rencontre

On veut également et le pour et le contre.

Part of the second Book of VIRGIL'S ÆNEIS, translated.

WHEN all had held their tongues to listen,  
His highness spat and spoke a' this;—  
It grieves me much, most mighty Dido,  
I cannot make thee do as I do;  
Sit still and drink; why, who the devil,  
E'er lik'd to recollect past evil?  
Lord knows my heart, I hate to think on't;  
(Then seiz'd the mug and took a drink on't.)  
Let who will take, what's left of Troy:  
I've had enough on't—ha! old boy!  
(Slap came he then o'th' back of one  
Sat next him, *Tyrian or Dardanian*;)—  
Tho', for the matter o' that, says he,  
Don't you be unknit now, dy'e fee?  
But if you, pox, must have it, say:  
“The Queen commands and we obey.”  
When now the *Greeks* for nines good year,  
As by my journal will appear,  
Had still kept batt'ling day by day,  
*Ulysses*, tired of the lay,  
Scratch'd pate for some damn'd scheme or  
other,  
To put us *Trojans* in a pother:  
So trotting off to the next fair  
He boys him a strange wooden mare;  
And rams into her rump a hundred,  
Stout, sturdy *Greeks* as ever plunder'd.  
This done the rascal made a shew,  
As if they all were bent to go.  
The mare, by way of vow to bind him,  
To come again, he'd leave behind him.  
But I'll be hanged, thought I, tho', when he  
does— [Tenedos:  
Well! ne'er mind that—Near *Troy* lies  
Once a tight place.—Now all's uneven,  
And ev'ry thing's at six and seven.  
There, would you think it? ev'ry one of 'em,  
Lay snug—perdue—ay, each *Man* *John* of 'em  
We—  
Not dreaming of this plot to rout us,  
Stept out of town to look about us,  
Here, quoth a cobbler, liv'd *Atrides*:  
True, quoth a barber, there *Tydid*:  
And there—just there—where that dog pisses,  
Full stoutly did I thump *Ulysses*;  
For which the noble *Priam* dubb'd me;—  
Tho' here indeed, I think, they drubb'd me;  
But what of that? now all's made easy;  
And I'm alive.—And so, an't please ye;  
Squinting

Squinting about what should we say,  
But this same tit that stood hard by.  
All of a hurry one *Thymates*,  
Who, if a rogue, a rogue as great is  
As *Sinon*, ay,—or any of 'em—  
Would ha'e to town, now many of 'em  
Voted 'gainst having her to town  
And humbly mov'd to plump her down  
Into a neighb'ring river, him who is  
By us old *Troy-towns-folk* call'd *Simpis*.  
*Bore-ber* cries one: *burn her*, cries t'other,  
*Ay, burn her*; I say, *burn her*, *Brother*!  
While one chose this, and t'other that;  
And none knew what they would be at;  
A queer old parson, nam'd *Lacoon*,  
(So wise, that he would make a mock o' one  
That could not shew you trick for trick,  
And play the devil with old nick)  
Comes scamp'ring out of chapel to us;  
Quoth he; what! will ye quite undo us?  
Bring it to town!—a pretty farce!  
You think they're gone, you kiss my —  
And you, my noble master *Priam*,  
Why, you're a greater ass than I am.  
A fine beast an't it, could it whinny?  
Look this gift horse i'th' mouth, you ninny.  
Such presents may breed animosity,—  
I like not *Grecian* generosity.  
Old *Longbeard* said no more: But sent  
A spear into her ribs; which went  
With tolerable strength, and struck,  
Some bruiser, as 'tis thought thro' luck.

THE UNINTELLIGIBLE.

TWELFEMONETHS, I've worn your chain;  
Prithes defend thus low,  
And tell me; love you me again?  
“Love you? why no—yes—no.”  
So giddy *Poll*, I hate to see you;  
Answer, thou fickle fair?  
Am I in or out of favour wi' you?  
“Why—no—yes,—yes,—you are.”

THE ELEVATION.

HOW ambitious is my soul,  
Now high she now aspires!  
There's nothing can on earth controul,  
—Or limit her desires!  
Upon the wings of thought she flies  
Above the reach of sight,  
And finds a way thro' pathless skies  
To everlasting light!  
From whence, with blameless scorn, she views  
The follies of mankind;  
And smiles to see how they pursue  
Joys fleeting as the wind.  
Yonder's the little ball of Earth,  
It lessens as I rise;  
That stage of transitory mirth,  
Of lasting miseries.  
My scorn does into pity turn,  
And I lament the fate,  
Of souls that must in bodies mourn  
For faults which they create.  
Souls without spot, till flesh they wear,  
Which their pure substance stains:  
While they th' uneasy burthen bear,  
They're never free from pains.  
From the *Hermutage*, Aug. 1757.

PROLOGUE to the CONSCIOUS LOVERS,  
performed at the Theatre-Royal in Covent-  
Garden, for the Benefit of the Lying-in  
Hospital, in Aldersgate Street.

By Mrs. LOCKMAN, Secretary to the SOCIETY  
of the FREE BRITISH FISHERY.

Spoken by Mr. SMITH.

NOT sweeter joy the wand'ring Indian  
feels,  
When his far dazzling glory fol reveals;  
Than warm's my heart at this auspicious sight,  
The splendid audience of this cheerful night:  
Met on the happiest plan, the best design:—  
So excellent! 'tis surely near divine.

Your view—to sooth the pangs of Female  
woe,  
(Perhaps the fiercest mortals undergo)  
To aid weak woman, in the point of time,  
When bare relief is charity sublime;  
When poverty and pain dart horrors round,  
And both conspire the tortur'd breast to  
wound. [mind,  
Hence it must charm each tender gen'rous  
To see such mis'ry an asylum find;  
Where heaven-born comfort spreads her fos-  
tering wings, [sings,  
And round their couch a soothing requiem  
'Tis thus your pious works claim ev'ry  
praise;  
But things, collateral, its merit raise:  
Whilst the glad mothers boast your fondest  
care,

Their helpless infants this indulgence share,  
Some think that plants, from such Plebeian  
root, [fruit;  
Are but meer worthless weeds, and yield no  
Mistake!—they oft as Tuscan pillars stand  
To states;—but, most, to a commercial land.  
Were there no indigence, the useful arts,  
Must sadly languish thro' their various pains.  
Thin were the labours of the widow'd field,  
Whence Ceres, rarely, could her treasures  
yield.

Pale industry, tears gushing from her eye,  
Wou'd o'er her ruin'd manufactures sigh;  
And our wing'd castles, long the nation's  
pride  
No more, on ev'ry coast triumphant ride.  
But to the honour of the present age,  
Acts of beneficence its thoughts engage:  
Hence may the arts re-flourish, commerce  
smile;  
And both shed plenty o'er this blissful isle.

EPILOGUE, by the same AUTHOR.

Intended for Mrs. HAMILTON.

YE fair who gild this gay, theatrick round,  
Where gentle hearts in flow'ry chains  
are bound;  
Where, in fond ambush, smiling Cupids lie,  
And aim at conquest, from a sparkling eye:  
From shining ringlets; from a dimpled cheek:  
From rosy lips thro' which the graces speak:—  
O with what pleasure will you hence retire!  
This well-judg'd charity how much admiring!  
What wild ideas crowd the female brain!  
(Says lordly man, in his romantick strains!)

Who



Who adds:—Diversions, equipage and dress,  
Are the chief objects that can woman bless.  
Disclaim'd the powers of thy descended art:  
Slighted the culture of th' immortal part.—  
That folly, gewgaws, all our thoughts employ;

The sweetest fair one a meer china toy.  
Thus he runs on.—But, henceforth, be it known,

We'll nicely weigh man's merits:—and our Show that the scale, (if chance it turn for either)

Will be directed by a single feather.

But 'twixt the sexes, wherefore keep a pother,  
Since nature form'd them to delight each other  
Mean't they should mix their hearts, when joining hands,

Love only weaving the connubial bands.  
Not like these days, when int'rest forms the tie,

And all terrestrial charms in money lie;  
'Tho', here and there, we see a Bevil rise,  
Whose mental eye will real beauties prize:  
Will on some Indiana, fix his choice,  
Whose virtues are the theme of ev'ry voice:  
These all her riches:—Yet a nobler store,  
Than both the Indies from their bosoms pour.

When such unite, Elizium opens wide,  
And all their hours in blissful progress glide.  
May each youth here, breathe the Bevil's generous flame,  
Each virgin merit Indiana's fame!

#### *The PORTRAIT of a MODERN BEAU.*

**W**OULD you a modern beau commence,  
Shake off that toe to pleasure, sense;  
Be trifling, talkative, and vain,  
Of ev'ry absent friend complain;  
Their worth condemn, their faults deride,  
With all the insolence of pride.  
Scorn real unaffected worth  
That claims no ancestry by birth:  
Despise the virtuous, good and brave,  
To ev'ry passion be a slave.  
Let not sincerity melt,  
Or discompose your tranquil breast;  
Barter discretion, wit, and ease,  
As idle things, that seldom please  
The young and gay, who laugh and wink  
At senseless drones that read and think,  
Who all the fleeting hours count o'er,  
And with the four and twenty more;  
Furnish'd with volumes in their head,  
Above all fire, below all lead.  
Be it your passion, joy, and fame,  
To play at ev'ry modest game,  
Fondly to flatter and caress;  
A critic styl'd in point of dress;  
Harangue on fashion, point and lace,  
On this one's errors, t'other's face:  
Talk much of Italy and France,  
Of a new song, or country dance;  
Be vers'd in politics, and news,  
All statesmen, ministers, abuse;  
Set publick places in a blaze:  
Loudly exclaim 'gainst Shakespear's plays;

Despise such low insipid strains,  
Fitted for philosophick brains;  
But modern tragedies extol,  
As kindling rapture in the soul.  
Affect to know each reigning belle  
That throngs the Playhouse or the Mall;  
Declare you're intimate with all  
You once have met with at a ball;  
At ev'ry female boldly stare,  
And crowd the circles of the fair.  
Tho' swearing you detest a fool,  
Be vers'd in folly's ample school:  
Learn all her various schemes, her arts,  
To shew your merit, wit, and parts.  
These rules observ'd, each coxcomb self  
May view an emblem of himself. (See p. 594.)

#### *To the KING of PRUSSIA, on his late Success.*

**O**! Thou undaunted prince! whom millions own,  
August on wisdom's, as on Prussia's throne;  
Of France and Austria's sons the gen'ral dread;  
In winter campaigns nur'd, in battles bred:  
Whose just revenge the combin'd league  
disarms; [arms!  
The world's great chief, in council and in  
Rais'd to defend thy darling country's cause,  
Direct her senate, and protect her laws.  
Pleas'd we behold thy valiant sons advance  
To check the tow'ring insolence of France:  
Whose hostile troops in mad confusion draw,  
To keep the hero of the world in awe:  
Thro' guiltless nations force their lawless way  
Condemn'd to crown the triumphs of the day;  
The day for which Parnassian laurels grew,  
"And Greece beheld her olives bloom for you."

[Red,  
Aw'd by thy presence, trembling legions  
And combin'd factions hung their drooping  
head;  
Wing'd with thy glory, thun'dring cannons  
And the sword jocund plung'd in reeking gore.  
Serene in battle, prudent, valiant, wise,  
Here all thy glories, all thy virtues rise;  
Thy steady temper, not by numbers aw'd,  
Detests intrigues, rebellion, guilt and fraud.  
O'er Leipzig's walls, truth, justice forc'd thy way,

To save thy country from the savage prey:  
True fortitude, unknown to half mankind,  
Rous'd up the gen'rous ardour of thy mind.  
The hero soon in great exploits presides,  
Which justice warrants, and which wisdom  
guides;

Prompt to attack, to rescue, and defend,  
He proves his country's guardian, father,  
friend: [blow,  
Grasps the keen dagger, bravely strikes the  
Fraught with due vengeance on his guilty foe.  
To grace his triumphs, Dresden met her fate;  
In vain she wish'd her scheme of longer date,  
In vain she wish'd she had not liv'd to see  
Her honour sunk in vile obscurity.

Victorious wreaths the sister arts have  
twin'd,

And wait to crown thy constancy of mind:  
Fair truth already in the rolls of fame,  
Has under Cato, Scipio, mark'd thy name;  
Approves

Approves thy enterprize, applauds thy birth,  
Proclaims thy reign the noblest reign on  
earth;  
See here! she cries, the man in sufferings  
Who bravely struggles in the storms of fate!  
Born to oppose the pope's malignant clan,  
He'll do whatever prince or hero can;  
Retrieve that martial fame by Britons lost,  
And prove that faith which graceless Chris-  
tians boast!  
O! make his cause ye powers above! your  
Let guilt shrink back, and innocence appear.  
(See p. 93.)

Oxfordshire, Dec. 2, 1757.

*The third PSALM paraphrased.*

*Alluding to his PRUSSIAN MAJESTY.*

**L**OOK down, O God! regard my cry!  
On thee my hope depends:  
I'm close beset, without ally;  
Be thou my shield and friend.  
Confed'rate kings and princes league,  
On ev'ry side attack,  
To perpetrate the black intrigue;  
But thou can'st drive 'em back.  
Long did I bear their wink and nod;  
In close cabals they cry'd,  
"There is no help for him in God;  
His kingdom we'll divide."  
Amid their armies dreadful glare,  
Thou gav'st me inward might,  
Teaching my arms the art of war,  
My fingers how to fight.  
Tho' vet'ran troops my camp invest,  
Expert in war's alarms,  
Calmly I lay me down to rest  
In thy protecting arms.  
Nor will I fear their empty boasts,  
Tho' thousands thousands join;  
Since thou art stil'd the God of Hosts!  
And victory is thine.  
Arise, O God! and plead my cause,  
O! save me by thy pow'r;  
If e'er I reverence thy laws,  
Guide this important hour.  
'Tis done!—they shudder with dismay;  
My troops maintain their ground:  
Lo! their unbattled lines give way,  
And we are victors crown'd!  
Success, ye kings, is not your gift;  
To heav'n it does belong:  
The race not always to the swift,  
Nor battle to the strong.  
Oxfordshire, Dec. 2, 1757.

*The REASONABLE REQUEST.*

*A SONG, inscribed to Miss R—GG.*

**T**IS done, as lightning quick it came,  
I feel the fatal dart  
Glide quick thro' all my vital frame,  
And rankle in my heart.  
Impoison'd with a fond desire,  
The fatal dart I feel,  
More hot than Jove's ætherial fire,  
More sharp than pointed steel.

It came, and thro' my purple veins,  
The raging passion spread;  
And grating bondage now remains  
In pleasing freedom's stead.  
Yet, what a happy change it were,  
What transport should I find,  
For freedom fled, wou'd you, my fair,  
Prove only not unkind:  
But if I still am doom'd to have  
My fondest wishes cross'd,  
O! think, how much your weeping slave  
By such a change hath lost.  
O! think, and from that beauteous breast,  
Each cruelty remove,  
And let me be with friend/bip blest,  
Tho' you deny me love.

Kendal, 1757.

STEPHEN.

*An ELEGY.*

**S**HOULD Jove descend in floods of liquid  
ore,  
And golden torrents stream from ev'ry part,  
That craving bosom still would heave for  
more,  
Not all the gods cou'd satisfy thy heart.  
But may thy folly, which can thus disdain  
My honest love, the mighty wrong repay,  
May midnight fire involge thy sordid gain,  
And on the shining heaps of rapine prey.  
May all the youths, like me, by love de-  
ceiv'd,  
Not quench the ruin, but applaud the doom,  
And when thou dy'st, may not the heart  
be griev'd,  
May not one tear bedew thy lonely tomb.  
But the deserving, tender, gen'rous maid,  
Whose only care is her poor lover's mind,  
Tho' ruthless age may bid her beauty fade,  
In ev'ry friend to love, a friend shall find.  
And when the lamp of life will burn no  
more,  
When dead, she seems as in a gentle sleep,  
The pitying neighbour shall her loss deplore,  
And round the bier assembled lovers weep.  
With flow'ry garlands, each revolving year,  
Shall strow the grave, where truth and soft-  
ness rest;  
Then home returning drop the pious tear,  
And bid the turf lie easy on her breast.

*To POSTERITY, on the ever memorable EXPE-  
DITION in the Year 1757.*

**A**THWART the waves, in martial pride,  
Full gallantly we lay:  
A nobler fight you'll never see,  
Upon a summer's day;  
With songs, with revelry and mirth,  
We made our station gay;  
And so we liv'd the sons of peace;  
And so we came away!

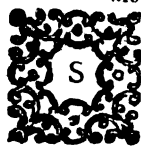
EPIGRAM.

**A** Yorkshire man—and officer still!  
Ere this you might have been,  
Had you employ'd your native skill,  
Landlord, and kept the inn.  
Ah! Sir, quoth John, here twill ne'er do:  
For damn it! meyster's Yorkshire too.

THE

# Monthly Chronologer.

MONDAY, NOV. 28.



T. James's. This day major Grant, aid de camp to his Prussian majesty, arrived from the Prussian army in Saxony, with letters to the king, which he had the honour to deliver to his majesty in a private audience.

WEDNESDAY, 30.

The following noblemen and gentlemen were elected to be of the council of the Royal Society, for the year ensuing. Old council. George earl of Macclesfield, president. Thomas Birch, D. D. James Bradley, D. D. James Burrow, Esq; lord Charles Cavendish, Peter Davall, Esq; Hugh earl of Marchmont, Matthew Raper, Esq; John Ward, LL. D. James West, Esq; Hugh lord Wiltoughby of Parham.—New council. Mr. George Bell, William Brakenridge, D. D. Charles Chauncy, M. D. Mr. John Ellicott, Mr. Philip Miller, Philip lord visc. Royston, Noah Thomas, M. D. Philip Carteret Webb, Taylor White, Daniel Wray, Esqrs.

THURSDAY, DEC. 1.

His majesty went, with the usual state to the house of peers, and opened the session with a most gracious speech from the throne, which see p. 592.

As adhering to the king's enemies, by giving to them aid or comfort, either within this realm, or elsewhere, is high-treason; and the concealment thereof is misprision of treason; and the lords of the Treasury having received information, that a loan of money for that purpose was negotiating in this kingdom; their lordships promise a reward of two hundred pounds to any person, residing within this realm, who shall be convicted of lending or advancing, directly or indirectly, or of causing or procuring to be so lent or advanced, or of subscribing for, or contributing to, or of soliciting or contracting for or remitting, either by coin or bullion, or by bill or bills of Exchange, or by any other means whatsoever, any sum or sums of money, to or for the use or purpose aforesaid. The said reward to be paid immediately on the conviction of every such offender, by the solicitor of the Treasury, without deduction.

## ADMIRALTY-OFFICE.

*Extract of a Letter from Capt. Elliot, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Hussar, of 28 Guns, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Plymouth Sound, Nov. 28, 1757.*

"Upon the 19th I joined company with his majesty's ship Unicorn, of 28 guns, and on the 21st we chased two French ships of war. About ten at night, being the headmost ship, I passed the sternmost of the

enemy (which the Unicorn has taken) but I lost sight of the ship I followed about midnight.

Upon the 23d, in company with his majesty's ship the Dolphin, of 24 guns, we chased a large French ship, which I got along side of, about eight o'clock at night. We had not exchanged above two or three broadsides when the Dolphin came up. About ten, or a little after, the enemy lost all his masts, and sunk with his colours flying. I judged her to be a two deck ship with one tier of guns mounted. I could not possibly get a boat out to save one of his men, my lifts, braces, and tackles, being all shot away. The Dolphin sent her boat, but could find nobody. Having 21 men killed and wounded, our mast and standing rigging a good deal damaged, with the loss of the mizen top-mast, and part of the top, I judged it proper to return to port."

*Extract of a Letter from Capt. Moore, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Unicorn, to Mr. Cleveland, dated at Falmouth, Nov. 22, 1757.*

"In the latitude of 45. 23. on the 22d of this month, I chased a French frigate, came up with her, engaged her five hours, and, after dismasting her, took her. She failed the second of this month with the French fleet from Louisbourg, in number 22 ships. She is as fine a frigate as in the French service, mounts twenty-six thirteen pounders, and two nine pounders."

FRIDAY, 2.

The Right Hon. the house of lords waited on his majesty with an humble address of thanks for his majesty's most gracious speech from the throne. To which his majesty returned the following most gracious answer.

*My Lords,*

"Nothing could possibly give me greater satisfaction, than this very dutiful and affectionate address. I heartily thank you for it; and make no doubt, but the zeal and vigour which you so seasonably express, in this critical conjuncture, will have the best effects both at home and abroad."

The captain and three sailors, belonging to a Dover privateer, were committed to Newgate, for plundering a Dutch ship on the high seas.

[The lords of the Admiralty being acquainted, that divers evil minded persons, under colour of their commissions to the commanders of privateers, had committed acts of piracy and other outrages, on the high seas, towards neutral and other vessels, had before promised a reward of 100l. to the discoverer of any such delinquents.]

Was

Was brought to Mr. Harris's, the *White Swan*, in Blackfriars, 40 eel measuring five feet and a-half in length, and two feet three inches round, and weighed 46 lb. which was taken in Gravesend Reach. When opened, five mackerel were found in its stomach.

**SATURDAY, 3.**

The Hon. house of commons waited upon his majesty with their address, which, with his majesty's answer, see p. 599.

**TUESDAY, 6.**

Admiralty-office. Capt. Moore, commander of his majesty's ship the *Unicorn*, has transmitted to the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, the undermentioned account of persons that were saved, when his majesty's late ship the *Tilbury* was cast away; which account was given to him by Robert Groat, late master's mate on board her, who was a prisoner on board the *Hermione* French ship, lately taken by the *Unicorn*.—Officers saved. Lieut. Thane, lieutenant, Mr. Manwaring, Mr. Dugdale, lieutenant of grenadiers, Rob. Groat, William Membry, master's mates, nine midshipmen.—Officers lost. Capt. Barnesley, Mr. Dennis, captain of marines, Mr. Crockett, captain of grenadiers, Mr. Plunkitt, master, Mr. Jones, surgeon, Mr. Walker, purser, Mr. Smith, chaplain, Mr. Macintosh, gunner, Mr. Truscott, midshipman. (See p. 561.)

His majesty's ship *Chichester*, captain Willet, arrived at Portsmouth from Sir Edward Hawke's squadron, who brought in with her the *Bien Acquis*, a French man of war of 46 guns, from Louisbourg, which she took in the bay.

**THURSDAY, 8.**

Adm. Holbourne, in his majesty's ship *Newark*, arrived at St. Helen's, from Halifax. He left Lord Colvil with seven sail in those seas.

**FRIDAY, 9.**

The bill for preventing the exportation of corn, and the distilling grain for twelve months, &c. was passed in the house of peers by a commission, directed to the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord keeper, and lord privy seal.

**SATURDAY, 10.**

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when William Green, and Jeremiah Bailey, for highway robberies; Richard Benham, for sheepstealing; and Joseph Wood, alias Collings, for high treason, in clipping the current coin of this kingdom, received sentences of death; two to be transported for 14 years, 16 for seven years, three to be branded, and two whipped. It appeared on the trial of Wood, alias Collings, that he, and the persons concerned with him, had negotiated 40,000*l.* in less than two years and a half, from which they must have collected a great sum; and in one of his letters, produced in court, he complained, that the

December, 1757.

person concerned had not gained more than 27*l.* for some time, when before that he had got 2*l.* in a very day.

**WEDNESDAY, 14.**

The court martial, for the trial of general Mordaunt, was opened.

**THURSDAY, 15.**

Sir Edward Hawke, and adm. Boscawen, arrived, with their fleet from the Bay, at Portsmouth, having taken no prize in their cruise.

**FRIDAY, 16.**

Nine barns and out-houses, with a large quantity of corn and timber, were consumed by fire, at Barnwell, in Cambridgeshire.

Friday, February 17, is appointed, by proclamation, to be observed, as a day of fasting and humiliation, in England and Wales: Thursday, February 16, in Scotland; and, Friday 17, in Ireland.

Lift for the Free British Fishery for the year 1758. His royal highness the prince of Wales, governor. Slingby Bethell, Esq; president. William Northey, Esq; vice-president. New council. Solomon Ashley, Esq; Sir Walter Blacket, Bart. William Beckford, George Bowes, Robert Boutle, John Bennett, Esqrs. Rt. Hon. lord George Cavendish, Sir James Creed, Knt. Thomas Collett, \* Velters Cornwall, \* Andrew Drummond, John Edwards, Esqrs. \* Right Hon. visc. Folkstone, \* Thomas Foster, Edward Godfrey, Thomas Gordon, Esqrs. Hon. lieutenant gen. Handasyd, John Jolliffe, \* William Janssen, Esqrs. \* Sir Benjamin Rawling, Knt. Rt. Hon. earl of Shaftsbury, \* Peter Simond, William Sloane, William Sotheby, Hon. George Townshend, John Tucker, Hon. John Vaughan, John Underwood, \* Francis Vernon, William Watson, Esqrs. Those marked with \* were not in the last council.

**FRIDAY, 23.**

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the land-tax, malt, and Italian thrown silk bills, and one other: After which the house of peers adjourned to Jan. 17, and the house of commons to Jan. 16.

**TUESDAY, 27.**

A house in the Butcher-Row, Temple-Bar, was consumed by fire.

Great damage has been done at sea and upon our coasts, by the stormy weather of this and the preceding month, many vessels having been wrecked and driven on shore, particularly one of the transports from Clyde to Cork, with Highland troops, which was lost, and every soul on board perished.

Capt. Gilchrist, of his majesty's ship Southampton, lately recommended an impressed man on board his ship, to the commissioners of the navy, on the following account, viz. that having his arm shattered by a musket-ball from the French, he went down, had it cut off near his shoulder, came upon deck, and performed his duty with the other. The

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commissioners, in reward of such great resolution, gave him 8l. for the loss of his arm, and a pension of 8l. per annum from the chest at Chatham.

The county of Kent having been of late exceedingly oppressed with soldiers, more particularly from Sept. 1755, to March, 1756, his majesty, out of his great love and affection to his people, has transmitted the sum of 3000l. to be divided amongst all the innholders, by Mr. Francis Austen, clerk of the peace for the said county, which accordingly has been done.

At Richmond, in Yorkshire, a mob committed many acts of violence, and disposed of the corn, &c. they found, at what prices they thought proper; but were, after some time, dispersed, and several taken into custody, and, some days afterwards, 12 of the ringleaders were also apprehended. The like disturbances have likewise happened in several other places this month. (See p. 562.)

A club of gentlemen in Liverpool, styled the Liverpool Bucks, have paid into the hands of Mess. Colebrook, for the Marine Society, 50 guineas.

There was lately caught, near Shrewsbury, in the river Severn, a salmon that exceeds in length any ever known to be taken in that river, and the heaviest but one ever remembered in that town, it weighing 37 pounds.

Some colliers lately, in sinking a new pit in a colliery on Gatehead Moor, near Newcastle, found the entire skeleton of a man of a gigantick size, in a bed of stiff clay, about seven feet from the surface; near the skeleton were found three small pieces of very ancient Saxon coin; the person, when living, must have been near eight feet high; the bones lay compact together, measuring seven feet eight inches, and must have lain there many hundred years.

In the parish of Beethom, six miles from Kendal, in Westmoreland, which is a very extensive one, only five persons have died in the space of 15 months, whose ages amounted to 482 years.

They write from Aberystwyth, in North-Wales, that very lately a large grampus drove out of the sea upon the beach, near 20 yards from the water, and there remained till the inhabitants secured and killed him, which was with great difficulty and danger. He measured upwards of 40 feet, and produced 20 hogheads of oil.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, Sept. 1. According to the last advices from Georgia, the town of Savannah is now regularly fortifying, and will have eight bastions. The French Privateers that cruized upon that coast had disappeared. On Sunday last the detachment of troops, destined for the protection of Georgia, departed hence, having embarked the preceding day. Exported from Charles-town, since November 1, 1756. Of the country produce. Barrels of rice 54 150, half barrels 3700, bags 579, butts 38, hogheads 5; pounds of indigo 757,616; hogheads of skins 281, bundles 103, tierce

1, barrels 2, loose 823; barrels of pitch 5067; of common tar 2120; of green tar 397; of turpentine 339; of pork 443; of beef 86; bushels of corn 7327; of peas 6335; skins of leather 4560; shingles 665,100; staves 91,747; feet of scantling, plank, and boards 236,403.

Virginia, Sept. 26. A number of the inhabitants were killed and carried off lately from Cedar and Stony Creeks; and some of the murders were committed within thirteen miles of lord Fairfax's house.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Nov. 30. **T**HOMAS Jarvis, of Buckingham, Esq; was married to Miss Sally Middleton, with a fortune of 10,000l.

Dec. 7. Mr. Clarke, a Jamaica merchant, to Miss Ruffel.

13. Sambrooke Freeman, Esq; member for Pontefract, to Miss. Winford.

15. John Playters, Esq; only son of Sir John Playters, Bart. to Miss Lewis.

Geo. Brookes, Esq; to Miss Maria Hart.

Rev. Mr. Wake, vicar of East-Knoyle, Wilts, to Miss Beckford.

16. Thomas Satery, Esq; to Miss Nancy Hyde.

18. Thomas Hutchinson, of Barbadoes, Esq; to Miss Cleveland, of Twickenham, with a fortune of 20,000l.

20. — Ridge, Esq; to Miss Sedley, of Fetter-Lane.

Robert Hughes, of the Island of Anglesey, Esq; to Miss Jones.

26. Capt. Tryon, of the first regiment of foot guards, to Miss Wake, with a fortune of 30,000l.

Abraham Jennings, of Ripley, in Yorkshire, Esq; to Miss Duncomb.

Nov. 24. The wife of Mr. Camfield, of Aston, was delivered of three sons.

20. Mrs. Gunning, of a son.

Dec. 4. Lady of the Hon. and Rev. Alexander Hume, Esq; of a son.

5. Lady Charlotte Murray, wife of the Hon. John Murray, and only child of the duke of Athol, of a son.

Lady Sheffield, of a son.

Lady of Charles Petley, Esq; of a son.

16. — of John Thomlinson, Esq; of a daughter.

— of Roger Wilbraham, of Darford, near Nantwich, in Cheshire, Esq; of a son and heir.

28. Mrs. Le May, of Hoxton, of two boys and a girl.

#### DEATHS.

Nov. 26. **H**ENRY Legh, of High Legh, in Cheshire, Esq; aged 73.

Lady Harriott Lumley, aunt to the earl of Scarborough,

Anne Gay, of Comb-hay, near Bath, aged 107.

27. John Kimbolton, of Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, Esq;

Mary Davis, in St. George's workhouse, aged 104.

28. John David, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Westminster.

William Morrison, Esq; brother to the countess of Glasgow and lady Strathnaver.

30. Right Hon. Edward lord Digby, of the kingdom of Ireland, member for Wells. Succeeded in honour and estate by his brother Henry, now lord Digby.

Dec. 1. John Oakes, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Kent, and five times mayor of Gravesend.

Dr. Charles Carleton, at Bedford house.

Dr. George Young, an eminent physician at Edinburgh.

3. Sir Philip Meadows, knight marshal, aged 95.

Sir Humphry Monoux, of Wooton, in Bedfordshire, Bart. Succeeded in title and estate by a cousin.

Rev. Mr. Fursman, vicar of Lamerton, and in the commission of the peace for Devonshire.

Mr. Herman, late an eminent merchant.

6. James Bryant, of Dulverton, in Somersetshire, Esq;

Nicholas Toke, of Godington, near Ashford, in Kent, Esq;

Maile Yates, of Maile, in Lancashire, Esq;

Nathan Micklethwait, of Beeston, in Norfolk, Esq;

7. George James Sutton, Esq;

William Leigh, of Adlestrop, in Gloucestershire, Esq;

Mr. Younghusband, a timber merchant.

8. Mr. Henry Bird, sen. an eminent ship-builder at Rotherhithe, by a fall from a stage, into the hold of a 70 gun ship.

John Atkins, of Plaistow, Esq; aged 73, formerly a surgeon in the navy, and with captain, afterwards Sir Chaloner, Ogle, at the taking of Roberts the pirate. His navy surgeon, and voyages to Africa and America, are well known.

11. Colley Cibber, Esq; poet laureat to his majesty, and an excellent comedian, aged 86.

Andrew Phillips, Esq; clerk of the cheque at Woolwich.

Rich. Roberts, Esq; town clerk of Bath.

12. Lady Withrington.

His grace Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, warden and chief justice in eyre, north of Trent. Succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son Edward, lord Seymour, now duke of Somerset.

13. Joseph Gulton, Esq; an eminent Portugal merchant.

14. Lady of the Hon. James Grenville, Esq;

15. Rev. Mr. Rawlings, an eminent dissenting minister.

Henry Scarn, of Winterborn, in Gloucestershire, Esq;

16. Nicholas Dennis, of Lyon's-Inn, Esq;

Robert Doughty, of Hanworth, in Norfolk, Esq;

John Basset, of Hainton-court, in Devonshire, Esq;

Pauncefoot Green, Esq;

Rev. Dr. Tho. Brooke, dean of Chester.

Mrs. Fletcher, of Coupar, in Fifeshire, aged 109.

18. Samuel Birch, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Lancashire.

20. Amos Prowse, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Somersetshire.

21. Henry Uthwart, Esq; late high-sheriff for Bucks.

24. Charles Bathnell, Esq; possessed of a large estate near Glasgow.

26. Mr. Timothy Wyde, wholesale haberdasher, in King street.

28. Her royal highness, princess Caroline-Elizabeth, third daughter of his majesty, aged 45, who had been in a bad state of health for many years.

John Chamberlain, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Suffolk.

In October, at a village near Chester, Hannah Obrian, born in 1647.

Charles Strachen, Esq; lieutenant governor of Guernsey, &c.

James Silvester, Esq; an eminent planter in Jamaica.

At Rome, cardinal James Millo, aged 62.

# ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Towers, was presented to the vicarage of Ditchbury, in Oxfordshire.

—Henry Hodges, B. A. to the vicarage of Oulton on the Moor, in Cumberland.—Mr.

Richard Stephens, to the chaplainship of Lincoln's-Inn.—Mr. Rush, to the rectory of Heydon, with Irmingham, in Norfolk.—

Mr. Barnes, to the rectory of Swanscombe, in Kent.—Mr. Baluey, to a prebend of Winchester.—Mr. Carrington, to the rectory of Stokytinbide, in Devonshire.—Mr.

Hughes, to the vicarage of St. Peter, in Worcester.—Mr. Henley, to a prebend of Bristol.—Mr. Baker, to the vicarage of Farleigh, in Shropshire.—Mr. Meards, to the vicarage of Pembridge, in Devonshire.—

Samuel Bethell, M. A. to the rectory of St. Nicholas, in Hereford.—William Harris, M. A. to the rectory of Mandersey, in Pembrokeshire.—James Carrington, M. A. to the rectory of Heleona Upton, in Devonshire, worth 200l. per ann.—Mr. Edward Robinson, to the rectory of Brent, in Nottinghamshire.—Mr. Fuller, to the vicarage of Pimpers-Basset, in Devonshire.—Mr.

Blacow, to the rectory of Hartley-Wepfall, in Hampshire.—Mr. William Martin, to the rectory of Beachley, in Kent.—Sam. Hays, B. A. to the rectory of Burstock, in Hampshire.—Edward Burkett, M. A. to the vicarage of Aldingham, in Cumberland.—Mr.

Robinson, to the rectory of Kirkby upon Baire, in Lincolnshire.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable the Rev. William Huddleston, M. A. to hold the vicarage of St. Cuthbert, in Wells, with the vicarage of South-Brent, in Somersetshire.—To enable Andrew Portail, M. A. to hold the vicarage of St. Helea, in Abington, with the chapels of Badley and Drayton, in Berkshire.—To enable Nath.

Smith, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Houghton, with the rectory of Bickering, in Lincolnshire.—To enable Geo. Jenkins, LL. B. to hold the vicarage of Wanley, in Buckinghamshire, with the rectory of Allerton under the Hill, in Berkshire.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

##### From the LONDON GAZETTE.

**W**hitcball, Dec. 3. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint Sir Robert Rich, Bart. the Right Hon. Richard lord visc. Molefworth, and the Right Hon. Sir John Ligonier, to be field marshals of all and singular his majesty's forces.

The Right Hon. Sir John Ligonier, to be colonel of his majesty's first regiment of foot guards.

———, Dec. 10. The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto the Right Hon. Sir John Ligonier, and his heirs male, of the dignity of a viscount, by the title of visc. Ligonier, of Besselskilleen in the said kingdom.

———, Dec. 20. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Right Hon. George Sackville, Esq; commonly called lord George Sackville, major-general of his majesty's forces, the office and place of lieutenant-general of his majesty's ordnance.

##### From the rest of the PAPERS.

Hon. George Monson appointed major of lieut. col. Draper's battalion going to the East-Indies.—William Rufface, Esq; major to the regiment commanded by lord George Bentinck.—West Hyde, Esq; lieutenant in the first regiment of foot guards.—J. Martin, Esq; ensign in ditto.—Mr. William Luard, solicitor in ditto.—Mr. David Stephenson, clerk of the works in the Tower.—William Whitehead, Esq; (see p. 111.) poet laureat to his majesty, in the room of Colley Cibber, Esq;—Lovel Stanhope, Esq; agent for Barbadoes.—George Cockburne, Esq; elected an elder brother of the Trinity-house, in the room of the late adm. Vernon.

##### Alterations in the List of Parliament.

**E**YE, Courthope Clayton, Esq; re-elected on being made avener and clerk marshal to his majesty.

Ipswich. Thomas Staunton, Esq; in the room of Edward Vernon, Esq; deceased.

Maidstone. John Finch, Esq; ——— earl of Aylesford.

Northumberland. George Delaval, Esq;

——— Sir William Middleton, deceased.

Richmond. Tho. Yorke, Esq; ———

John Yorke, Esq; deceased.

Southampton. Hans Stanley, Esq; re-elected on being made a lord of the Admiralty.

Wells. Hon. Capt. Digby, in the room of

lord Digby, deceased.

Woolby. George Venables Vernon, jun. Esq; ——— admiral Mollay, deceased.

In the deaths in our list, after John Waller, Esq; dele, master of St. Katherine's.

#### BANKRUPTS.

**D**AVID Smith, of Coventry, chapman.  
Michael Jaman, of Kingston upon Hull, mercer.  
William Archard, of Nettleton, in Wilt, mercer.  
Roger Parry, of Putney Common, innholder.  
John Tasker, of Ludlow, in Salop, maker.  
Robert Knowles, George Ridgate, and Peter Gerrard, of Liverpool, brewers.  
Charles Sjaant, of Uxbridge, innholder.  
Edward Kingston, of Adhy-de-la-Zoua, mercer and grocer.  
Abraham Bentley, of Kingston upon Hall, bookseller.  
Thomas Corleys, of Over-Tabley, in Cheshire, tanner.  
John Idce, of Wakefield, cornfactor.  
Thomas Judd, of Melton-Mowbray, mercer.  
Thomas Powell, of Chester, innkeeper.  
Robert Thornton, of St. Martin in the Fields, victualler.  
John Mason, of Bristol, broker.  
Abraham Norton, of Southwark, hatmaker.  
The Rev. James Farrer, vicar of Briggall, in Yorkshire, dealer and chapman.  
Edward Holmes, of St. Botolph, Bishopgate Without, colourman.  
William Vailley, of Leeds, dealer and chapman.  
Edward Heylin, of Cornhill, merchant.  
Thomas Liddall, of Axminster, grocer and mercer.  
Matthew Atkinson, of Bradford, in Yorkshire, mercer.  
Simon Levy, of St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, merchant.  
Thomas Shewell and Henry Maisterman, both of Shoe-lane, in the city of London, brewers and partners.  
William Manser, of Maidstone, grocer.  
Samuel Edgley, of Manchester, feltmaker.  
Samuel Sanger, of Melkham, clothier.  
John Duckworth, of Southwark, merchant.  
George Blamire, of Caldewgate, in Cumberland, shalloon-maker.  
Joshua Corcos and Abraham Malca, of St. Mary-Axe, merchants.  
William Lander, of St. Giles's in the Fields, woollendrapery and fableman.  
Christopher Browne, of Taplow, in Bucks, merchant.  
John Kariage, of Great Yarmouth, linen-draper.

#### COURSE of EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Saturday, December 24, 1757.

Amsterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 5
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburg	—	36 5
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 1/2 Weeks	—	30 3-16ths.
Bordeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadix	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8ths.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Lisbon	—	52 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	52 4d. 1-8th.
Dublin	—	7 3-4ths.

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1757.

**O**N the 11th ult. the Austrians made themselves masters of the ramparts of Schweidnitz by assault, but the garrison having, during the siege, taken care to make a very strong intrenchment in the market place, they retired thither and defended it till next day, when they obtained a capitulation upon condition of surrendering themselves prisoners of war. Soon after the reduction of this place, that part of the Austrian army which was employed in the

siege thereof, went and joined the body of their army before Breslau; and as the Austrians heard that the king of Prussia was advancing to the relief of that city, they resolved to attack the prince of Bevern in his intrenchments, which they did on the 22d ult. and at last carried them, but with the loss of a great number of men, as we may judge from the following account of this battle from Vienna, Nov. 23. "The glorious victory of the 22d inst. has been purchased at a considerable expence. The Prussian intrenchments were not forced till after a long and brave defence, the attack beginning in the morning, and lasting till six in the evening. The Prussians fought with incredible valour; their infantry stood the attack of their intrenchments without suffering themselves to be moved by the first charge, tho' full upon them; nor was it till the third attack of our grenadiers, that, assailed on both sides, they began to lose ground, and were obliged to retire from intrenchment to intrenchment, till they were dispossessed of all they occupied. At last they had no course left but to turn back to the left of the Oder, and part of them to throw themselves into Breslau."

After the Prussians had lost their intrenchments, they returned into the city, and would probably have defended it till their king had come to their relief; but, on the 24th, the prince of Bevern going out to reconnoitre the enemy, he fell in among a party of Croats, whom he took to be Prussian Hussars, and being by them made prisoner, his army retired northward that night, leaving only four battalions in Breslau, who next day surrendered the place by capitulation, and followed their countrymen to meet their sovereign.

The Prussian majesty, who, like Cæsar, thinks *nihil æstim dum aliquid agendum*, remained no longer at Robbach, where he had defeated the enemy on the 5th ult. than till the enemy's army was totally dispersed. As soon as he heard this, he marched with the greatest part of his army for Silesia; and, on the 24th, arrived at Naumburg on the Queiss (a little river which runs into the Bobber) having in his rout detached marshal Keith, with the rest of his army, to clear Saxony from all the Austrian parties, and then to make an irruption into Bohemia, which he did so effectually, as to raise large contributions in the circles of Saiz and Lecomeritz, and even to give an alarm to Prague itself.

On the other hand, the king having in his march been joined by all the troops he could collect to Saxony, and likewise by the army that had been at Breslau, under the prince of Bevern, he attacked the Austrian army on the 5th instant near Breslau, the surprising success of which we have already given the best account of; for all the account the Austrians have as yet been pleased to give us, is as follows.

"Vienna, Dec. 20. The battle happened the 5th instant, about one in the afternoon, between Nymern and Leitan; and as the enemy bore down most of their forces upon our left wing, it was immediately reinforced by the second line of our left, and the reserve; but great part of the left wing, consisting of foreign troops, having given way in the very beginning of the action, this unfortunately occasioned a confusion, in which other troops were in spite of themselves involved.

This accident, which was not in the least expected, threw some regiments of our troops into disorder: They were, however, rallied, and returned to the charge several times, with great bravery; but it was impossible to re-establish the affair, and the firing having lasted till night, our army retired behind Schweidnitz and the Lob."

Since this battle, all that has happened, so far as we have as yet heard, is, that his Prussian majesty summoned the town of Breslau the 7th instant, in which the Austrians have left general Sprzacher, with above twelve thousand men, who answered, That he was ready to give up the town, if the king would let him march out freely with his garrison: But, that the king of Prussia replied, That as the governor knew the terms granted at Schweidnitz by general Nadasti, he might draw up a capitulation in the same form, and send it to him, and he would agree to it.

Upon the approach of general Lehwald, and the troops from Prussia, the Swedish army, it seems, retired with such precipitation, that they had not time to draw off the little garrison they had at Wellin, which, consisting of 210 men, were obliged to surrender themselves prisoners of war, before the end of last month; and the Prussian Hussars have since entered Swedish Pomerania, where they have already raised contributions to the amount of 162,000 crowns. This retreat of the Swedish army is, by the French party in Sweden, called going into winter quarters, in order to disguise it to the people.

We had several intimations soon after the beginning of last month, that as the French had broke the convention agreed on with the duke of Cumberland, the army of observation was to reassemble and recommence hostilities; but no actual hostility was committed until about the 20th ult. when the Hanoverians seized upon some waggons of wood designed for the French garrison of Harbourg; soon after which prince Ferdinand of Brunswick arrived at Stade, and took upon him the command of the army of observation, which had, by that time, wholly assembled; and which has since had several skirmishes with the French, the most considerable of which were, one on the 4th inst. while the French were marching back to Zell, when a part of their rear, consisting of 2000 men, was attacked in the bailywick of Ebbsarf,



**Ebhorff**, half a league from Amelinkhausen, and entirely defeated by gen. Schuylenbourg, 11 of their officers, and 180 soldiers, being made prisoners, and about 130 killed or wounded; and another, on the 14th, upon the Aller, between a body of 7 or 8000 Hanoverians, and one of 9 or 10,000 French, wherein the former, under gen. Zastrow, remained masters of the field of battle, but the number of killed and wounded on either side is not mentioned. By these successful skirmishes the Hanoverians have already recovered possession of Lunenburg, Zell, near to which their army is now posted, and all that part of the Brunswick dominions next to the Prussian; but their operations have been a little retarded by the obstinate defence made by the French governor of the castle of Harbourg, into which he retired with his garrison, when the Hanover troops made themselves masters of the town, on the 28th ult. and which he still holds out against the detachment from the Hanover army employed in besieging it. In the mean time the French troops have all retired towards the city of Hanover, where the duke of Richlieu is assembling his troops as fast as possible, and reckons to have very soon got together an army of 120 battalions, and 160 squadrons, amounting in the whole to 75,000 men.

**Nov. 16.** The queen of Poland died suddenly at Dresden of a fit of an apoplexy, which was, perhaps, brought on by the news she had heard of the defeat of the French at Rosbach.

From Paris we hear, that M. de la Clue's squadron put to sea the 10th of last month, from the Hieres, which is near Toulon; and that towards the end of the same month, M. du Bois de la Mothe's squadron, of 17 men of war, arrived safe at Brest, from Louifbourg, with a great number of British prisoners, taken in America, on board, as we have no French prisoners there to give in exchange.

From Turkey we have advice, that the grand seignior Sultan Osman, died on the 29th of October, and was succeeded by Sultan Mustapha, who has made considerable changes in the officers of the porte.

## THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE, for December, 1757.

### DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **A** Paraphrase on the Gospel of St. Matthew and St. Mark. By Tho. Spooner, pr. 5s. Dilly.
2. **The Christianity of the New Testament.** By Peter Whitfield, pr. 6s. Hitch.
3. **A short Explication of the Apocalypse of St. John, &c.** Owen.
4. **A Discourse on the Nature and End of the Lord's Supper,** pr. 6d. Payne.

### HISTORY.

5. **Tindal's Rapin,** 8vo. Vol. XI. pr. 5s. Aldwin.

6. **Davila's History of the Civil Wars of France.** Translated by Mr. Farnsworth, 2 Vols. 4to, pr. 1l. 15s. Dodsley.

7. **Memoirs of the principal Transactions of the late war,** pr. 1s. 6d. Dodsley.

### PHYSICK and SURGERY.

8. **Narrative of Facts relating to the Letters of the Drs. Lucas and Oliver.** By William Baylies, M. D. Hitch. (See p. 567.)

9. **Observations on a Medicine against Looseness, &c.** By Mr. La Touch, pr. 1s. Lewis.

10. **Historia Febris Intermittentis, Anorum 1746, 1747, 1748, &c.** Audere Jacobo Grainger, M. D. pr. 2s. Wilson.

11. **An Account of the English Night-shades, and their Effects.** By William Bromfield, pr. 2s. Baldwin.

12. **Select Cases in Surgery.** By J. Farmer, pr. 1s. Hinton.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

13. **An Address to the King,** pr. 1s. Woodgate.

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29. **A Letter from a Porter in the City, to the Lords and Commons of Great-Britain,** pr. 6d. Cooper.

30. **An authentic Journal of the Dodington India man.** Kinnerley. (See p. 291.)

31. **An Essay on Criticism, &c.** By Tho. Kirby, pr. 6d. Owen.

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33. **A Letter from the Bishop of Winchester, to Clement Chevalier, Esq;** pr. 1s. 6d. Payne.

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 SERMONS.  
 54. Fifteen. By John Mason, M. A. pr. 5s. Noon.

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## From the HERALD.

**I**NVOLVED as we are in a dangerous war, and unsuccessful in the carrying of it on in three of the four parts of the world, (for such has actually been, and is the case in Europe, Africa, and America) our political attention is almost entirely directed to the news imported, from time to time, by the Holland mails, concerning the military operations of the magnanimous king of Prussia; whose spirited proceedings, and heroick exploits, are indeed the glory of the present times, and will deservedly be the admiration of future ages. The diversion given by his arms to our natural and inveterate enemies, is perhaps an accidental advantage to which we are indebted for our safety. French policy has luckily overlooked its mark, in marching such a force into Germany as disables them for improving (at least so much as they certainly would

otherwise do) the superiority, our ill conduct, more than their national strength, evidently gives them over us. But we should remember, that his objects are the security of the German constitution and his own dominions. As soon as his arms obtain him satisfaction in those points, the war in the empire will cease of course; and France, who is only an auxiliary power therein, must withdraw her forces, as she probably will be glad to do, to exert her full power in her national war with us; for the event of which we must wholly depend on ourselves, having no ally whatever engaged with us therein: Nor is there any likelihood of any one's taking part with us in that quarrel. While therefore our national enemies are, for us, so luckily embarrassed by a false step which they have taken in politics, it highly behoves us to make some daring efforts for the timely acquisition of such advantages in our own war, as may secure us the means of getting honourably out of it; not to be exposed to the future hazard of a separate contention, for which a kind of fated-misconduct seems to make us unequal. Who then can help despising our eager gazing after redemption from abroad, while nothing is more evident, than that our deliverance must almost solely be wrought at home. German affairs are indeed become, from the circumstances of things, essentially collateral to our interests, but far from being direct and entire to them.

**T**HE Gazette Extraordinary, of Dec. 30, contains little more than may be seen in the Magdeburgh account, p. 609; save, that 291 Austrian officers were taken prisoners, amongst whom were lieutenant generals O'Donnell and Nostitz, and colonel count Brown; and 21,500 men: The Prussians likewise took 116 cannon, 51 colours and standards, and 4000 waggons of ammunition and baggage. On the Prussian side only 500 were killed, and 2300 wounded. Richlieu makes war like an incendiary, at the approach of the Hanoverian army he caused the suburbs of Zell to be burnt, after having plundered the houses; nay, he adds cruelty to devastation, having burnt the greatest part of the children, in the Orphan-Hospital at Zell. The French have also burnt all the farm-houses and buildings belonging to the king's sheep walks, without paying the least regard to prince Ferdinand's representations to marshal Richlieu.

☞ In our Magazine for June we gave an account of the loss of the Doddington, and the miraculous escape of the crew, from the Journal of Mr. Evan Jones, chief mate, which, bating some trifling circumstances, is more to the purpose than the Journal lately published, and therefore we refer Nauticus to it. The extracts B. B. recommends from Hentzner will be inserted in our Appendix; also an account of the proceedings of the court of enquiry. &c.

PAICES

# PRICES OF STOCKS for each Day in DECEMBER, BILLS of MORTALITY, &c.

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31. 32 p. Cent.	32. 33 p. Cent.	33. 34 p. Cent.	34. 35 p. Cent.	35. 36 p. Cent.	36. 37 p. Cent.	37. 38 p. Cent.	38. 39 p. Cent.	39. 40 p. Cent.	40. 41 p. Cent.
41. 42 p. Cent.	42. 43 p. Cent.	43. 44 p. Cent.	44. 45 p. Cent.	45. 46 p. Cent.	46. 47 p. Cent.	47. 48 p. Cent.	48. 49 p. Cent.	49. 50 p. Cent.	50. 51 p. Cent.
51. 52 p. Cent.	52. 53 p. Cent.	53. 54 p. Cent.	54. 55 p. Cent.	55. 56 p. Cent.	56. 57 p. Cent.	57. 58 p. Cent.	58. 59 p. Cent.	59. 60 p. Cent.	60. 61 p. Cent.
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71. 72 p. Cent.	72. 73 p. Cent.	73. 74 p. Cent.	74. 75 p. Cent.	75. 76 p. Cent.	76. 77 p. Cent.	77. 78 p. Cent.	78. 79 p. Cent.	79. 80 p. Cent.	80. 81 p. Cent.
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Nov. 21. to Dec. 30.  
 Bills of Mortality from

Males 556 Females 555 Total 1111	Males 790 Females 691 Total 1481	Died under 2 Years old 495 Between 2 and 5 — 164 5 and 10 — 77 10 and 20 — 41 20 and 30 — 18 30 and 40 — 13 40 and 50 — 14 50 and 60 — 12 60 and 70 — 9 70 and 80 — 6 80 and 90 — 2 90 and 100 — 1
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Within the Walls 125  
 Without the Walls 654  
 In Mid. and Surry 685  
 City & Sub. Welf. 320

Weekly, Nov. 29 — 315  
 Dec. 6 — 311  
 13 — 416  
 20 — 140  
 1481  
 Decreased in the Burials this Month 19.  
 Wheaton Peak Lost 25. 14.



# APPENDIX

TO THE

## LONDON MAGAZINE.

MDCCLVII.

### The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 582.*



HIS was the chief substance of this bill, which was to continue in force until the end of the then next session of parliament; but among the other clauses of the bill, there was one which enacted, "That the Treasury might cause 40s. of every pound bounty money paid out of the land tax, to be repaid into the Exchequer, by the respective paymasters of the forces, out of the pay B received for those forces, to make good the credits on the land tax, and to be applied to the satisfaction of the principal and interest thereupon." Now in the writing or engrossing of this clause, the word pound was, by mistake, put for the words three pounds, which mistake was not observed until after the bill had passed into a law; and therefore it became necessary to bring in and pass, in the same session, an act to rectify this mistake.

Thus, from the whole tenor of this bill, it appears, that no reasonable objection could be made against it. On the D contrary, it is to be hoped, that it will lay a foundation for a new law, or some new clauses in the mutiny bill, for enabling every private soldier, after three years service, to demand his discharge in time of peace, under proper regulations, Appendix, 1757.

for preventing too many demanding their discharge in one year from any one regiment or company; and for preventing its being in the power of any fellow to demand his discharge, out of one company, with no other view, or for no other reason, but that he may receive bounty money for listing in another. I say, receive bounty money; for if a soldier, after three years service, resolves, on account perhaps of ill usage, to leave one regiment or company, in order to list voluntarily and freely in another, it ought not to be prevented, as it would be some restraint upon an officer's using any private soldier in a tyrannical, or more harsh manner than the service requires, and consequently would contribute towards preventing desertion.

Such an indulgence as this, established C by law, in favour of our private soldiers, would make the recruiting of our army in time of war, as well as in time of peace, much more easy and less expensive than it is at present; for many of our young brave fellows would, in time of war, be proud of listing in our army, not only for the glory of serving their country in time of danger, but in hopes that they might by their courage rise to be commissioned officers, if they were sure of having a right to demand their discharge as soon as the war was over. But as our military laws stand at present, no man, ir

harmight wits, will ever chuse to lift in our army; for the condition of a private soldier is really terrible. To be engaged for life to serve in that station; or at least unless some mischance has been so disabled by wounds, or becoming so decrepit with age, as to be unable to provide for himself; and at the same time to be very uncertain of being ever admitted into the hospital of Chelsea or Greenwich, must shock any man who has any forethought, or any concern about his future existence, either in this life, or that which is to come: To which I must add the aggravating circumstances of being obliged, perhaps, to live many years, if not for his whole life, under the command of a tyrannical cruel officer, or one who has unjustly conceived a personal pique against him. Yet the first of these circumstances is the case of most, and the last of many of the private soldiers in our army; for very few of them have so much as a chance of rising even to be serjeants or corporals, unless they have the good luck to gain the favour of their commanding officer, which is not always to be purchased by honourable means.

In such circumstances can we expect, that any will ever voluntarily enlist into our army, but such as are trapped into the service, or such as by their crimes or their idleness have lost all character among their countrymen? Can we expect, that such men will ever have any fellow-feeling, or any regard for the lives or the liberties of their countrymen? Such men, indeed, are the most proper soldiers for establishing, as well as supporting, an absolute and tyrannical government; but as no leading man amongst us at present can have such a design, therefore it may be hoped, that we shall soon have such a law as I have mentioned. After the passing of such a law, we might expect to have, in a few years, a great many young fellows, the sons of substantial farmers and tradesmen, serving as private soldiers in our army, especially if our nobility and landed gentlemen should be so kind to their country, as in all their future transactions to shew a preference to those who had served their appointed time in the army. It was of such private soldiers that our armies in former times were chiefly composed: Even the private soldiers of those armies had something else in view, besides pay or plunder. Every man had the glory of his country, and the establishment or preservation of his own character, chiefly in view; and it was by such armies we gained that glory which still reflects a lustre upon the British annals. An

army consisting chiefly of such private soldiers, would all be sensible of the happiness enjoyed by a free people, and because they would all have a right to restore themselves to the enjoyment of that happiness, as soon as they pleased, after they had by their courage obtained a safe and honourable peace for their country, they would disdain to support a wicked minister, and a packed or pensionary parliament (which may hereafter happen, as well as it has done heretofore) in any glaring attack upon our constitution.

Such a law as this seems therefore to be absolutely necessary, for securing us against the danger to which our constitution must be exposed, by always keeping up a standing army of regular troops; and, I believe, it is the only, or at least the most infallible method, for securing our government against an unprovoked rebellion, and at the same time our country against a foreign invasion, because, I believe, it will be found to be the only method by which we can propose to have a well disciplined and useful militia. In the military discipline there are two things absolutely necessary for every private soldier to learn: One is, how to perform the manual exercise of the firelock with readiness and address; and the other is, how to keep, and how to take his station in the battalion, without disorder or confusion, according to the several dispositions in which it may be found necessary to form the battalion, just before, or during the time of an engagement, or afterwards in pursuing the enemy, or making a retreat. These things a young man may make himself fully master of, by serving three or four years in our regular army; and a few days exercise in the militia yearly afterwards, would prevent his ever forgetting what he had made himself fully master of in his youth. But I doubt much if a man can ever, by being in the militia only, make himself fully master of either of these necessary qualifications; and a militia, consisting generally of such men, would, I fear, serve rather to add to the triumphs, than to repel the attacks of an invading enemy.

It is indeed surprising, that we have not long since established such a law, as it is by such a law or custom that the Swiss have hitherto preserved a well disciplined and useful militia in their country. Every one knows, that they have always a number of regiments in foreign service. The recruits for those regiments always list for a certain term of years, and when their term is expired, they have a right to demand

stand their discharge. Many of them yearly do so, and return to live by some industrious employment in their native country, where they, of course, become a part of the militia. Even many of their magistrates and gentlemen have served as officers in those regiments, and having returned home to live upon their paternal estates, or the estates they have honourably acquired by their service, many of them are made officers of the militia, by which means the Swiss militia, when drawn out for service, is really a regular army, and more regular than can be the standing army of any nation that has remained long in peace, because many of them may be called, not only well disciplined, but veteran soldiers.

But for such a law we have a precedent much nearer home: The private soldiers of the French army are allowed, in time of peace, to demand their discharge, after six years service; and many of them do so, by which means they have, in every part of France, a multitude of common men of all employments, who have been bred soldiers. They are not, it is true, afterwards usually regimented and exercised; for what the French call their militia is a distinct body of men, and designed for a different purpose. But the French government have what every government ought to have: They have a power to call out and regiment every man able to bear arms, in any part of their country that is in danger of being invaded, many of whom must always, by this custom, be such as have served their six years in their standing army; and as most of their gentlemen of any distinction are such as have served in their standing army, they can never be in want of experienced officers for this purpose. By these means, what we properly ought to call the militia of France, may really be of some service upon any sudden occasion; and that they may always be so, the French government have been so wise as to propagate a way of thinking among all ranks of men, that must be of great service to the military in that kingdom. In France it is deemed a scandal to any gentleman not of the *Robe*, as they call it, that is to say, of the profession of religion, law, or physick, not to have passed some part of his youth in the army. If a gentleman, or what they call one of their noblesse, be introduced to the king, his majesty always asks him, what regiment he formerly belonged to, and if he answers, he never was in the army, the monarch is sure to turn his back upon him

with disdain. Then with regard to their common men, a man who has served his six years in the army, is sure to meet with more respect, not only from gentlemen, but also from his companions, than a man who never was in the army. This renders it so easy for the French government to make new levies, and to raise recruits upon every occasion.

Whereas, in this country, even an officer of our army is looked upon with contempt, by many of our country squires, and a common soldier is of late become the derision of the populace, as far as their fear will give them leave; which might perhaps be accounted for, if there were any necessity for doing so upon the present occasion. As there is not, I shall only add, that the most obvious way for removing this contempt, is to encourage and enable our young men of some substance or character to serve for a short term of years in our regular army; for which the act now under consideration will furnish a precedent; and as it may hereafter be thought necessary to keep always a body of marines in pay, it is to be hoped, that the obtaining of a discharge for a marine, will not be made more tedious or difficult than for a land soldier.

With respect to the shortness of the time allowed by this bill for volunteers to enter, which was found fault with by some people without doors, it was occasioned by the necessity we were under, to have our regiments as complete as possible by the first of May; and it was rightly judged, that the limiting the entry of volunteers to that time, would induce all such as might think themselves in any danger of being pressed, to enter voluntarily before that day, in order to intitle themselves to the bounty granted by parliament.

The annual bill for preventing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters, was moved for, January 18, by the Lord Barrington, and his lordship and Mr. Thomas Gore, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly it was next day presented by him to the house, and having passed thro' both houses without opposition, it received the royal assent, February 15. The only material difference between this bill and that which for some years has usually passed of course, was in relation to the number of troops to be kept up, which in this bill was extended to 49,749 effective men, including 4008 invalids, and this, considering our present circumstances, could not be

posed; and as no attempt was made for inserting in this bill any words for obliging innholders, &c. to receive and give quarters to foreign troops, that matter remains still upon the same footing it was formerly, as the abovementioned act for this purpose related only to the foreign troops *then* in this kingdom, and consequently is now expired.

Monday, January 24th, a motion was made by George Onslow, Esq; for leave to bring in a bill, for the more effectual punishment of cheats of all kinds; and for the further preventing the imbezlement of goods and apparel, by those who are entrusted with them; and for preventing gaming in publick houses: Which motion was agreed to, and it was ordered, that the said Mr. Onslow, Mr. Recorder of London, Sir John Glynn, Mr. Hardinge, the lord mayor of London, Sir Richard Lloyd, and Mr. Sandys, should prepare and bring in the same. This bill was accordingly presented to the house on the 29th, and ordered to be printed. February 2, it was read a second time, and ordered to be committed; but before the house resolved itself into a committee upon the same, so many alterations were found to be necessary, that it was thought proper to drop this bill, in order to have a new bill brought in for the same and other purposes, which shews how cautious the house is in the forming and enacting of any new law. Therefore, on March 25, a motion was made by the same gentleman, for leave to bring in a bill, for the more effectual punishment of persons who shall attain, or attempt to attain possession of goods or money, by false or untrue pretences; for preventing the unlawful pawning of goods; for the easy redemption of goods pawned; and for preventing gaming in publick houses, by journeymen, labourers, servants, and apprentices: Which motion being agreed to, the said Mr. Onslow, and the lord mayor and Mr. Recorder of London, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

The bill was accordingly presented on the 30th, and ordered to be printed; and, on April 5, it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house; but on the 22d, that the whole matter might be more minutely and deliberately considered, it was transmitted to a select committee, and ordered, that all who came to the committee should have voices. Presently after which there was presented to the house and read, a petition of several persons, under the de-

nomination of pawnbrokers, whose names were thereunto subscribed, in behalf of themselves, and several others, within the cities of London and Westminster, and the Bills of Mortality, following that business and no other, representing that a hardship they would be exposed to by the bill as it then stood; and therefore praying, to be heard by their counsel, against such part of the bill as affected them in their business, and likewise permitted humbly to submit such facts, as might enable the house to put the business under such regulation as might best promote the security of the publick, and render the petitioners able to carry on the business with safety and reputation. Which petition was referred to the consideration of the said select committee, and that the petitioners might be heard by their counsel, before the said committee, if they thought fit.

But that this petition might have the more weight, the petitioners took care to have their reasons against the clauses relative to them, printed, and delivered to the members, which reasons were as follow.

To the fourth clause of the bill, which is the first relating to the pawnbrokers, and which inflicts a penalty upon them in a summary way, for receiving goods *knowing* them not to be the property of the pledger, and pawned without the authority of the owner, it is objected:

I. That it being a common and daily practice for persons of reputation to send goods to pawn by a second hand, for security sake, and very frequently one person shall be intrusted by several others to negotiate business of this kind:—Now, if the pawnbroker should venture to take goods either upon a general order, or warranty from the owner, to take any goods as such servant, porter, friend, or acquaintance, might bring; or without any warranty of an owner (who desires to be absolutely concealed) upon the credit of the pawnner, whose occupation, place of abode, behaviour, and character, are ever so well known to the pawnbroker, should any such messenger act amiss under either of these circumstances, the pawnbroker might be liable to the penalty inflicted by this clause;—so that it will be utterly impossible for any one, of whatever rank or station, to raise money this way, without exposing his person and necessities.

II. That as by this clause, the words, *by the oath of any other credible witness or witnesses*, render the pawnbroker liable to be convicted upon the oath of a third person, who is neither owner of the goods, nor the pawnner; and it being very common

mon for two or more persons to be present at the pawning of goods; and as the conviction of the pawner is not previously necessary to the conviction of the pawnbroker;—what an occasion and temptation would this afford, for any three, or more evil-disposed persons, to combine and to succeed in robbing the pawnbroker with safety and impunity? *ex. gr.* A. the supposed owner, lends B. the pawner, something of value; upon B.'s not returning the goods, C. the third person, a common acquaintance of both, informs A. that B. had pawned the thing at such a place, for that C. was present at the transaction:—The pawner to be sure is not to be found; A. recovers the goods, upon swearing as the clause directs; and it is great odds, but C. as informer, will swear that the pawnbroker took them in, knowing them not to be the property of the pledger, and pawned without the authority of the owner; for the sake of a share of the penalty, which *seems* by the clause to be designed for the informer, especially as the magistrate is required to administer the oath in order to conviction, tho' he should ever so much suspect a fraud or collusion. But if the pawnbroker should escape the penalty, yet by the next clause he would be liable to lose all the money lent.

III. The law has already provided for the owner's recovery of goods pawned without his knowledge and consent, by an action against the pawnbroker; and the pawnbroker is liable to be cast, with costs of suit, even upon the evidence of the pawner: Which remedy such owner has not against any buyer of goods in overt market, unless the goods are feloniously obtained. It seems therefore very strange, that no notice should be taken of buyers of goods fraudulently obtained, against whom the owner has no legal remedy; and the pawnbroker, against whom there is a legal remedy, should moreover be exposed to false informations, and wicked combinations, so as to render his business impracticable.

The fifth clause, intitling the owner to recover his goods unlawfully pawned, is not confined to goods received by the pawnbroker, knowing them to have been pledged without the authority of the owner; but extends universally, tho' the pawnbroker has received them ever so cautiously and innocently.

As the laws now stand, tho' the owner of goods unlawfully pawned may recover his goods, with costs of suit, against the pawnbroker, even upon the evidence of

the pawner; yet such pawnbroker would have his remedy against the pawner, by action or indictment. Whereas, by the clause under consideration, the unlawful pawner needs only to abscond, and send a message or letter to the owner, to inform him where his goods are pawned: Upon oath made by the owner, a warrant is granted to search for the goods, and (if found) to bring the goods and the pawnbroker before the magistrate; and however blameless he may be, must lose the money lent, and surrender the goods to the owner, upon his swearing them to be his property, and pawned without his knowledge or consent.—The merit of the discovery, and the easy recovery of the goods without a prosecution, will generally screen the only offender, and abundantly encourage such practices: For who would be so hard-hearted and cruel to prosecute any one only for robbing or defrauding a pawnbroker?

But as the conviction, or even the prosecution of the only offender, is not requisite to the recovery of goods unlawfully pawned; and as there are in this metropolis (as the preamble of the bill recites) divers evil disposed persons, who support their profligate way of life by various subtle stratagems and devices, how easy it is for any two such profligate persons, combining together, to rob and plunder all the pawnbrokers in town, is too obvious to need exemplifying.

As by this clause the warehouses of any, if not of every pawnbroker, within the magistrate's jurisdiction, are liable to be ransacked for every wail or stray, upon oath made of a just cause of suspicion, the magistrate concurring as to the justice of the suspicion; and as the pawnbrokers are to be given up a defenceless prey to wicked combinations and false informations, supported by corrupt and wilful perjuries; there needs no more to put an entire end to the business.—But there are yet more dangers and difficulties to be met with in clause the sixth; for the more easy redemption of goods pawned.

As the laws at present stand, the most trifling and perishable pledge continues redeemable for six years at least, the interest or profit, which may be legally taken, is after the rate of five per cent. and no more; for the law makes no allowance for labour, warehouse room, servants, &c.

Now common sense must convince every man, that it is impossible for any pawnbroker to subsist upon five per cent. as the interest of his money, and reward of his labour, and expences in carrying on his business.



business: And the same common sense will satisfy every man, that should the pawnbroker, in fact, keep every trifling and perishable pledge for six years, he must be inevitably ruined: Both which points were so evident to the Hon. house of commons, that, in every of the four bills, which at different times have passed that house, a time was limited for the redemption of pawns, and a rate of interest was fixed, which might be taken.

But as none of these bills passed into a law, the laws at present stand as above-mentioned. It is with great dangers and difficulties the pawnbrokers subsist under the present circumstances: But the proper inquiry is, how they will be affected by the clause under consideration: And here previously observing, that the general terms in the clause, *So long as a pledge shall continue redeemable, and tender of the principal money borrowed, and all interest due*, must, and will, be construed by the laws in being.—Therefore,

I. Every pawnbroker must necessarily keep every pawn on which there shall be lent a sum not exceeding the sum of six years at least, or be liable to make any the most exorbitant compensation that the claimant shall think proper, upon the claimant's oath, as to the pledging the goods, the time they have been pledged, and the sum borrowed.

This is the more insupportable, because the lower sort of pledges are most perishable.

II. Upon tender of the principal and legal interest, any time within six years, he must immediately produce and deliver any pledge under the sum of to the owner, upon demand, or be liable to be committed, unless he makes compensation for his refusal or neglect; so that upon a pawn for one shilling, that has lain about twelve months, he would be intitled to take an halfpenny; and upon a pawn for twenty shillings, if redeemed in a week's time, he might venture to insist upon a farthing.

Lastly, The pawnbroker must be liable, tho' he should never have received the pawn demanded.—For of what avail would be all the negative evidence he could produce? Whether his own oath, the testimony of servants, or his books, against the positive oath of the claimant?

So that any, and every profligate, who makes no scruple of perjury, has nothing more to do, than to make a demand of goods, and a tender of the principal money (pretended to have been borrowed) with legal interest; and as the pawn-

broker cannot possibly produce what he never received, upon the claimant's swearing to the pledging of the goods, any time within six years, the pawnbroker must make compensation for what he has never received, or be committed to prison.

But perhaps there is no less danger to be apprehended from undesigned mistakes, forgetfulness, rashness, and precipitance of the lower order of people. For every pawnbroker knows, that hardly a day passes, but he has goods demanded at his shop, which are afterwards found at another; and with what difficulty people are persuaded so much as to enquire at other shops, tho' they are conscious to themselves, that they use several; and sooner than give themselves the trouble to go across the way, or into the next street, will go to a magistrate; and upon a rash and intemperate oath, obtain a warrant, and swear goods upon one pawnbroker, which, at the same time, are in the possession of another.—This threatens an inundation of rash and false oaths; which by their frequency and profitableness, will naturally lead to wilful and corrupt perjuries. There seems but one possible way to avoid these dangers and difficulties, and that is, by the pawnbrokers leaving off their business:—And if it is designed to necessitate them to do so, upon the opinion, *that the business is upon the whole useless, if not mischievous*; the following observations may not be unworthy consideration.

I. That any mischiefs, accidents, or inconveniences, that may attend the business, are sure to make noise and clamour enough; whilst any benefits or advantages arising from it, are as carefully concealed.—This will, in a good measure, account for the general prejudice against the business.

II. This opinion is contrary to the sense of the honourable house of commons, four times repeated, after the most strict inquiry and mature deliberation; of a royal charter of king Charles I. in which, among various other privileges, he grants to the city of London the sole brokerage of pawns: Of another royal charter granted to the charitable corporation: Likewise to the senate of the republics of Holland and Venice, and several other states; and even to the infallibility of his holiness at Rome.

III. That after all, should this opinion happen to be true, that, *Upon the whole, the business is productive of more evil than good*; yet it has been of so long standing, and is of such incredible and univer-

ful extent, that, upon the most moderate computation, twenty or thirty thousand pawns are daily received within the cities of London and Westminster, and borough of Southwark; whether the putting a sudden and universal stop to such an extensive and constant speculation, without providing a supply for the demand, and thereby distressing so many thousand persons and families, may not deserve the most serious and mature deliberation, is humbly submitted.

These reasons I have given at full length, because from them the reader will see, that the bill must have met with many alterations and amendments in the committee; for from the act, as it now stands, it will appear, that every complaint made by the pawnbrokers, has been removed or obviated, so that no pawnbroker is now subjected to any danger, unless it be his own fault, nor indeed to any trouble, but what is necessary for preventing theft or fraud, or for preventing the poor from being oppressed by those who make a trade of relieving their necessities, a trade, which it is absolutely necessary to encourage, but not easy to prevent its being mixed with extortion and oppression. And the many alterations and amendments made to this bill, will shew how ready our parliament men are to give ear to the representations of the meanest tradesman, or shopkeeper, and how careful they are that no new law they propose for the public good, shall any way injure or endanger the prudent and fair trader. This is one among the many advantages we enjoy by our happy constitution; for if our new laws were to be enacted as the edicts in France are, by the king in his great council, no subject would ever hear of the contents of any law, till after its being promulgated; or if they did, a merchant, tradesman, or shopkeeper, would find it very difficult to get access to, and much more to obtain a patient hearing from a great lord, or minister of state.

May 9, Mr. George Osbrow reported, that the committee had gone thro' the bill, and made several amendments, and the report was taken into consideration by the house on the 12th, 13th, and 14th, when all the amendments, but one, were, with amendments to some of them, agreed to, and some other amendments were made, and some clauses added by the house; after which the bill was ordered to be ingrossed, and, on the 16th, the bill was read a third time, when some more amendments were made, and then it was passed, and sent to the lords for their con-

Appendix, 1757.

currence. In the house of lords likewise the bill was fully considered, and, on the 26th, returned to the commons with large amendments, which were agreed to next day; and the bill received the royal assent at the end of the session.

Of this act the reader will see an abstract in your Magazine for July last, p. 318.

[To be continued in our MAGAZINE for January.]

Description of THE OBALDS and NONSUCH, from HENTZNER.  
(See p. 595.)

THE OBALDS belonging to lord Burleigh the treasurer, in the gallery was painted the genealogy of the kings of England; from this place one goes into the garden, encompassed with a ditch full of water, large enough for one to have the pleasure of going in a boat, and rowing between the shrubs; here are a great variety of trees and plants, labyrinths made with a great deal of labour, a *jet d'eau*, with its basin of white marble, and columns and pyramids of wood and other materials up and down the garden: After seeing these, we were led by the gardener into the summer-house, in the lower part of which, built semicircularly, are the twelve Roman emperors in white marble, and a table of truck-slope; the upper part of it is set round with cisterns of lead, into which the water is conveyed thro' pipes, so that fish may be kept in them, and, in summer time, they are very convenient for bathing: In another room for entertainment, very near this, and joined to it by a little bridge, was a noble table of red marble. We were not admitted to see the apartments of this palace, there being nobody to shew it, as the family was in town attending the funeral of their lord.

Nonsuch, a royal retreat, in a place formerly called Cuddington, a very healthy situation, chosen by K. Henry VIII. for his pleasure and retirement, and built by him with an excess of magnificence and elegance, even to ostentation, one would imagine, every thing that architecture can perform, to have been employed in this one work: There are everywhere so many statues, that seem to breathe so many miracles of consummate art, so many charts that rival even the perfection of Roman antiquity, that it may well claim and justify its name of Nonsuch, being without an equal, as the poet sings,

*This which no equal has in art or fame,  
Britons! deservedly a Nonsuch name.*

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\* Lord treasurer Burleigh died August 4, 1598.

The palace itself is so encompassed with parks full of deer, delicious gardens, groves ornamented with trellis work, canopies of verdure, and walks so embrown'd with trees, that it seems to be a place pitched upon by pleasure herself, to dwell in along with health.

In the pleasure and artificial gardens are many columns and pyramids of marble, two fountains that spout water, one round the other, like a pyramid, upon which are put small birds that stream water out of their bills; In the grove Diana is a very agreeable fountain, with Actæon turned into a stag, as he was sprinkled by the goddess and the nymphs, with inscriptions.

There is besides another pyramid of marble, full of concealed pipes, which spout upon all who come within their reach.

*From the same Itinerary we shall present our Readers with the Manner of celebrating Harvest-home in England, in our Author's Time.*

AS we were returning to our inn, we happened to meet some country people celebrating their harvest-home; their last load of corn they crown with flowers, having besides an image richly dressed, by which perhaps they would signify Ceres, this they keep moving about, while men and women, men and maid servants, riding thro' the streets in the cart, shout as loud as they can, till they arrive at the barn; the farmers here do not bind up their corn in sheaves, as they do with us, but directly as they have reaped or mowed it, put it into carts, and convey it into their barns.

*He gives the following Account of the Manners of our Ancestors.*

THE English are serious, like the Germans, lovers of shew; liking to be followed wherever they go by whole troops of servants, who wear their masters' arms in silver, fastened to their left arms; a ridicule they deservedly lay under: They excel in dancing and music, for they are active and lively, tho' of a thicker make than the French; they cut their hair close on the middle of the head, letting it grow on either side; they are good sailors, and better pirates, cunning, treacherous, and thievish; above 300 are said to be hanged annually at London; beheading with them is less infamous than hanging; they give the wall as the place of honour; hawking is the general sport of the gentry; they are more polite in eating, than the French, devouring less

bread, but more meat, which they roast in perfection; they put a great deal of sugar in their drink; their beds are covered with tapestry, even those of farmers; they are often molested with the scurvy, said to have first crept into England with the Norman conquest; their houses are commonly of two stories, except in London, where they are of three and four, tho' but seldom of four; they are built of wood, those of the richer sort with bricks; their roofs are low, and where the owner has money, covered with lead.

They are powerful in the field, successful against their enemies, impatient of any thing like slavery; vastly fond of great noises that fill the ear, such as the firing of cannon, drums, and the ringing of bells, so that it is common for a number of them, that have got a glass in their heads, to go up into some belfry, and ring the bells for hours together, for the sake of exercise. If they see a foreigner very well made, or particularly handsome, they will say, it is a pity he is not an Englishman.

EXPEDIENTS for alleviating the Distress occasioned by the present DEARNESS of CORN (as published in the Northampton Mercury of November 28, 1757) intended principally for those, who endeavour to conceal their Wants; and for such benevolent Persons as would give away, or recommend a cheap Provision.

THE dearth of grain must surely give great uneasiness to every thoughtful and compassionate man, however superior in station to his neighbours around him.—But neither goodness of heart, nor affluence of fortune, can sufficiently obviate the inconveniences and evils of the present scarcity of corn, pretended only (as it is generally thought) by the factors, but severely real to the poor; for sorry I am to say, that the wants and distresses, under which the community now labours, appear too glaringly to be the effects of some base combination; consequently no private person, how generous soever, nor even an association of persons equally generous, can much avail against the universal selfishness and degeneracy of these mercilefs monopolizers. But how limited soever our abilities may be to relieve the necessitous, yet we cannot but hope that it may, in some degree, be practicable, if we resolutely attempt it. Thought and resolution, when jointly employed, will surmount great difficulties—and undoubtedly, at such a time as this, more is required of us, than merely to shake our heads in com-

commiseration, to bestow a few empty wishes, or silently to lament the hard lot of the indigent.—Every one may, and ought to exert himself according to his capacity, his station, and his fortune.—Some help may be given by pointing out a cheaper kind of provision, by convincing the distressed of its wholesomeness, and by exhorting them to make use of it;—or a still more effectual assistance may be granted, by supplying them with it, when the circumstances of the benevolent enable them to carry their charity so far.

The following Receipts will exemplify this, by shewing, that a provision for the support of large families may be contrived at little expence without any bread or beer, and even with very little, or no meat; and such contrivances, will, I hope, in some measure, defeat the abominable and avaricious attempts of those who would introduce an artificial famine into the land—for it is very well known, that in several parts of the globe, the inhabitants are remarkably strong and healthy, yet utter strangers to the use of such things as bread or beer—and tho' bread has hitherto been esteemed by this nation so necessary an article as to be called *the Staff of Life*, yet it is evident, by experience, that several preparations of food may be devised to supply the deficiency of bread, even on a supposition that we were (which God forbid) to be totally deprived of it.

It is presumed the Receipts here printed, will not be unacceptable to the publick, as they are likely, in some degree, to alleviate the present calamity, which is now so generally, so sensibly felt—and even more perhaps by those who are in a rank just above charitable relief, than by persons in the lowest sphere, who are the immediate objects of parochial care.—Those, therefore, who at present may be straitened to buy provisions, especially where the family is large, and the income small, will most certainly find their account in accustoming themselves to this sort of diet, and I am persuaded they will soon be tolerably well reconciled to it, as it really is more palatable than any one would be inclinable to imagine on reading the receipts.—Alterations too may be made in them, from time to time, by prudent managers, as they think most proper, agreeable to their own taste and circumstances.

Receipt I. Take half a pound of beef, mutton, or pork, cut into small pieces; half a pint of peas, three sliced turnips, and three potatoes, cut very small, an onion or two (or a few leeks;) put to them three quarts and a pint of water; let it

boil gently on a very slow fire four hours and a half, then thick with a quarter of a pound of green half a quarter of a pound of oatmeal rice;) Boil it for a quarter after the thickening is put to it all the time; then season with ground pepper, or pounded nutmeg to the taste.—N. B. If turnips are not to be had, carrots, Jerusalem artichokes, or any of garden stuff, will do. B boiled, is far from unpleasant to the fish, and, as a pint or two added to the boilings, it will be sufficient for three or four persons to eat or drink; nor will it cost much.

Receipt II. Take two pounds (mutton or pork) out of the hung-beef refreshed in water, cut into very small bits, and put it into six quarts of water, letting it flow fire near three hours (or till it is tender;) then put to it a pound of carrots, or parsnips, a pound of turnips, all sliced (sometimes, instead of these, a sliced (or Jerusalem artichoke) some greens may be added to the discretion, such as cabbage, sage, parsley, as likewise two onions or leeks (which may be disliked.) The whole thickened with about a pint of oatmeal (or if intended to be of a very tender consistence.)—But any kind of meal (barley washed, or white split garden bread beans) will make a thick soup. These, well boiled and seasoned with pepper (or poun and salt, will be a wholesome and relished food, and will support a family a whole day without drink.—Such gentlemen as chuse to give this away, may do so still cheaper, by preserving the pieces of meat, and thickening it afterwards as directed.—Pounded (rice or split peas) will thicken better and cheaper than oatmeal; a quantity of rice will serve) as used in its room.—Or, instead of oatmeal, it may be thickened with an ounce (or an ounce and half) of addition, which renders it more nourishing and more palatable, somewhat dearer, as salep, in sold by the apothecaries or druggists for three shillings per pound to

six shillings, but generally for four shillings—and it should never be purchased unproved, because it is so honey & substance, that no private family can reduce it to powder without extreme difficulty.

**Receipt III.** Take of beef four pounds, (onions, if not disliked, three quarters of a pound) turnips two pounds, rice one pound, and an half, parsley, thyme, and fennel, of each a large handful, pepper and salt a suitable proportion, water 17 quarts. Let the beef be cut into slices, and, after it has boiled some time, let it be minced. The turnips (onions, if used) and sweet herbs, may be minced before they are put into the pot. Let the whole gently boil about three hours on a slow fire.—N. B. This quantity (as scarcely two quarts, will be wasted in the boiling) will serve, without any bread or drink, about 18 persons for a single meal.—Where firing is scarce, the ingredients in these three Receipts, put into a large pot, may be stewed together all night in an oven, and the next day may be boiled, for a quarter of an hour, with the addition of some oatmeal, potatoes (or Jerusalem artichokes) and turnips.—Or, take a shank of beef, six quarts of water, a pint of split peas (or a quart of blue peas) one leek, four or five sliced turnips; bake them in a large earthen pot.

**Receipt IV.** *Designed for such Families as are very necessitous.*

**Burgobs** (thus made).—Take a quart of oatmeal, put it by little and little into two quarts of water, that it may mix smoothly; then boil it for a quarter of an hour, stirring it all the while; after which add a little salt (and butter too, if they can get any).—This is called Burgobs, much used by the Scotch, and is an heartening diet; it will serve five or six persons for a single meal.

**Leek-pottage** (thus made).—Take a handful of oatmeal, boil it in two quarts of water for four or five minutes, so that the oatmeal may be well mixed; then put so it a large handful of leeks cut small; boil it for a quarter of an hour.—This Leek-pottage will be a meal for four people, and is very wholesome; and bread may be crumbled into it, if they can get any.

**Receipt V.** *Designed to promote the Invention and Improvement of artificial Bread.*

**Potato bread** (thus made).—Put a pound of potatoes in a net, into a skillet, with cold water—and (let the skin break, and let in the water) hang it at a distance (so as not to boil) over the fire, till they become soft; then skin, wash, and rub

them by a strainer with a pound of flour, of salt a very large spoonful, and of yeast two large spoonfuls; but less if the yeast be bitter. Then add a little warm water. Knead it up so other doughs.—Lay it a little while before the fire to ferment or rise, then bake it in a very hot oven.—This I have made by way of experiment, and find it well tasted; and of a good consistence;—but as the potatoes heat, upon my trial, required more flour than might be wished, I should be glad to hear of any experiments which have succeeded in reducing them nearer to the nature of flour, so that two parts of potatoes might be used to one of flour.—Drying them gradually in an oven, either before or after they have been skinned and mashed, will not answer.

In the years 1639, and 1640, there was a dearth in England, and a bread was made in London of turnips, on the recommendation of Dr. Keale, a physician of eminence; and, in 1693, when corn was very dear, a great quantity of turnip-bread was made in several parts of the kingdom, but particularly in Essex, by a receipt registered in the Philosophical Transactions; which is just the same as the above, only with this difference, that the turnips are to be boiled till they become soft, and then are to be squeezed between two boards, and drained as dry as possible.—After the same manner as from turnips may be prepared a bread from Jerusalem artichokes, which are very cheap, and of a substance between that of a potato and turnip.—A few carraway or anniseeds may be added occasionally, and flour of rice, or barley-meal, may be used instead of wheat flour.

**Receipt VI.** In several parts of the kingdom, I am told, a beer is thus made of treacle.—To eight quarts of boiling water put a pound of treacle—a quarter of an ounce of ginger, and two bay-leaves.—Let these boil for a quarter of an hour, then cool, and work it with yeast the same as other beer.—Or, take one bushel of malt, with as much water and hops as if two bushels of malt were allowed, put seven pounds of the coarsest brown sugar into the wort while boiling. This is very pleasant, is as strong, and will keep as long without becoming sour or flat, as if two bushels of malt had been put in.—It is used in the Shrewsbury Infirmary.

These Receipts indeed are not very different one from another; but as variety is desirable, variety is proposed; yet each of them is equally proper for making a healthy

bread: a diet can be obtained from wheat or barley in whatever shape prepared and cheaper diet too than such grain would produce, even on a supposition it was bought when corn was at the lowest price. The salubrious part of the community likewise will be as well supported as by the customary food; consequently they will be under no absolute necessity of buying either bread or beer during this expensive season. And as many persons may be better satisfied either in the recommendation of it to others, or in the use of it themselves, if its wholesomeness undoes the continued use (especially its nourishing quality) be attested by a physician, I have consented, on the solicitations of some judicious friends (as anonymous papers are frequently disregarded) to subscribe my name; and shall think my attestation both honoured and rewarded, if it may contribute (even in the least degree) to rescue or preserve any families from a distress, which is utterly insupportable, and may otherwise be unavoidable.

Northampton,

James Stonehouse, M.D.  
Nov. 25, 1757.

N. B. The Receipt, marked N<sup>o</sup> III. has been directed two or three times in a week by the physicians, ever since last winter, to all the patients in the Shrewsbury Infirmary, whose cases did not require a particular regimen, and I am assured it agrees with them very well, and has been a much less expence to the governors, during this dear time, than the usual diet of infirmaries. And were the officers of parishes to require the preparation of any of these receipts in their respective work-houses (except N<sup>o</sup> IV. which is designed only for persons in very great necessity) it might be found not only beneficial to the poor themselves, who would receive a comfortable and wholesome nourishment from it, but become the means of lessening the poor's rates, which are likely otherwise to be extraordinary high this year. Q<sup>ue</sup>. Whether slips of deal, dipped in melted tallow, would not be cheaper for kindling fires, than either faggots or tanners' clots, both which are so dear in this neighbourhood? (See our vol. for 1755, p. 78, 79.)

LETTER from a COUNTRY CURATE,  
continued, from p. 676.

THIS, Sir, is part of my curatorial hardships, but this however were bearable enough, if they ended here, and I might, with the literary spirit of a philosopher, learn to despise the rustic rudeness of the mechanic or tradesman, and

the splendid pride of the squire's daughter, as equally beneath my notice and not O heavens! my brethren—my poor, banished, dignified brethren, (ah! shall I dare avow the sad truth, in the face of the sun) add to the load? I cannot mention, without some sentiments of horror, tho', as much as possible free from a criminal mixture of indignation, the mortal indifference, slight, and neglect, with which the poor curate is treated by his ecclesiastical master, and his scornful family at home and abroad.—If I am present at a visitation, or any other public convocation of the clergy, may; if I happen to be invited out of necessity, to make one among the rest to support the pall, at the funeral of a *fat*, departed incumbent; methinks I cannot help reading in the sparkling visage of the stable company, the living language of your Newmarket combatants, *accipiet extremum scabier*, starting for the vacated golden prize, even before the corpse of the *ambitious racer*, is let down to the place of skulls, and numbered with the forgotten dead. And if upon occasion of this solemn meeting, I am so fortunate, as to be favoured with a bow or kind speech from any one of my pluralist brethren, I look upon it as a sort of extortion or tax, to be repaid by a double remittance of civility and complaisance.—Whether there is in fact any foundation for this suspicion or not, or whether it is owing to a sensibility of nature beyond others, or lastly, whether it proceeds altogether from envy and ill-nature in me, I submit to the judgment of your ingenious correspondent, and conclude with observing that, to consummate my distress, I am hunted down by every old woman and child in the parish, for recommending that very moderation and self-denial, which the author of advice in regard to the clergy, with great propriety presses upon us, in every shape, opinion, and practice,—there goes a *Northbitch*, says one!—look at him. There he is cries another! that is the man who preaches up an overcoming contempt of the world, and salvation by faith in Christ!—In short, I can meet with encouragement from none, save only one or two choice spirits, *les filles de saints l'Esprit*, whose hearts the Lord opens to receive the word with gladness! Even my very friends and relations are sorry forms, and with a grave tone of mistaken respect, tell me I am mad.—“For God sake Mr.—What do you do? You will never have preferment, as long as you live; if you are at it this rate—My lord be

not get the Law-slaves by preaching Methodist doctrine".—In this dilemma, this distraction of circumstances, what can I do? It is in vain to argue, remonstrate, or reason with them.—Reason they have none, and besides, if they had, it is to no purpose to reason with a prejudiced people, who see no farther than the outside, and are resolved at all adventures to admire nothing in religion, but the *genteel* and the *fashionable*, who are stupid enough to allow nothing to be right, but what has the sanction and countenance of the first authority.

I could enlarge, and divulge to the world many other interesting anecdotes, not compressible into the short compass of a letter, but I must forbear, for as Shakspeare says, "the world is not my friend, nor the world's laws."—Do you be so good as to stand my friend for once, and publish these few hints towards a protestant system, and the reformation of some very material abuses crept into the church, abuses which are by no means imaginary but real, such as I am ready to attest upon oath, and authenticate by proper evidence, if required.

—*Quæque ipse miserrima vidi,  
Et quorum pars magna fui!*

May Time, the great determiner of all events, improve these hints to the salutary good of the present and rising generations, for my own part, I must not be so sanguine as to expect a share in these *reformed* blessings, being grown old, as well as poor, in the service of my king and country, and consequently arrived to that maturity of reflection, as to wish most devoutly, with submission to the will of Heaven, to go my way out of the midst of this group of complicated misery, oppression, corruption, and slavery, to him that sent me.

I am, SIR,

Yours, &c.

CLERICUS INFIMUS.

**THE DEFENCE of the METHODISTS,**  
*continued from p. 589.*

6. UNDER the 7th reason, you charge the Methodists, "with forming into numerous societies," and then invidiously suggest, "that, such societies are always dangerous, and often fatal to the government, under which they live: for as soon as by their numbers they have got power, they knock every man on the head, who presumes to tell his own fortune, or will not come to have his fortune told by them." If the govern-

ment knew not the *Methodists*, better than this conjuror, or would follow his modest hint with consistency, what must become of the poor Methodists? But, blessed be God! these are not the days of *Bonnet or Laud*; nor is our wise legislature, to be influenced by such bigots, as in the days of *Mary and Charles*: No, doctor, you have ill-timed your *Laudian* suggestions, and whilst we behave as peaceable subjects, we have no fears of being treated otherwise, than as becomes the wisdom of our excellent government; but should your friends, Dr. get the upper hand, I fear we should be treated, not as *men*; but as monsters, unworthy a being, even amongst *slaves*!

7. In your 9th reason, you say, "that the old Romans, whilst they had any religion amongst them, discouraged every sort of phanaticism." Now this mighty word *phanaticism*, seems to be great in sound, and little in sense. It is often used without any determinate idea. The *Romans* called, at least treated the *christians* as phanatics. So did the papists, the protestants; the protestants, the puritans; the puritans, the quakers; and, now, *all* treat the Methodists as phanatics! When you will tell us what you *mean* by the word, and demonstrate by sound reason, that the *Methodists* fully answer to your meaning, then we must submit to the punishment due to such enemies to society, and be either mercifully put into Bedlam, or severely transported or hanged.

8. In your 10th reason, we have these remarkable words: "These phanatics, are the disturbers of all governments, where they abound, nay of any sort of government established by themselves: And in this country, in particular, they were, by the murder of the best of kings, tho' perhaps not one of the wisest, the original cause of the greatest misfortunes we groan under." So now, doctor, you begin to discover to whom you have leagu'd yourself. You forget the poor *Methodists*, who are indeed as peaceable subjects as any in the kingdom, to fall upon the *dissenters* in general. But they can demonstrate, that they are no phanatics, and that only a *few* in that age were concerned in the death of king *Charles*; and that none of themselves in this age, who are truly pious men, ever defend that unnatural deed, either in preaching or conversation. But had that "best of kings" *liv'd*—what then? "We should not have groaned under our present great misfortunes." How so? Would he have *destroyed* all the Dissenters? Or, would he have made all the nation High Church

Church men, or slaves before his natural death? Speak your meaning out, and then you may receive a suitable answer. At present you only plainly lament, that the *Stuarts* are not the rulers of England! Whereas all people in their senses, bless God every day, for the present establishment—tho' for our *sins*, we are under the scourge of God: Not thro' his sacred majesty's ruling ill; but thro' the universal impiety and wickedness of the nation in general.

9. In your last reason, you assert, in substance, "that the phanatick conjurors, now tolerated by law, pretend to divine inspiration, and to set up new fashioned publick worship, and thereby excite the jealousy, and provoke the resentment of the established church." What do you call the *established church*? The established church in *Q. Mary's*, *James the Second's*, or his present majesty's reign? If the *first* (as I greatly suspect) then you cry naturally enough, away with all societies, but what associate in Lincoln's-Inn-fields! If the second, then you wish very devoutly, that all moderate Church-men, and Dissenters were hung up round about the city on so many gibbets. But if you speak of the present established church, I may pronounce you very ignorant of her constitution and disposition, if you say that the *Dissenters* or *Methodists* excite in her, any jealousy or resentment. The former want none of her preferments, and the latter, only want to promote the salvation of her members. Here and there an High-church man, will grumble from the pews, as if he was jealous of the church's danger, from the Dissenters and Methodists; but as a *body*, ruled by such an *head*, they may be truly called, a wonder of moderation, and a friend to peace!

I conclude, Sir, with averting that no man ever heard a seditious sermon, from a real Methodist minister; and if any should so far forget their business, as to preach *politicks*, rather than the blessed *gospel of peace*, my earnest prayer to God is, that they may soon have only the bare walls, to be witness of their folly. In fine; we, the people called Methodists, are conscious that this world, is full of vicissitudes, and at best, but a dreary wilderness: We have heard of a *better*, and are seeking it with all our hearts—and in seeking it, we find our lives happy, and our ends blessed!

I am, with sincere wishes, that you may become an honest man,

Your friend,

A METHODIST.

BALINTS TUC KY'NAE,

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

FOR your last month's magazine, I sent you a paper, in which, was a proposal, *modestly* and *humbly* offered to the consideration of the British Senate, for a *tax* upon *dogs*; a *tax*, which, as well the present necessities of our publick affairs, on the one hand, as its manifold advantages on the other, seem loudly to call for.—I have already considered many of the advantages, of which this *salutary tax* will be productive; and shall now submit the rest, to the consideration of your serious, sensible, and good-natured readers.—It will prevent divers inconveniences, even as to our churches, from the riotous noise of *dogs*, such as their yelping and yelling, to the great disturbance of the parson, clerk, and the whole congregation, putting all the old women in the isles into confusion, when they have clapped on their barnacles to look for the text, and before they have found it, half the sermon is over; by their introducing, again, an horrid discord, while good Mr. *Philips*, is most melodiously quavering out his *sol fa* from his four last staves, &c. &c.—Again—A proper degree of affection, may certainly be shewn to brute animals, without any derogation to a woman of sense: I do not mean *human brutes*, but *dogs*; but can any thing possibly be more absurd and ridiculous (as an ingenious writer observes) than "to see a footman, following his lady to church, with a large common prayer-book under one arm, and a little snarling *cur* under the other;" and this unaccountable, irregular passion not only prevails among ladies in *high-life*, but even infects some poor silly creatures in *low-life* too; I have heard more than once from a friend of mine, who lived in a country parish some years ago, that a person there, of but very moderate circumstances, was *happily* yoked with a *woman* possessed with this *canine* infatuation: She, (like all other *fine ladies*) truly must have, her *lap-dog*, which, by the bye, was large, old, and ugly; with her this *delicate* creature used to eat, drink, and sleep—*Nay*—so absurd was she, as to carry it in a basket under her arm, on a Sunday to church, and frequently, in prayer time, would be peeping at the lid, to see if this *dear*, *lovely*, creature slept well, after its fatigue of being moved thither—Now, Sir, to point out to your readers, who have not



yet divested themselves of reason and common sense, the monstrous folly and absurdity of this irregular passion, would be paying them but a very ill compliment; and therefore, I shall not doubt, (at least I hope not) that you have one reader, that will stand in need of shewing them the evils of such a glaring and flagrant piece of folly, as an inordinate affection for *lap-dogs, parrots, monkeys, &c.*—But whoever desires to see its picture set forth in a proper light, and nicely *caricatured*, let them only read the 89th N<sup>o</sup>. of the 3d Vol. of that smart paper called the *Commisseyer*\*, in which, I will answer for it, if they have any remains of modesty and good sense left in them, they will blush, to see themselves so fully pointed at, and retreating with shame and confusion, will presently renounce such a nonsensical absurdity.—*Cesar* one day seeing some strangers at *Rome*, who were people of distinction, carrying up and down in their arms and bosoms, some young *puppies* and *monkeys*, and hugging and caressing them, took occasion to ask, “Whether the women in their country, were not used to bear children?” By which smart reprimand, he gravely reflected upon such persons, as are so lavish of their affection to the inferior creatures, which is due more particularly to those of our own kind;—*dogs, parrots, and monkeys*, may indeed shew a quickness to learn any thing they see: But surely—*man* has, as a prerogative, the gift of reason, to teach him to distinguish between things, and to put a stop to those that would abuse it, by diverting it to unworthy objects, and at the same time, causing him to overlook, such as would be both reputable and profitable, to a rational being. As to this smart question of *Cesar*’s, I dare answer for it, it is equally applicable, to our *wise and thinking* gentry, as to those of his own times: For it would be matter of no small astonishment, to any man of plain, common sense, soon after he has entered their houses, to see what care and tenderness, is shewn to the *dear, sweet* carcases of *lap-dogs, &c.* For whose ease and welfare, *monieur the valet*, and Mrs. *Abigail*, are continually *fidgeting* about, to prepare the sofas and couches, bread and sugared milk, and all the nice tit bits, from the various joints, served up at dinner and supper, a morsel of which must not be touch’d, (even by the *maître* or *mistress*) till poor *Foxy, Bell*, and good Mr. *Pug*, have all had their *manzards* well rust. Let us then, Sir, for once only suppose, that this necessary and useful *tax* has passed both

*houses*, and the *act* taken place, according to the scheme in your last Magazine, and, upon this *monieur the valet*, and his brother *Pug*, to confiscate a little in the *nursery*—*Monieur* enters—*Pug*. Good morn—*Monieur*; how does my lord and lady do? Well! what’s the best news? But what a devil so sad for, this morning?—*Monieur*. Ah! broder *Page*, broder *Page* (shaking his head and sniveling) dere be sad news dis morning, very sad news dere be indeed!—*Pug*. Why, what o’pox is the matter now? What is there another *fleet* run away, for fear of doing the enemy a prejudice? Or, are we about leaving off *bribery* and *corruption*, and so at last; to save ourselves, whatever becomes of the *nation*, going to turn honest? *Monieur*.—No, no, no.—Dat would be bad enough; but worse news den all dis by much.—*De parliament*, have passed de most dividish, ratten, confounded *act* dat ever was, ten times worse den de *Jews* or de *marriage* *act*;—dose, were glorious ones in comparison wit dis: Dey were for de *honour* of christianity, and to *prevent* adultery and fornication amongst de great folks; but dis—plague on dem all! I wish deir *wise* heads, had been employed in *repealing* or *amending* some oder *acts*—why, dey have, tro’ deir *d—d* spite, laid such a *tax*, upon all sorts of *dogs, parrots* and *monkeys*, (c’gad, dey have not even spared de *sal dogs*, which dey have *taxed* at une hundred pounds *pr. ann.*—Begar, I fancy dey have hit some of demselves on de head dere) dat my lord, who was taken up at *White’s*, and so could not be at de house, to say no; swears dat his *debts* of *borrow*, &c. if he does not begin to tink a little; will ruin him, and so he has, in a most violent rage, ordered you all to be hanged, for he can’t afford to pay for you all, as he is so much afraid of himself.—*Pug*.—Oh horrible! horrible! the devil! (*Pug* *shaking* and running about, *Poll* screaming, and *Foxy* barking) but what says my lady? Cannot she redeem us, with her *card* and *pin-money*?—*Monieur*. Oh! my lady be in fits, in fits! dere be two physicians sent for directly, Dr. *Galen*, and Dr. *Paracelsus*, wit Mr. *Gallipot* de *puppary*—dey have ordered de *sal volatile*, de *herrybarn*, &c. wit a monstrous infusion of de *album græcum*, but all wont do, and my lord be almost crazy to see my lady such a fool.—*Pug*.—Why—I thought my good lord and lady, would have suffered any thing, rather than we should have been brought to this pass—but I was afraid of the *folly* and *iniquity* of the times; and so dear *monieur*, we all bid you hear—

\* See our Vol. for 1755; p. 490.

fly farewell! our duty to my lord and lady, and since his finances are so low, and it is the will of the *parliament*, we submit.—Monsieur.—Come, my dear *brother Page*, pretty *Poll* and sweet *Venny*, one buss more, my *dear lovely* creatures! adieu, once more!—Another great advantage arising from this necessary and useful *tax*, will be this; the eating the flesh of *dogs*, for which the *Carthaginians*, of old were formerly remarkable (Vid. Justin. Hist. Lib. xix. C. 1.) continues in practice to this day, as we are told, among the *Zaabians*, a people who inhabit the eastern province of the kingdom of *Algers*. And since it is well known, to what a monstrous degree of luxury; in eating, we are arrived, as our *turtle feasts*, *French fricassees* and *ragouts* of all sorts will bear me witness—by this *aft* taking place, our nice *epicures* will be prevented, extending their luxury to *dogs*-flesh; tho' as it was also a *Roman* dish, and is still a *Chinese*, I think; and as we are so infatuated with every thing that is *foreign*, especially *French* and *Chinese*, I shall not at all wonder, (if the *aft* should not take place) to hear that our gentry improve their luxury so far, as to order a *fricassie* or *ragout* of young *puppies*, to be served up at the head of the table on the one side, as a contrast to a dish of *frogs* on the other, and then good Mr. *Grape*, at the bottom of the table, may lift up his eyes and hands, and mumble over the *grace*, with an *O tempora! O mores!* I promised in my last, to give your readers some further account of the little scrap of Greek, at the top of my paper.—I will now, towards the sequel of it, be as good as my word.—As for your readers of taste and learning, I do not pretend to inform them what it means, or from whence it is taken; but as the curiosity of the *ladies*, and those who are not supposed to be conversant with old musty Greek authors, may possibly be excited, and suspect there is some indelicacy wrapt up in it, I do honestly assure them, it contains no further harm in it, than this plain and useful caution, **BEWARE OF DOGS.**—The author of it uses it *figuratively*, but the *ladies* may also use it *literally*, by which they have a double advantage; but as the *figurative* sense, may be of a very peculiar service to them, they will easily see, by looking at the scheme for the *tax* in your last Magazine, what species of *dogs* it is, of which they are cautioned to beware;—I have now explained it to them, and shall produce the author, of whom I have only this to say—that if our *nobility* and *gentry* would,

Appendix, 1757.

for once, revive the old fashion, so as to read him over with that glee, with which they do *Tim Jones*, or any new play or novel, and practice him with as much earnestness and strictness as they do *Hoyle*, let them take my word for it, we should not be so alarmed as we are, with so many instances of *bribery* and *corruption*, barefaced *villainy* and sneaking *hypocrisy*, *perjury*, *bankruptcies*, open profaneness and irreligion, with a long train of *et ceteras*—*England* would then, once more, see her *halcyon* days, and her *sons* (with the true character of Englishmen) flourishing in *liberty*, *peace* and *plenty*. And now, Sir, to conclude with a very serious address to the good people of *England*.—As I esteem it an happiness to be born an *Englishman*, and hope to maintain the character of a true one; and as I have, in consequence of that, an hearty love and zeal for the honour and welfare, of my king and country; I cannot help lamenting to see in what straits and distresses we are involved, to raise supplies for our present exigencies;—the late proceedings of our publick affairs, are by much too disagreeable to think upon; whatever our bad success, by sea and land, has been owing to, is perhaps, altogether, not so easy to say; this point let politicians discuss.—And as to those proceedings amongst our gentry, about their *lap-dogs*, &c. which I have endeavoured to expose, are they not horribly iniquitous? That such a parcel of worthless, ridiculous, filthy, and mischievous animals should be so pampered, and “fare sumptuously every day, whilst so many poor *lazzars* are starving for want of the crumbs and fragments, which fall from the rich man's table;” and do they not openly disgrace the humanity of the *christian* name, and the generous hospitality of the *British*, as well as tacitly reproach the *legislature*, for not levying the *tax*, which certainly would, in some measure, put a stop to this vile piece of wickedness?—I think, if nothing else will plead for it, the pressing necessities of *affairs*, will soon demand it: For we seem, Sir, to be almost drove to our last shifts; and, tho' I am too sensible to what a monstrous pitch of effeminacy and corruption of morals, we are most lamentably arrived, yet I cannot think that we are so totally profligate and insatuated, as not to rouse ourselves from our stupid lethargy, and exert our utmost, to save our distressed *church* and *state* from ruin. If this scheme, for a *tax* upon *dogs*, seems to be too severe, let it by all means be so tempered, by the most profound wisdom of the *legislature*; as

4 M

not

not to want an *amendment*, and so improved by their *bonesty*, and exalted by their *generosity*, as not to suffer a *repeal*. If ever true *patriotism* animates the hearts of *Englishmen*, let it be now—now in the days of our calamity and distress; they have a *PAR NOBILE FRATRUM* before them, A to copy after, and let them, like those, dare to be *bonest* in the worst of times;—I may answer, I hope, for my fair country women, tho' infatuated and dissolved in pleasure as they are, that if the extreme necessities or *iniquity* of the times, should so far prevail as to require it, (which God avert!) that they have still a truly *Roman*, (not to say *British*) spirit within them, and would with as much heroic alacrity, send their several treasures of *plate* and *jewels* into the Exchequer, as victims to save their country, as ever the *Roman ladies* of old, or any other female patriots, recorded in history.—Let us still hope for the best—That a sense of our imminent danger, will rouse up in our present commanders, the old *courage* and *bonesty* of their ancestors; and tho' we too much deserve an *Attila* to be the *flagellum dei*, for our open profaneness and crying D sin, yet, that we shall still be protected by the *arm of heaven*, from being made a prey to our enemies.—Let us all then, in the mean time, both ladies and gentlemen, in the first place, put away from us our *fashionable vices* and sins, and take up the opposite virtues and graces, that so we may avert the wrath of the great God of heaven, and remember that his mercy will not permit him (finally) to overlook his justice;—and lastly—Let us entirely banish from us, all such ridiculous *levities* and *follies*, as I have set forth in this and my last paper; and let us entertain, and amuse ourselves, at proper times, and in a proper manner, with such diversions, as may never, for their absurdities, stare *common-sense* and *understanding* in the face, and for their evil tendencies, reproach our hearts at our last moments, when we are all wishing “to die the death of the righteous, and that our last end, may be like his.”

I am, SIR,

Yours, and my country's real friend,  
Norwich, Dec. 10, PHILLO-PATRIÆ.  
1757-

Further Extracts from Dr. BATTIE'S  
TREATISE on MADNESS, (see p.  
576.)

“WHOEVER is conscious that he hears, sees, or feels, and beholds all animals he is conversant with, acting

just in the same manner as he does, when he hears, sees, or feels, must acknowledge that his own and every other animal body, is as really endued with sensation, as that it exists.

Whoever attentively contemplates in what manner, he, and every other animal, is affected by external impulse, must acknowledge that some parts of the same body, however animated, are quite insensible, some endued with a less degree of sensation, than others.

Whoever is moreover sufficiently versed B in anatomical researches, and has learnt to separate those parts of an animal body, which, however contiguous or closely connected, are nevertheless really distinct from each other, very readily discovers several soft fibres, each of which actually is divisible into many smaller of the same kind, as far as his eye can trace; and he, by C analogy, justly concludes that each of those smaller fibres, is as capable of being still farther and farther divided beyond the reach of vision, and even of human imagination.

These soft fibres, are all connected with D the contents of the cranium, and in different parts of the body, they are collected into fasciculi; every one of which, is enveloped by a continuation of those very membranes, which, within the cranium, contain the substance of the brain, and its medullary appendages.

Every such fasciculus, as well as the E several fibres, it is resolvable into, is called a *nerve*: a name borrowed indeed from the ancients, but used by them in a very different signification. For by *νῦρον* and *nervus*, neither the Greeks nor Latins meant any thing soft and medullary, but F on the contrary, the hard and elastic substance, of a tendon or ligament; as the word *ἀποσπαστικόν*, still retained by the moderns, to signify the fascia or membrane expanded over, and connecting the muscular fibres, sufficiently shews.

Every nerve, which is within the reach G of our observation, is extended between the *medulla oblongata* or its appendage the *medulla spinalis*, and the place of such nerve's destination. But every such nerve is thus extended in a manner very different from the disposition of the blood-vessels, and indeed of all other portions of the same body, which are called similar. For H in its passage it neither is split into ramifications, nor is it at all connected with any contiguous parts of the body, except with some substances, equally nervous, called ganglions, chiefly observable in the mesentery.

IF

If a nerve in the living body be distracted by external force, there immediately arises an exquisite sensation, called pain. Which sensation is always in a direct proportion to the quantity of such distracting force; and which never ceases either until the distracting force is removed, or is become unactive, or until the material particles which constitute the said nerve, are by this distraction irrecoverably disunited.

If to a nerve, in a living body, be applied any acrimonious objects, that is such portions of matter, whose surfaces are full of angles, and which, when assited with proper impulse, are therefore capable of distracting the particles that constitute the nervous substance, there immediately arises the same painful sensation: which is always in a direct proportion to the quantity and acuteness of such acrimonious angles, and to the impulse with which they are impacted, and which continues as long, as in the former case of visible distraction, occasioned by external force.

Those parts of an animal body, in which the greatest quantity of nervous fibres is manifestly contained, in which such nervous fibres lie the most exposed and undefended by any other matter that constitutes the same body, are the soonest and most affected, whenever any external objects are applied with force sufficient to excite sensation.

Those membranes, which not only within the cranium surround the brain, but which also serve as sheaths to several appendages of the brain, collecting them into nervous fasciculi all over the body, as far as the eye can trace, are indeed every where contiguous to and seem intimately connected with the medullary substance they contain: Nevertheless upon the application of any external objects, they all discover no extraordinary signs of sensibility, any more than several other membranes in the same body, which are equally vascular and elastic. Witness the many well attested cases of erosions, and other accidents of the dura mater, unattended with any degree of pain.

All which constant and uncontroverted observations prove, 1. That the nervous or medullary substance, derived from, or rather communicating with the brain, is the seat or instrument of natural sensation: 2. That no other matter whatever, whether animated or not, is such seat or instrument."

"Sensation, however perplexed it may seem to those who too curiously enquire into its nature, is, to the modest observer, as clear in idea, and as fully to be accounted for, at least to all useful intents

and purposes, as any phenomenon whatever.

For is not what we feel a plain matter of fact, of which we are not only certain and conscious ourselves, but which we are likewise capable of communicating to others by words or signs? And are we not perfectly well acquainted with many things, which when impelled with force sufficient, will make us feel; and which it is frequently in our power to apply, remove, or avoid, as best suits our interest?

It is the heedless, or rather the wilful neglect of precisely separating these many evident and external causes of sensation, as well from their unknown and internal operations, as from their intermediate and equally unknown effects, that has created such difficulties in contemplating this phenomenon.

For the mutual cohesion of material particles, as essential to our idea of animal body, as sense itself, but not better accounted for, hath however been looked upon, as a thing much less mysterious.

Which seeming diversity can be owing to nothing else, but because the generality of mankind have contented themselves with the useful and the attainable knowledge of such external objects, as will harden or soften those bodies they are applied to, without enquiring too nicely why the constituent particles of those bodies are more or less united upon such application, or indeed, why they are united at all: whereas the philosopher in his contemplation of sensible matter, is not content with knowing certainly, like other men, what objects externally applied to a nerve will create, increase, or deaden sensation, but moreover conjectures why; and attempts by any means whatever, to assign the manner in which these external objects act upon, and the changes they produce in the nervous substance previous to sensation their last effect; which effect, for reasons best known to himself, seems to demand a more explicit solution than the cohesion of material particles.

In endeavouring therefore to assign the causes of sensation, be it one of our chiefest cares, to distinguish them from one another as effectually in our mind, as they are really different in their nature, and to separate what we actually and usefully know from what we are, and perhaps shall always be, without any great damage, entirely ignorant of.

For which purpose, it may not be amiss to premise a few considerations on causes in general; which will illustrate the subject.

ject of our present enquiry, and at the same time be confirmed thereby.

First then, by observing, that any one phenomenon frequently follows another, we conclude, that the second, is owing to the first; and hence we get the ideas, of *cause* and *effect*.

Secondly, by observing, that any one phenomenon never fails to follow another, we conclude, that the first is not only a cause, but also a sufficient cause of the second.

Thirdly, by observing, that the second phenomenon never occurs but in consequence of the first, we further conclude, that the first is not only a cause, but a necessary cause of the second, which is therefore called the *causa sine qua non*.

Fourthly, by observing, that the second phenomenon follows the first, without either the evident, or the demonstrated intervention of any other phenomenon, as necessary, or at least accessory to its existence, we conclude that the first phenomenon, is moreover the immediate cause of the second.

Fifthly, by observing, either that the first phenomenon, is not always succeeded by the second, or that the second is not always preceded by the first, we conclude that the first phenomenon, is either not a sufficient, or not a necessary, but merely an accidental cause of the second.

Sixthly, by observing, or by admitting as undeniable, that any one or more phenomena intervene between the first, and the last in question, we plainly discover, that the first is remote, and, that the several other intervening phenomena, in their order, approach nearer and nearer to the immediate cause.

Seventhly, a very little reflection, upon causes and effects, as thus stated, will make us conclude, that the remote and accidental causes of any effect, may be many, but that the sufficient and necessary, as well as the immediate cause, can be but one. Since either of two causes supposed sufficient, will render the other unnecessary; and either cause supposed necessary, will render the other insufficient. Which unavoidable conclusion, by the way, might be extended beyond secondary agents or instruments, improperly called causes, and would give an additional proof, if any was wanting, to the unity of the first, the necessary, the sufficient, and indeed strictly speaking the sole cause of all things.

Thus, to instance in our present subject; sight, hearing, taste, smell, &c. which frequently succeed the application

of external objects, are looked upon by us, as the effects of such external objects; and we, in common discourse, refer our ideas back to those objects as to their causes, as when we say, *we see the sun, we hear the drum, &c.*

A But, inasmuch as the external objects of sense, however forcible their application may be, do not always, and in all animal bodies, create sight, &c. And moreover, as the very same perceptions do sometimes, at least in disordered subjects, arise without any external object, that really affects them; it is impossible, but every such external object, must be merely accidental, and by no means, the sufficient or the necessary cause, of such its nervous effect. Which sufficient, and necessary cause, is therefore internal, that is, it inheres in the very frame and constitution of the nervous substance, itself; whereby, alone such substance is, rendered capable of being affected, by any external object, so as to create sensation; and without which internal cause, nothing whatever would actually become an object of our senses.

D For the same reason, all such external causes, are not only accidental, but likewise remote. Since the necessary and sufficient cause, at least must intervene; and besides, before an external object can create any sensation whatever, it must produce several intermediate effects, viz. motion, impulse, and pressure: all which precede not only sight, &c. thereby excited, but also precede that particular internal affection, of the nerve itself, whatever it is, which is the immediate, the necessary, and the sufficient cause, of such perception.

F The accidental, and remote causes of sensation, as also their intermediate effects, provided such effects are external to the nervous substance, very readily discover themselves, and are clearly comprehended. For indeed, they are all bodies, that lie within our observation, (many of which, are within our reach) and the motion and impulse of those bodies, or of particles, emitted therefrom, upon the organs of sense, which every one, not only has a clear idea of, but is moreover certain of their existence, motion, and impulse.

H Now, as no body whatever, can be capable of creating sensation, in consequence of its motion and impulse, without pressing upon the nerve affected, by such impulse; therefore pressure of the medullary substance, contained in the nervous filaments approaches nearer in order to the im-

immediate cause of sensation, than the motion and impulse of any external object.

Pressure of the medullary substance, contained in the nervous filaments, cannot indeed be imagined without some alteration in the former arrangement of those particles, which constitute that substance. But we have no idea whatever, either visible or intellectual, how, and in what manner those particles, are, by such pressure, differently juxtaposed, previously to sensation thereby excited.

Whence it undeniably follows, that pressure upon the medullary substance, contained in the nervous filaments, is the last in order of all those causes of sensation, which we have an idea of. Thus

far, and no farther, our knowledge in these matters reaches, limited by the outside of the seat of sensation; what passes within being mere conjecture. For if a new position of medullary particles; which is an immediate, and unavoidable effect of external pressure, does not discover itself any more than their constitutional arrangement; what account can we with any the least degree of modesty, pretend to give of all the alterations in the nervous substance, still subsequent to such pressure, and to change of place thereby occasioned; a regular series of which, may, for any thing we know to the contrary, precede the immediate cause of sensation.

[To be continued in our Mag. for January.]

ANSWER to QUESTION I. p. 507. By BARTONIENSIS. (See p. 597.)

LET  $x$  represent the number of pounds, and  $y$  the remainder after  $x \div 2$ ; then according to the question  $\frac{x-y}{2}$  will express the number of shillings; and

$$\frac{\frac{x-y}{2} + 20y}{2} = x \text{ per question, and consequently } 39y = 3x; \text{ now } y \text{ being } = 1 \text{ is}$$

plain; therefore  $\frac{39}{3} = x = 13$  pounds, and  $\frac{x-y}{2} = \text{six shillings}$ : Whence the sum is thirteen pounds six shillings.

This was answered also by Mr. Joseph Dawson, of Holbeck, in Yorkshire.

ANSWER to QUESTION II. p. 507. By the same.

LET the sum of the two numbers be represented by  $x$ , and 10 by  $a$ ; then the difference of their squares will be expressed by  $s + a$  per question; and by putting  $a + s = t$ , also  $a^2 - s^2 = s + a$ , then it is plain, that  $\frac{s+a}{s}$  will express the difference of those numbers.

Then  $\frac{s}{2} + \frac{s+a}{2s}$  will express the greater number; and  $\frac{s}{2} - \frac{s+a}{2s}$  the lesser; and  $\frac{s}{2} + \frac{s+a}{2s} \times \frac{s}{2} - \frac{s+a}{2s} = 5s$  per question; or  $s^4 - s^2 - 2as - a^2 = 20s^3$ ; and consequently  $s^4 - 20s^3 - s^2 - 2as = a^2$ , which solved,  $s$  will be found  $= 20.1114$  nearly; whence the two numbers are 10,8043, and 9,3071.

QUESTION by Mr. JOSEPH DAWSON, of Holbeck, in Yorkshire.

I WOULD be obliged to any of your correspondents, to tell me my age from the two following equations:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x^2 - xy + 100 &= x + y + 273 \\ x^3 + xy^2 &= x^2 - y^2 + 6439 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{whence } x \text{ is the years, and } y \text{ the months.}$$

An EXPLANATION of the Picture over the Calendar of the Oxford Almanack, for the Year 1758.

THIS plate exhibits a view of Corpus Christi college taken from the north.

The figures underneath, on the right hand, represent the history of the foundation of this college. The founder Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, had designed to found a monastery: But Hugh

Oldham, bishop of Exeter, persuaded him rather to found a college, and promised largely to contribute to such a design. This is represented by the founder sitting, and behind his chair a monk in his habit, and before him bishop Oldham offering him a plan of the college.

On the other hand are some of the most eminent men, who have been of this college. 1. Cardinal Pole. 2. Jewel, bishop of Salisbury. 3. The learned Dr. Raynolds,

nolds, president of this college. 4. The famous Mr. Hooker. 5. Dr. Jackson, president of this college. 6. Dr. Pococke, professor of Arabic, with a scroll in his hand, with some Arabic characters. 7. Dr. Rogers. 8. Dr. Turner, late president of this college, having in his hand a plan of the new building, built at his expence.

### A CAVEAT for PROTESTANTS.

*Account of the dreadful Massacre of the Hugonots at Paris, and in other Parts of France, on Sts Bartholomew's Day, 1572. From Davila's Civil Wars of France, translated by Mr. Farquhar.*

**I**T may not be amiss to premise, that Charles IX. of France, and the queen-mother, with their confederates, had made peace with the Hugonots, and allured to court the queen of Navarre, and her son, who afterwards ascended the throne of France, the young prince of Condé, Jasper Coligny, commonly known by the name of the admiral of Chastillon, and all the chiefs of the protestant party. The intention of the court was, to destroy them by treachery; but, that they might be lulled into a blind security, they were caressed with uncommon marks of favour. The prince of Navarre was married to the king's sister; the admiral was consulted in all affairs of state, indulged with extraordinary honours, and began to think himself prime minister; All his friends and followers were loaded with civilities. The first thunderbolt of the tempest fell upon the queen of Navarre, who was poisoned by the effluvia of a pair of gloves. At her death her son assumed the title of king of Navarre, and was married to the princess Margaret. The French king employed one Maurevel to assassinate the admiral: He accordingly shot at him from a window in the Louvre, and wounded him dangerously in both arms. While he lay disabled by his wounds, preparations were made for the general massacre of him and all the Hugonots of France. In the mean time the king affected the utmost indignation against the assassins, who had made an attempt on the life of the admiral, whom he visited in person, and overwhelmed with expressions of love and esteem.

"All things being now settled, when the evening of the 24th of August approached, which was the feast of St. Bartholomew, and happened on a Sunday, the duke of Guise went from court about twilight, with orders from the king to

find president Charron, *prevôt des marchands*, the chief magistrate of the people of Paris, and give him directions, ~~to send~~ <sup>to send</sup> ~~two thousand~~ <sup>two thousand</sup> ~~armed men~~ <sup>armed men</sup>, every one of whom should wear a shirt sleeve upon his left arm, with white crosses in their hats, and be prepared, upon notice given, instantly to execute the king's commands. And that he should order the ~~chiefs~~ <sup>chiefs</sup> ~~of the several wards~~ <sup>of the several wards</sup>, to be in readiness; and that, upon ringing the bell of the palace clock, lights should be put up in every window throughout the city, in which shins, thro' the slacery of the people, and the great authority of the duke of Guise, supported by the king's commission, were soon performed. The dukes of Montpenier and Navarre, and many other lords of the court, with their friends and followers, armed themselves, and staid to defend the king's person, the guards being drawn up under arms at the gate, in the court of the Louvre. At the hour appointed, the duke of Guise, the duke of Aumale, and Mont d'Amegoulaine, grand prior of France, and natural brother to the king, with other officers and soldiers, to the number of three hundred, went to the admiral's house, and, finding a guard of Colfein's company there under arms, and with their matches lighted, as the duke of Anjou had ordered, they forced the gate of the court, that was guarded by a few of the king of Navarre's halberdiers, and the servants of the house, who were all killed without mercy. When they came into the court, the lords stayed there below, whilst la Bessme, a native of Lorraine, and one of the duke of Guise's dependants, with Achille Petrucci, a Stenese gentleman that he maintained, col: Sarlabous, and the other soldiers, went up to the admiral's apartment, who, upon hearing a disturbance, got up, and leaning upon his knees against the bed, asked Colha-son, one of his domesticks that came frightened into the room, "What noise that was?" To which he answered, "My lord, God calls us to him," and ran hastily out at another door: Upon which they immediately entered; and as they advanced towards him, he turned to la Bessme, who had drawn his sword, and said, "Young man, you ought to reverence these grey hairs; but, do what you think best, for you can shorten my life but a very little." He had scarce spoke these words, when la Bessme plunged the sword into his breast; and the others, when they had thoroughly dispatched him with their daggers, threw his body out of the window into the court, which

# INDEX of the ROMAN NAMES assumed by the Speakers in the POLITICAL CLUB, with the Names of the PERSONS in whose CHARACTERS they Spoke.

## A.

- M. Abarius*, Earl of Abington, deceased.  
*T. Abarius*, Giles Earle, Esq; deceased.  
*T. Abarius*, 1755, Thomas Potter, Esq;  
*P. Alim*, Esq of Aylesford.  
*L. Amicus Mameranus*, Mr. Alder. Perry, dec.  
*L. Amicus Paulus*, D. of Argyll, deceased.  
*Afranius Barbatus*, Lord Barrington.  
*M. Agrippa*, Ld. Carteret. now E. of Granville.  
*Agrippa Menenius*, Geo. Fox Lane, Esq;  
*Albin Tibullus*, Edward Walpole, Esq; now  
 Sir Edward Walpole.  
*C. Aranius*, Henry Archer, Esq;  
*Arriacus Matorius*, Dudley, afterwards Sir  
 Dudley Ryder, Lord Chief Justice, dec.  
*Africus Pollio*, Lord Polwarth, now Earl of  
 Marchmont.  
*Julius Gabinus*, Philip Geyburn, Esq;

## B.

- L. Babius Dieris*, Mr. Alderman Baker.  
*Q. Babius Sulea*, Mr. Alderman Balth.  
*M. Babius Tumbilus*, Ld. Baltimore, deceased.  
*A. Baulenius*, William Beckford, Esq;  
*L. Boetius Noleus*, John Bance, Esq;  
*L. Boliensis*, John Bond, Esq;  
*Bojeris*, George Bowes, Esq;

## C.

- C. Cecilius*, Charles Yorke, Esq;  
*Q. Cecilius Metellus*, Earl of Malton, after-  
 wards Marquis of Rockingham, deceased.  
*C. Fabius*, Nicholas Fawcett, Esq;  
*C. Calpurnius Pisi*, John Campbell, of Pem-  
 brokeshire, Esq;  
*Sp. Cornilius*, Earl of Carlisle.  
*Sp. Cassius*, Richard Beckford, Esq; deceased.  
*L. Cassius Longinus*, Lord Hinton, now Earl of  
 Powlett.  
*M. Caro*, Wm. Pulteney, Esq; now E. of Bath.  
*Q. Catius*, Lord Cadogan.  
*Cassius Albinovanus*, Han. Alexander Hume  
 Campbell, Esq;  
*C. Cicero*, Earl of Chalmordley.  
*Q. Crano*, Lord Walpole, afterwards Earl of  
 Orford, deceased.  
*Claudius Marcellus*, Earl of Sandwich.  
*C. Claudius Nero*, Earl of Winchester.  
*Q. Confidius*, Henry Conway, Esq;  
*A. Cornelius Arvina*, Lord Vis. Cornbury, dec.  
*C. Corneliu Catagnus*, George Cooke, Esq;  
*A. Co. neliu Coffey*, Velez Cornwell, Esq;  
*C. Cornelius Lentulus*, Lord Lovel, now Earl  
 of Leicester.  
*M. Craffus*, Edw. Wortley Montague, Esq; dec.  
*P. Cornutus*, Edw. Coke, Esq; late Ld. Coke.

## D.

- Decius Fabellius*, Lord Doneraile, deceased.  
*P. Decius Adu*, Edw. Digby, Esq; deceased.

- Sen. Digritus*, Sir Francis Dashwood.  
*C. Domitius Aenebarbus*, Joseph, afterwards  
 Sir Joseph Danvers, deceased.  
*C. Domitius Calpurnius*, Duke of Newcastle.  
*Jul. Drusus Publilius*, Lord Duplein.  
*C. Duilius*, Sir Charles Wager, deceased.  
*L. Darnicus*, Lord Delawar.

## E.

- M. Eburnus Elba*, Wellbore Ellis, Esq;  
*L. Egilius*, Gilbert Eliot, Esq;

## F.

- M. Fabius Ambrosius*, Henry Bathurst, Esq;  
 now a Judge.  
*Q. Fabius Maximus*, Lord Bathurst.  
*Q. Fabius Fabellius*, Thomas Brampton, Esq;  
*C. Fabricius*, Lord Vis. Falkenberg.  
*Co. Fulgus*, Henry Fox, Esq;  
*Q. Fulvius Flaccus*, Tho. Fonnereau, Esq;  
*M. Furius Camillus*, Sir William Wyndham,  
 Bart. deceased.  
*P. Furius Philus*, Sir John Phillips, Bart.

## G.

- C. Gervilius*, Wm. Gunt, Esq; Ld. Advocate.  
*L. Gerginius*, Lord Gage, deceased.  
*M. Gerginius Maximus*, Lord Gower, after-  
 wards Earl Gower, deceased.  
*T. Gernicius*, Richard Greenville, Esq; now  
 Earl Temple.  
*C. Genucius*, George Greenville, Esq;

## H.

- L. Halimius*, Dr. George Hay.  
*C. Helius*, Lord Hervey, deceased.  
*M. Helius*, Lord Hervey, now E. of Bristol.  
*App. Helimius*, Nicholas Hardinge, Esq;  
*C. Herminius*, Edward Hooper, Esq;  
*T. Herminius*, George Haldane, Esq;  
*A. Hirtius*, Earl of Hyndford.  
*Q. Horatius Barbatus*, Earl of Halifax.  
*Horatius Cicler*, Sir John Hynd Cotton, dec.  
*M. Horatius Pulvillus*, Philip Yorke, Esq;  
*L. Hortensius*, John Howe, Esq; afterwards  
 Lord Chedworth, deceased.  
*A. Hostilius Can*, Robert Hucks, Esq; deceased.  
*A. Hostilius Marcellus*, Earl of Holderness.  
*C. Hostilius Tullius*, Mr. Alderm. Heathcote.

## I.

- L. Iulius*, Earl of Illa, now Duke of Argyll.  
*Jubellius Taurus*, Mr. Alderman Janisse.  
*C. Julius*, Sir Edmund Isham.  
*Julus Florus*, William Pitt, Esq;  
*Julus Brutus*, Samuel Sandys, Esq; now Lord  
 Sandys.  
*L. Juvencius Tholus*, Lord Ilchester.

## L.

- C. Lethus*, Lord Vis. Lonsdale, deceased.  
*Sp. Lartius*, Wellbore Ellis, Esq;  
*L. Lentulus*, Henry Legge, Esq;

Lithius

always being  
 they, whose errors were excused on ac-  
 count of their youth, and pardoned for  
 killed the ene. com-  
 army, and were now in



*Licinius Murena*, Lord Limerick.  
*C. Licinius Nerva*, Daniel Lyttelton, Esq;  
*Sp. Ligustinus*, Sir Richard Lyttelton.  
*C. Licinius Salinator*, Dr. George Lee.  
*Sp. Lucius*, Randle Willingham, Esq;  
*L. Lucius Plautus*, Sir Richard Lloyd, Knt.  
 now Solicitor General.  
*C. Lucilius*, Admiral Warren, deceased.  
 M.  
*Dec. Magius*, Samuel Martin, Esq;  
*Mamercus Emilinus*, Rt. Hon. George Dodding-  
 ton, Esq;  
*Mamilius Orosius*, Hor. Walpole, sen. Esq; dec.  
*Manius Atilius Glabrio*, Marsh. Wade, deceased.  
*Manius Tullius*, Col. Hen. Conway.  
*Manius Valerius*, Col. George Townshend.  
*T. Manlius Torquatus*, Sir John Mordaunt.  
*Ca. Manlius Vulso*, Sir Wathryn Williams  
 Wynne, Bart. deceased.  
*C. Marcus Coriolanus*, Thomas Crow, Esq;  
*Q. Marcus Philippius*, Marquis of Tweeddale.  
*Marinus Statilius*, Sir John Strange, Master of  
 the Rolls, deceased.  
*Mucius*, George Lyttelton, Esq; now Lord  
 Lyttelton.  
*Q. Minucius Rufus*, Robert Mott, Esq;  
*Q. Mucius*, Hon. William Murray, Esq; now  
 Lord Mansfield, and Lord Chief Justice.  
*C. Mucius Scaevola*, E. of Scarborough, deceased.  
*L. Munnus*, Earl of Morton.  
*J. Murena*, John Morton, Esq;  
 N.  
*A. Nonius*, William Northey, Esq;  
*Cn. Nottanus*, Norreys Berric, Esq;  
*T. Numicius Priscus*, William Noel, Esq;  
*C. Numisus*, Robert Nugent, Esq;  
*P. Numisius*, Sir Roger Newdigate.  
 O.  
*T. Othavius Crassus*, Dr. Secker, Lord Bishop  
 of Oxford.  
*Ca. Othavius*, Robert Harley, Esq; afterwards  
 Earl of Oxford, deceased.  
*M. Othavius*, General James Oglethorpe.  
*Q. Optimus*, James Oswald, Esq;  
*Optus Virginicus*, Sir Francis Dashwood.  
*C. Oppius*, Lord Onslow, deceased.  
*L. Oppius Salinator*, Arthur Onslow, Esq;  
 Speaker of the House of Commons.  
 P.  
*T. Papirius Cursor*, Nicholas Pasaker's, Esq;  
*L. Pedanius*, Peregrine Poulet, Esq;  
*C. Penillus*, Henry Penton, Esq;  
*L. Pinaris*, Thomas Pitt, Esq;  
*L. Piso*, Earl of Chesterfield.  
*C. Plinius Cestius*, Lord Chancellor, and Earl  
 of Hardwicke.  
*Pomponius Atticus*, Horatio Walpole, sen. Esq;  
 afterwards Lord Walpole, deceased.  
*M. Pomponius Balbus*, Lord Pomfret.  
*C. Papilius Lænat*, Lord Strange.

*L. Porcius*, Dacre of Postland.  
*A. Posthumus*, Duke of Bedford.  
*Postumus Corninus*, Henry Fox, Esq;  
*T. Potirius*, Thomas Potter, Esq;  
*Proculus Virginicus*, Thomas Prowle, Esq;  
 Q.  
*M. Quimilius Fortis*, Lord Quistados, now  
 Earl of Litchfield.  
*T. Quintus*, Lord Talbot.  
*L. Quintius Capitolinus*, John Talbot, Esq;  
*L. Quintius Cincernus*, Wm. Shippen, Esq; dec.  
 R.  
*T. Rutilius*, Matthew Ridley, Esq;  
*Sp. Rutilius Crassus*, Lord Raymond.  
 S.  
*C. Sallustius*, Lord George Sackville.  
*Q. Saloniis Sarra*, Dr. Sherlock, Lord Bishop  
 of Salisbury, now of London.  
*C. Sallustius Crispus*, Horat. Walpole, jun. Esq;  
*Scipio Africanus*, Lord Noel Sainsbury, after-  
 wards Duke of Beaufort, deceased.  
*A. Sellius*, Major Selwyn, deceased.  
*A. Semprenius Atratinus*, John Selwyn, jun. Esq;  
*T. Semprenius Gracchus*, Lord Percival, now E.  
 of Epsom.  
*P. Semprenius Tuditanus*, Sir Thomas Lawley  
 Saunderson, late Earl of Scarborough.  
*L. Sergius Fulvius*, Sir John St. Aubin, Bart.  
 deceased.  
*Servilius Priscus*, Henry Palham, Esq; deceased.  
*Servius Sulpicius*, Sir George Lee.  
*Sextus Tarquinius*, Robert Nugent, Esq;  
*T. Sicinius*, Humphrey Sydenham, Esq;  
*Q. Stamerius*, Earl of Stanhope.  
*L. Statilius*, Sir William Stanhope.  
*C. Sulpicius*, Edw. Southwell, Esq; deceased.  
 T.  
*L. Tarquinius Collatinus*, Sir Charles Mordaunt.  
*A. Terentius Varro*, Dr. Maddox, Lord Bishop  
 of Worcester.  
*Titus Pomponius*, Peniston Powney, Esq;  
*Lart. Tolumnius*, Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart.  
*C. Trebazius*, George Townshend, Esq;  
*L. Trebonius Alfer*, Charles Townshend, Esq;  
*C. Trebonius*, Robert Treacey, Esq;  
*M. Tullius Cicero*, Sir Robert Walpole, after-  
 wards Earl of Orford, deceased.  
 V.  
*M. Valerius Corvus*, Sir John Barnard, Knt.  
*L. Valerius Flaccus*, Sir Wm. Yonge, Bart. de.  
*Valerius Lævius*, Thos. Winnington, Esq; dec.  
*P. Valerius Publicola*, Walt. Plummer, Esq; dec.  
*P. Ventilius*, Earl of Westmorland.  
*T. Vitravius Crispinus*, James West, Esq;  
*L. Vitravius Philo*, Robert Vyner, Esq;  
*T. Vindex*, Admiral Vernon, deceased.  
*T. Villius Tappalus*, Mr. Ald. Wilmot, dec.  
*L. Virginicus*, Lord Hillsborough.  
*T. Virinius Rutulus*, Thomas Whiteboote, Esq;  
*L. Volturnus*, Edmund Waller, sen. Esq;

the court about  
 orders from the king to  
 dispatched him with their daggers, threw  
 his body out of the window into the court,  
 which

which was presently after dragged into a stable. At the same time and place were slain Teligny, the admiral's son-in-law, and Guerchy his lieutenant, who, wrapping his cloak round his arm, fought bravely till he died, together with the colonels Montaurun and Rouvray, son to the baron des Adrets, and all the rest of his attendants.

When the king was informed of what had passed, he came into the queen-mother's apartment, and sent for the king of Navarre and the prince of Condé, who went thither in great apprehension, seeing that none of their gentlemen nor attendants were suffered to stir: And at the same time Monsieur d'O, colonel of the king's guards, began to call the principal Hugonots that were in the Louvre, one by one, who, as they entered into the court, were all killed by the soldiers, that stood in two long ranks, with their arms ready for that purpose. There died the count de la Rochefoucault, the marquis de Renel and Piles, who had so gallantly defended St. John d'Angeli, together with Pontbreton, Pluvaut, Baudiné, Francourt, chancellor to the king of Navarre, Pardillan, Lavardine, and others, to the number of two hundred.

At the same instant the bell of the palace clock gave the signal to the *prevôt des marchands*; and those that were prepared for that purpose, having received orders what they were to do, from Marcel, who not long before had enjoyed the same office, and had great authority amongst the people, began to kill the Hugonots in all the houses and lodgings where they were dispersed, and made an infinite slaughter of them, without any distinction of age, sex, or condition. All the people were up in arms under the officers of the wards, and candles lighted in every window; so that they might go from house to house to execute their orders, without mistake or confusion: But, notwithstanding all possible care was taken to prevent it by the officers, there were several catholicks slain, amongst the rest, either out of public hatred, or private malice, Dennis Lambin, and Peter Ramus, men of eminent learning, and great reputation.

The Louvre was kept shut all the following day; and, in the mean time, the king and queen comforted the king of Navarre and the prince of Condé; telling them, they were obliged to do that which the admiral had so often attempted, and always designed to do to them: But that they, whose errors were excused on account of their youth, and pardoned for

their nearness of blood, were preserved alive, and should, for the future, be cherished and beloved, if they would embrace the catholic religion, and behave dutifully to the king: To which the king of Navarre, giving way to the necessity of the times, and dissembling what could not be helped, determined to reserve himself for better fortune, and answered, with great complaisance, "That he was ready to obey his majesty's will and pleasure:" At which the king was so well pleased, that, to gratify him, he spared the lives of the count de Grammont and Monsieur Duras, who, as they promised, served him faithfully ever after. But the prince of Condé, either from the greenness of his years, or the natural ruggedness that he derived from his ancestors, began to make exceptions, not seeming inclinable to comply with the king's demands, and said, "He only desired that no violence might be used to his conscience:" At which the king was so enraged, that he gave him a severe rebuke, and called him an insolent madman, a stubborn traitor, a rebel, and the son of a rebel, and threatened to have him dispatched, if he did not give evident signs of his repentance, and turn catholic in three days: After this, guards were placed both upon him and the king of Navarre, and all their chief servants taken away from them, and immediately cut to pieces, whose places were filled by others of the king's own appointment and providing. Those Hugonots that lodged in the Fauxbourg of St. Germain beyond the Seine, amongst whom were the count of Montgomery, and the vidame of Chartres (who, prefiging some mischief, would not remove to the admiral's quarter) immediately fled when they heard the first uproar, as the Parisians did not make haste enough to prevent it, but were followed by the duke of Guise (who, at break of day, passed the river with a great number of horse and foot) and being, some without shoes, some without saddles, others without bridles, but all half naked and unarmed, were scattered and cut off, except the count of Montgomery and the vidame of Chartres, who, with about ten others, made their escape, and, after many difficulties, got in disguise to the sea side, from whence they passed over into England.

There were above ten thousand killed in the city that night and the next day, of whom about five hundred were ladies, and gentlemen, and cavaliers, who filled the chief commands in the French army, and were now met together.

all parts of the kingdom, to honour the king of Navarre's marriage. Montf. de Béquemaui, and Arnaud Cavagnes, were made prisoners, and afterwards quartered as rebels, by the sentence of the parliament. The admiral's body was pulled out of the stable, and cruelly abused by the fury of the common people, who detested his very name to such a degree, that they cut off his head and hands, and dragged him thro' the streets to Montfaucon, the place of execution, where they left him hanging by one foot upon the gallows, which they set fire to a few days after, and half consumed the body, to the great merriment and satisfaction of all the people, who never ceased from their taunts and barbarities, till two servants of the marshal de Montmorency stole away the miserable remains of his carcase in the night, and buried them secretly at Chantilly. Thus died the admiral Jasper de Coligny, who had filled the kingdom of France with the glory and terror of his name, for the space of twelve years: A remarkable example to the whole world, how sudden and miserable the end of those people generally is, who, without considering any thing but their own interests, think, by cunning and subtlety, to establish a lasting greatness, upon the foundation of human wisdom alone: For it is not to be doubted but he, who had been bred from his youth in the chief commands of the army, and had arrived at the highest pitch of honour by his bravery and conduct, would have equalled, if not exceeded, all other soldiers of his time, and attained to the degree of constable, and all the greatest offices in the kingdom, if he had not chosen to exalt himself, by factious and seditious practices, against the authority of his sovereign; since the lustre of his valour, resolution, indefatigable industry, and, above all, a wonderful ability in conducting the greatest designs, shone out, even in the deepest obscurity of discord and distraction.

The day after the admiral's death, the duke of Anjou went from the Louvre, with a regiment of the guards, quite thro' the city and suburbs, and ordered those houses to be broke open that had made any resistance. But all the Hugonots were either already dead, or so terrified, that they had put white crosses in their hats, which was the distinguishing mark of the catholics, endeavouring to save their lives by that means, and by hiding themselves: But, if they were pointed at in the streets by any one, or were discovered, they were torn in

pieces by the people, without mercy, and thrown into the river.

The day before this terrible execution, the king had dispatched messengers into different parts of the kingdom, commanding the governors of cities and provinces to do the like: But this commission was executed with more or less severity, according to their several inclinations. For the same night, there was a most bloody slaughter made of the Hugonots, without any respect to the age, sex, or quality of persons, at Meaux, and on the ensuing days at Orleans, Rouen, Bourges, Angiers, Thoulouze, and many other places, but particularly at Lyons: On the other hand, it was executed in a mild and tardy manner at those places where the governors were either dependants on the princes, or followers of the Montmorency family. In Provence, the count de Tende peremptorily refused to obey it; for which he was secretly dispatched, a little while after at Avignon, and, as it was believed, by a commission from the king. Many stories, dreadful and lamentable indeed, might here be recited: For this scourge was exercised in so many different places, with such variety of circumstances, upon persons of all conditions, that it was credibly reported there were above forty thousand Hugonots slain in a few days: But the rule I have hitherto observed, of relating things in as clear and concise a method as possible, will not suffer me to digress, in giving a tragical narrative of those events.

The third day after the admiral's death, whilst the persecution was still, in some measure, carrying on against the Hugonots, the king, attended by all the princes and lords of his court, went to the parliament: And, tho' he had at first, both in his speeches and letters, imputed the whole affair to a popular tumult, yet he there avowed it as his own doing, and expatiated, in a long discourse, upon the reasons why he had commanded all those perpetual rebels against his person and government to be destroyed; who, notwithstanding the gracious pardons that had been so often granted to their former offences, had still returned, with a pernicious obstinacy, to plot new treasons and insurrections; that at last he was necessitated to surprize them, for fear of being surprized himself, having miraculously discovered their conspiracy to take away his life; and, not his only, but the lives of the queen his mother, the dukes of Anjou and Alençon his brothers, and even the king of Navarre's also; who, because

he had left their party, was no less esteemed their enemy than all the rest. Upon which account he thought proper to acquaint them, his magistrates, therewith, to the end that they might proceed with the same vigour in so unnatural a conspiracy, and make known to all the world, the just and necessary reasons that had forced him to use so much rigour and severity. After he had finished his speech, in which he likewise took much pains to persuade them, that the affair had been sudden and unpremeditated, brought on by accident and necessity, and not hatched in previous councils and long deliberations, he commanded them to register amongst the ordinary acts of their court, that whatever had befallen the admiral, and the rest of his faction, either in Paris, or any other part of the kingdom, was done by his orders, and express commission. He then enjoined them to proceed, by the examination of the prisoners, against the memory of the dead, to lay open the enormity of their rebellion, and to brand them with infamy, in such a manner as was prescribed and directed by the utmost severity of the law: And, lastly, he caused publication to be made, not only in the parliament, but in every street of the city, for the catholics to desist from any further effusion of blood, as that which was already shed had sufficiently satisfied his just severity: Which order, indeed, immediately put a stop to such proceedings in Paris, where the Hugonots were, in a manner, extinguished; but, in other cities, where it arrived later, it had more or less effect, according to the distance of places."

*Extracts from the Report of the General Officers appointed by his Majesty's Warrant of Nov. 1, 1757, to enquire into the Causes of the Failure of the late Expedition to the Coasts of France.*

I. *The Design of this Expedition was founded upon the following Intelligence.*

*Copy of a Letter, dated London, July 15, 1757, from Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Clerk, to Sir John Ligonier.*

S I R,

YOU have desired me to put down, in writing, what I mentioned to your excellency in regard to Rochefort.

In returning from Gibraltar, in 1754, I went along part of the western coast of France, to see the condition of some of their fortifications of their places of importance, on purpose to judge, if an attempt could be made with a probability

Appendix, 1757,

of success, in case of a rupture; and of the French drawing away their troops to Flanders, Italy, and Germany, in the same manner as they did in the last war. I had heard that Rochefort, tho' a place of the utmost importance, had been very much neglected. I went there, and waited upon the governor, in my regimentals, told him, that I was upon my way to England from Gibraltar; and, that I came on purpose to see the place, the dock, and the men of war. He was very polite; I was shewed every thing; went aboard 10 B ships of the line new built; and an engineer attended me in going round the place.

I was surprized to find, that tho' there was a good rampart with a revêtement, the greatest part of it was not flanked but with redans; that there were no outworks, C no covert way, and in many places no ditch; so that the bottom of the wall was seen at a distance: That, in other places, where the earth had been taken out to form the rampart, there was left about them a good height of ground, which was a disadvantage to the place: That D for above the length of a front there was no rampart, or even intrenchment; but as the ground was low and marshy at that place, being next the river, there were some small ditches, which were dry, however, at low water; yet the bottom remained muddy and slimy.

E Towards the river there was no rampart, no parapet, no batteries on either side. Towards the land side there was some high ground very nigh the place, perhaps at the distance of about 150 or 200 yards.

F The engineer told me, that the place had remained in that condition for above 70 or 80 years.

I got no plan of the place, and put nothing down in writing; for I found that the whole town had been talking of me, and thought it very extraordinary that I should be allowed to go about and see G every thing.

I burnt even some sketches and remarks I had by me upon other places, that they might have no hold of me, in case they searched my baggage, and therefore could only expose themselves, as I had nothing but what was open, above board, and H with permission.

However, as to utility, I was as much satisfied as if I had got a plan. In regard of the profile indeed, I have thought since, that it would not have been amiss if I had known for certain the exact height of the rampart. I think that it could

could not well exceed 15 feet. In Martiniere's Geographical Dictionary, it is called only 20 feet high; perhaps the passage is not included.

I told your excellency; that I had never seen any plan of the place; but as there had been no alteration in the works for so many years, I made no question but that some old plan of it might be found which would correspond exactly with what I said. In the Foros de l'Europe, which I have, there is no plan of Rochefort, but I found one in the duke of Argyll's edition, which I borrowed, and shewed to your excellency. It agrees exactly with what I said, and with the sketch I drew of it: before you, from my memory; except that a regular ditch is represented every where; which is not the case.

The river may be about 130 yards broad. The entrance is defended by two or three small redoubts, which I did not see, nor could I venture even to go down and examine the coast.

What I mentioned to your excellency of the method of insubing the place, considering it upon the footing of an immediate assault, I have not put down; for, tho' it may be reasoned upon in a general view, yet many things can only be fixed and determined immediately upon the spot. I was told, that there are never any troops at Rochefort, but the marines. There might be about 1000 at that time.

By the expedition to Port L'Orient in 1746, it appeared to me, that the country people, in arms, are very little better than our own; and that an officer who possesses himself, might march safely from one end of a province to another, with only five companies of grenadiers, where there are no regular troops. They imagine first, that they can fight, and their intentions are good till it comes to the point, when every body gives way almost before the firing of a platoon.

In writing this I have obeyed with pleasure, as I have always done, your excellency's commands.

I am, &c.

Robert Clark.

*Translation of a Memoir, dated Arlington-Street, August, 1757, containing an Examination of a French Pilot.*

Joseph Thierry, a French pilot, of the protestant religion, being examined, said, That he had followed the business of a pilot on the coasts of France, for about 20 years; that he had served as first pilot in several ships belonging to the king of France, and particularly on board the

Magnanime, on board which he had served for about the space of 22 months; that he had piloted the Magnanime several times into the road of the Isle of Aix; that he knew well the entrance into and out of it; that the channel betwixt the Island of Oleron and Rhé is three leagues broad; that he had navigated it on board the Magnanime; that the banks, which are necessary to be avoided, are near the land; that there is one, named the Boizard, from which there is no great danger, as the breakers show its situation. That as to the entrance into the road of Aix there are no such difficulties, as to make it necessary to have a pilot to steer the large vessels into it; that there is good anchorage both within and without the road, in 12 or 14 fathoms water, quite to Bayonne.

That the Isle of Aix is about seven miles in circumference, and contains about 40 cabins or houses adjoining together in a sort of village; that they have one battery of 14 or 16 cannon, 24 pounders; but that there is no fortification; that the largest vessels may safely come near it, that the Magnanime alone would soon destroy that said battery.

That the largest ships might come up to the Vergères, which is two English miles distant from the mouth of the river, with all their cannon and stores, and that the river is very narrow.

That men might be landed to the north of a battery named Rouze, out of sight of the fort, in a meadow where the ground is firm and level, under the cover of the cannon of our ships.

That the landing-place is about five English miles distant from Rochefort, the way dry, and not intercepted with ditches or morasses.

That the city is almost encompassed with a wall, but that part of it toward the river, on both sides, has none for near the length of 60 paces, being only enclosed with rails or palisades; and that there is no ditch on the outside of the said palisades.

*Translation of a Memorial of the actual Force of France by Land, and the Services on which it is employed, in 1757.*

The French army, at the beginning of the present troubles, consisted only of 157,347 men, not including the militia and the invalids. It was composed in the following manner.

French foot	98336
Artillery	4100
Foreign foot	25584
	King's

King's household horse	400
French horse	1430
Foreign horse	660
Dragoons	780
Musketeers	800
Light troops	2150

157347

In the month of August, 1755, an augmentation was made of four companies of 45 men each, in every battalion of the king's regiment, and of four companies of 40 men each, in every common battalion of French foot; which made in all 19,620 men.

About the same time an augmentation was made in the dragoons, which made up every regiment four squadrons of 840 men; making in all 2560 men.

In the month of December of the same year 1755, an augmentation was also made in the horse, of ten men in a company; in all 560 men.

The royal veterans, and Fischer's corps, were also augmented; we do not exactly know to what number; but, according to our advice, this augmentation came to 680 men, or thereabouts.

These several augmentations amount to 38,440 men; and consequently the French army (without reckoning the militia and the invalids, which I put at above 67,000) is composed of 105,900 men. They have, it is true, raised two new regiments in the country of Liege; but, notwithstanding that, their regular troops are under 200,000 men.

The Islands of Minorca and Corsica, with the colonies in America, take up 25,000 men at least; they embarked in the spring 3 or 4000 men for different services in the two Indies; marshal d'Estrees' army, if the regiments were complete, would amount to 92,000 men; marshal Richelieu's is 38,665. A body of 6 or 7000 men must also be reckoned, which they are obliged to keep in garrison at Toulon, Marseilles, Cote, Antibes, &c. at hand for that part of the coast.

According to this calculation then, there are 160,000 regular troops employed; there will remain above 40,000 men for all the garrisons, from Sedan to the frontiers of Switzerland, as also for those of Roussillon and Guienne, without speaking of Flanders and the coast.

We reckon about 20,000 men placed from St. Valery to Bergues; so that we have all the reason to believe, that there cannot be 20,000 men more from St. Valery to Bourdeaux.

II. *March of His Majesty's secret Instructions for carrying this Design into Execution.*

Instructions II. and III. to Sir Edmund Hawke.

2. Whereas we have determined, with the blessing of God, to prosecute the just war in which we are engaged against the French king, with the utmost vigour; and it being highly expedient, and of urgent necessity, to make some expeditions that may cause a diversion, and engage the enemy to employ, in their own defence, a considerable part of their forces destined to invade and oppress the liberties of the empire, and to subvert the independency of Europe, and, if possible, to make some essential impression on the enemy, which by disturbing and shaking the credit of their publick loans; impairing the strength and resources of their navy, as well as disconcerting, and in part, frustrating their dangerous and extensive operations of war, may reflect lustre on our arms, and add life and strength to the common cause; and we being persuaded, that nothing in the present situation of affairs can so speedily and essentially annoy and distress France, as a successful enterprise against Rochefort: Our will and pleasure is, That you do co-operate in attempting, as far as shall be found practicable, a descent on the French coast, at or near Rochefort, in order to attack, if practicable, and by a vigorous impression force that place; and to burn and destroy, to the utmost of your power, all docks, magazines, arsenals, and shipping, that shall be found there; and exert such other efforts as shall be judged most proper for annoying the enemy. After this attempt on Rochefort shall either have succeeded or failed, and in case the circumstances of our fleet and forces shall, with prospect of success, still admit of further operations, Port l'Orient and Bourdeaux are to be considered next as the most important objects of our aims on the coast of France; and our will and pleasure accordingly is, That you do proceed successively to an attempt on both, or either of those places, as shall be judged practicable, or any other place, that shall be thought most advisable from Bourdeaux homewards to Havre, in order to carry and spread, with as much rapidity as may be, a warm alarm along the maritime provinces of France; And you are, as far as you shall be able, with the fleet under your command, to be aiding and assisting to Sir John Mordaunt in the performance of the several services aforesaid.

1. 3. In case, by the blessing of God upon our arms, our forces should become masters of any places on the coast of France; our will and pleasure is, That they do not keep possession thereof, but, after demolishing and destroying, as far as may be, all works, defences, magazines, arsenals, shipping, and naval stores, you do proceed successively on the ulterior operations of this expedition, according as any of them may be judged advisable, and may be performed within such time as shall be consistent with your return: with the fleet under your command, so as to be in England at or about, as near as may be, the end of September, unless the circumstances of our ships and forces shall necessarily require their return sooner; and our troops are to be landed at Portsmouth, or such other of our ports, as the exigency of the case may suggest.

*Ditto, II. III. IV. and V. to Sir John Mordaunt.*

2. Preamble the same with the former, to Sir Edward Hawke, and then it says, Our will and pleasure is, that you do attempt, as far as shall be found practicable, a descent, with the forces under your command, on the French coast, at or near Rochefort, in order to attack, if practicable, and by a vigorous impression, force that place; and to burn and destroy, to the utmost of your power, all docks, magazines, arsenals, and shipping, that shall be found there, and exert such other efforts, as you shall judge most proper, for annoying the enemy.

3. After the attempt on Rochefort, shall either have succeeded or failed; and in case the circumstances of our forces and fleet shall, with prospect of success, still admit of further operations; you are next to consider port L'Orient and Bordeaux, as the most important objects of our arms, on the coast of France; and our will and pleasure accordingly is, that you do proceed, successively, to an attempt on both, or either of those places, as shall be judged practicable; or any other places, as shall be thought most advisable, from Bordeaux homewards to Havre, in order to weary and spread, with as much rapidity as may be, a warm alarm along the maritime provinces of France.

4. In case, by the blessing of God upon our arms, you shall make yourself master of any place on the coast of France, our will and pleasure is, that you do not keep possession thereof; but that, after demolishing and destroying, as far as may be, all works, defences, magazines, arsenals, shipping, and naval stores, you do pro-

ceed, successively, on the ulterior operations of this expedition, according as any of them shall be judged advisable, and may be performed within such time, as shall be consistent with your return, with the troops under your command, so as to be in England at, or about, as near as may be, the end of September, unless the circumstances of our forces and fleet, shall necessarily require their return sooner; and you are to land the troops at Portsmouth, or such other of our ports, as the exigency of the case may suggest.

5. Whereas it is necessary, that upon certain occasions, you should have the assistance of a council of war, we have thought fit to appoint such a council, which shall consist of four of our principal land-officers, and of an equal number of our principal sea-commanders, including the commanders in chief, of our land and sea-forces, (except in case happening at land, relating to the carrying on any military operations, to be performed by our land-forces only, in which case, you may call a council of war consisting of such officers of our land-forces, as you shall think proper) and all such land and sea-officers, in the several cases before-mentioned, are hereby respectively directed, from time to time, to be aiding and assisting with their advice, so often as they shall be called together by you, or by the commander in chief, of our squadron, for that purpose; and in all such councils of war, when assembled, the majority of voices, shall determine the resolutions thereof; and in case the voices shall happen to be equal, the president shall have the casting vote.

*Abstract of the explanatory Instruction to Sir John Mordaunt, in a Letter from His Secretary Pitt, Aug. 18th 1757.*

Sir,

With regard to the supposed case, as stated in your letter, and arising from conversation had with Sir Edward Hawke, and vice-admiral Knowles, namely, that it is possible the fleet may be detained in sight of the coast of France, for a week or ten days, without being able to get into the road of Rochefort, or of the Isle d'Aix, during which time an alarm will necessarily be given in those parts; in which case you express a desire, if thought proper, to have a particular direction, how to act; I am commanded, therefore by the king, to signify to you his majesty's pleasure, that you, or such other officer, on whom the command may devolve, do, in conformity to the latitude given by his majesty's instructions, judge of the practicability

calibers of the service, on the spot, according as contingent events, and particular circumstances, may require; the king judging it highly prejudicial to the good of his service to give particular orders and directions; with regard to possible contingent cases that may arise.

I am, &c. W. PITT.

Ditto to Sir Edward Hawke, from ditto, September 15, 1757. by the Viper Booby and a like letter, *mutatis mutandis*, sent at the same time, to Sir John Mordaunt.

See this letter in our Magazine for October last, p. 468.

### III. *Papers relating to the Execution of the Design, whilst our Troops were upon the Coast of France.*

*Report made to Sir Edward Hawke, September 24, 1757, by Rear-Admiral, Broderick, and others.*

In pursuance of an order from Sir Edward Hawke, dated September 23, 1757. We the undersigned, went and sounded the French shore, from Rochelle to fort Fouras, and find as follows:

From the south point of the entrance of D Rochelle (on which point, there are 27 guns mounted on Barbett) to the point of the Angolin, we find it a rocky shore, and steep cliffs, with shoals near two miles off: From Angolin to Chatillillon, we find a fair hard sandy beach, with a flat lying off near two miles, having but three fathom at high water at that distance, but clear ground; along which beach are sand-hills, about fifty yards from the top of high water: On the point of Chatillillon are two guns on Barbett, which can no ways annoy the landing of the troops, in the bays of either side of it; and off F which point, runs a riff of rocks, west two miles, which are dry at low water; and round the said point, about half a mile to the eastward, there is a small sandy bay, near half a mile long; and the land over the said bay, rises with an easy ascent, about a quarter of a mile, to a church or convent, with a few houses near it. From the sandy bay, along to a square fort, on the south part of the bay, lies a long flat mead, which is dry near two miles, at low water.

It is our general opinion, the transports cannot come nearer to either of the fore-said bays (in order to land troops) than a mile and a half, as we found three fathoms only, at that distance at high water.

The square fort on the south side of the bay, we could only see two sides of: The face of the north-west, had nine embas-

ures, and that to the north-east two.

Given under our hands on his majesty's ship *Ramillies* in road, September 24, 1757.

Thomas Broderick, James I. A Peter Denis, Matthew Buckle.

*Copy of a Council of War held on the Neptune, at Anchor off the Isle September 25, 1757.*

The fortifications and island belonging to the French king, B surrendered to his majesty's army: council proceeded to take into consideration, the farther steps proper to be in execution of his majesty's secretions, to Sir Edward Hawke and Mordaunt, commanders in chief majesty's forces, on the present action; and the first object being to mine, whether a proper place found for landing the troops, Sir Hawke, produced a report by Rear-Admiral Broderick, and the captains, I Denis, and Buckle, whom he had found and reconnoitre the coast, Rochelle to the point of Fouras, embouchure of the river Charente report is hereunto annexed.

The council having taken the port into consideration, and examined pilots, it appears that there are landing-places; and that the troops not be imbarcated from either E in bad weather, the swell of the sea being so great a surf on the shore, boats would be able to approach take the troops off; (the ablest pilots informed the council, that, born at anchor seven weeks to windward, and not a boat been able to repair.) And it likewise appeared, that in case the troops overpowered by superior number enemy, they could have no protection from the cannon of the fleet, the ships preventing their coming within gun.

G The probability of success, in attempting against Rochefort, in case landing was effected, being then under consideration, lieutenant, colonel chief engineer, was called in; he asked his opinion, declared, that he saw the place in the year 1754, by no place was more capable of being taken by assault; what alterations have been made in the place since, not sufficient information to judge he does not imagine, any regular attack intended against that or any of the small quantity of artillery



not being lost on that plan. Being asked, if the ditch were flowed with water, whether he should then think it practicable, to take the place by escalade, said, he thought not; but that when he saw the ditch, it did not appear to him, capable of being flowed.

Monsieur de Bonneville, volunteer, being asked, what he knew of Rochefort, said, that he was there about nine years ago; that the ramparts were of earth, and there are sluices there, by which they can flow the ditch, and that it was full of water all round, when he was there.

The pilot of the Neptune, being called in, said, that he had been very frequently at Rochefort; that he commanded a small vessel there, many years; that they have sluices near the hospital, by which they can fill the ditch with water; that they raise them sometimes to cleanse the ditch, and that he has seen the water in it, quite round the town.

The informations of some French prisoners, were then produced, confirming the same; as also, that they had been working on the fortifications there, for some time past.

The intelligence received from several neutral vessels, spoke with on the passage, was also produced, declaring, that the French, had been for some time, in expectation of a descent from the English, in those parts: All which, being taken into consideration, together with the long attention, of the troops in the Isle of Wight, and our meeting with contrary winds, fogs, and calms, upon our passage; the several informations received of troops, assembled in the neighbourhood, and the great improbability of finding the place unprovided, or, of surprising it, or consequently succeeding in an enterprise, founded on the plan of an assault or escalade secretly, and the uncertainty of a secure retreat for the troops, if landed; the council are unanimously of opinion, that such an attempt, is neither advisable nor practicable.

Edward Hawke, J. Mordaunt, Charles Knowles, H. Seymour Conway, Thomas Brodrick, Edward Cornwallis, George Rodney, G. Howard.

*Copy of a Letter, from Rear-Admiral Brodrick, to Sir Edward Hawke, dated Achilles, Tuesday at One in the Morning.*

S I R,

I HAVE prepared all the boats, with proper officers, to land the troops, agreeable to your order; but am to acquaint you, that the generals are come to a resolution, not to land to-night,

and to wait till day light, when they can have a full view of the ground, where they are to land.

I am, &c.

THO. BRODRICK.

*A Copy of a Letter from Sir John Mordaunt, to Sir Edward Hawke, dated Ramillies, Thursday Evening, Sept. 29, 1757.*

S I R,

UPON receipt of your letter, I talked it over with the other land-officers, who were of our councils of war, and we all agree, in returning directly to England.

I am, S I R, &c.

J. MORDAUNT.

*Copy of Minutes of a Council of War held on board the Ramillies, Sept. 22, 1757.*

The council, in order to determine whether the forts, leading to and upon the mouth of the river Charente, were open and capable of being attacked by land, proceeded to examine,

1. Lieut. col. Wolfe, who declares, that with regard to fort Fouras, it is his opinion, that it is not a strong place, seem-

ing to be principally fortified towards the sea, yet he saw people at work on the land side: That if our troops could come at the Barbette battery by it, it might be of great use in taking the fort, provided there was proper ammunition for that purpose. He further gives it as his opinion, that Fort Fouras cannot be taken but by artillery or escalade.

2. Lieut. col. Clerke, who says, he could make no kind of judgment of fort Fouras on the land side by the help of a telescope, the only method he has ever heard of observing it.

3. A French prisoner, who says, fort Fouras is a circular fort; upon the back of it, towards the land, there was no ditch, when he saw it three years ago. That it had 24 pieces of cannon mounted towards the sea, and embrasures for guns towards the land: That fort la Pointe

is like Fouras, circular, and has 22 pieces of cannon; on the east side, towards the land, it has a wall like that of Fouras: That the landing in the bay of Chateillon is the best landing of any place here; and that when landed, and you got upon the Rochefort road, it is a fine open country: "That on Friday morning, the 23d instant, he was in fort Fouras; that there was but 22 or 24 guns in it, and not above 50 men of all kinds: That there are much about the same number of guns in fort la Pointe; and that both forts are inclosed by a wall, in much the same manner towards the land."

The

The council having maturely considered the evidence, Sir John Mordaunt declared he was of opinion, that something further should be attempted, and that he would give his orders accordingly that moment, if any, meaning the general officers of the troops, would say it was advisable. — Vice-admiral Knowles declared he had received great light from the persons examined, and therefore thought something ought to be attempted.

Major-general Conway declared for the attempt, merely from his own opinion, without regard to the evidences.

Sir Edward Hawke, appealing to every member of the council for the truth of what he said, declared, that he was now of the same opinion, which he had given both before and at the council of war of the 23th, that the landing could be effected: That the troops ought to be landed for some farther attempt, which was alone matter of consideration with the general officers of the troops, he, not taking upon him to be a judge of land operations, but would, from his confidence in their abilities and skill in their own profession, readily assent to any resolution they should come to, and assist them to the utmost of his power. This being settled, after some debate, Sir John Mordaunt, vice-admiral Knowles, rear-admiral Brodrick, and captain Rodney, withdrew.

The council of war being reassembled, and the question put,

Whether it is advisable to land the troops, to attack the forts leading to and upon the mouth of the river Charente?

Y E S.

Col. George Howard, capt. George Bridges Rodney, rear-admiral Brodrick, Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, vice-admiral Knowles, Sir John Mordaunt, Sir Edward Hawke.

N O.

Hon. major-general Edward Cornwallis; but afterwards acquiesced with the majority.

[To be continued in our Mag. for January.]

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, Jan. 4, 1758.

Copy of a Letter from Andrew Mitchell, Esq; his Majesty's Minister to the King of Prussia, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderness, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Leipzig, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1757.

My Lord,

I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship, that last night an officer arrived from the king of Prussia's army, with the news that Breslau surrendered on the

20th in the morning; that the garrison, consisting of thirteen or fourteen general officers, and ten thousand men bearing arms, besides between three and four thousand sick and wounded, were made prisoners of war.

As the officer set out before the king made his entry into Breslau, he does not know the names of the generals that are made prisoners, but he tells me, the Prussians lost only twenty men in the approaches they made to Breslau; and that on the night of the 14th, a magazine of powder was set on fire by a bomb, which occasioned great confusion among the besieged, and greatly damaged one of the bastions. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, my lord, your lordship's most obedient, and most humble servant,

ANDR. MITCHELL.

Extract of a private Letter from Berlin, dated Christmas-Eve, 1757.

"The ensuing festival will be kept with so much the greater joy, as we have received, the day before yesterday, by the Sieur Schenk, lieutenant in his majesty's guards, the pleasing and important news, that, on the 20th, about nine in the morning, his majesty became master of the capital of Breslau, with very inconsiderable loss, and has made the whole Austrian garrison prisoners. The gentleman before-mentioned continued his rout to Leipzig, in order to communicate this acceptable intelligence to prince Henry, who is also on the point of executing an expedition of importance, which, in its consequences, may give a new turn to the affairs of the empire, at least hinder the French from eating up and destroying the dominions of German princes, friends, and enemies. According to the report of those who saw the lieutenant during his short stay here, there are fourteen officers of high rank, three hundred others, and thirteen thousand private men, prisoners. His majesty has made a grand promotion of general officers, and, as a mark of his great clemency, published a full and general pardon for all deserters who shall, within the space of three calendar months, rejoin their respective corps in the field, or in quarters, or shall repair to the several rendezvous in the cities of Berlin, Cossen, Breslau, Brieg, Glogau, Neiss, and Reichenback. This general pardon bears date the 18th."

The forces of the magnanimous king of Prussia, have fought the following battles since May 6 last.

1. The battle of Riesberg, commanded by the duke of Bevern.

2. The battle of Prague, commanded by the king in person.

3. The battle of Collin, commanded by the king in person.

4. The battle fought against the Russians, commanded by marshal Lehwald.

5. The battle of Rossbach, commanded by the king in person.

6. Th-

6. The battle of Breslau, commanded by the prince of Bevern.

7. The battle of Newmark, commanded by the king in person.

These were all general engagements, besides the sieges of Prague and Breslau, and a great number of skirmishes.

On Saturday, Dec. 17. Some sailors broke into the barn of John Julian, Esq; at Plymouth, and beat his son in so cruel a manner, that he is since dead of his wounds.

An exact account of the several distances between most of the principal places in Bohemia, Silesia, &c. and Berlin, and also Vienna, both in German and English miles, which will shew the length of the several routs of the Prussian armies, &c.

Distance		Ger. M.	Eng. M.
From Berlin to	Breslau	40½	127½
	Dresden	20	92½
	Egra	34½	201
	Leipfic	21	97
	Magdebourg	26	74
	Prague	37	171
From Prague to	Ratisbon	60	277½
	Vienna	79	365½
	Berlin	37	171
	Breslau	31	141½
	Dresden	17	78½
	Egra	23	106½
From Ratisbon to	Leipfic	28	129½
	Magdebourg	40	185
	Ratisbon	32	148
	Vienna	43	194½
	Berlin	60	277½
	Breslau	67	310
From Vienna to	Dresden	39	180½
	Egra	17½	81
	Leipfic	39	180½
	Magdebourg	55	254½
	Prague	32	148
	Vienna	50	231½
From	Berlin	79	365½
	Breslau	48	222
	Dresden	59	273
	Egra	58	267½
	Leipfic	70	323½
	Magdebourg	86	387½
	Prague	42	194½
	Ratisbon	50	231½

N. B. One German mile is equal to 4 5-8ths English.

#### MARRIAGES.

Dec. 27. **T**HOMAS Hill, of Court of the Hill, in Shropshire, to Miss Locke.

29. Thomas Yates, of Ashford, in Herefordshire, Esq; to Miss Hays, of Leominster, with a fortune of 8000l.

#### DEATHS.

Dec. 15. **H**IS excellency Sir Benjamin Keene, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Spain, at Madrid, after a long illness.

21. John St. Loe, Esq; a rear-admiral an half-pay.

22. John Cox, of Fairfeet, in Kent, Esq;

*The Piece from the Rev. Mr. C—r, Continuation of the American History, the Captivity, &c. &c. will be inserted in January.*

28. William Bumpsted, of Upton, in Warwickshire, Esq;

Christopher Peyton, of Marlborough, in Wilts, Esq;

30. William Haveril, of Castle-Carey, in Somersetshire, Esq;

31. Edmund Walkman, of Epsom, Esq;

William Lacon Child, of Kinlett, in Shropshire, Esq;

At Jamaica, James Dawkins, Esq; member for Hindon, and an eminent planter, well known for his travels into the East.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**M**AJOR-general James Abercrombie, is appointed commander in chief in North-America, and likewise colonel in chief of the royal American regiment, consisting of four battalions, of 1000 private men each.—John Stanwix, John Forbes, Esqrs. lord visc. Howe, Edward Whitmore, Charles Lawrence, Esqrs. brigadiers general in North-America only.—Tho. Gage, Henry Bouquet, Archibald Montgomery, Esqrs. colonels.—John Bradstreet, deputy quarter-master general.—Sir Piercy Brett is elected an elder brother of the Trinity-house, in the room of admiral Mostyn, deceased.

#### STOCKS.

Dec. 30. Bank Stock 117 ½.—S. S. Ann. old 91 ½.—3 ½ Bank Ann. 90 ½.—India Ann. 1757, 89 ½.—India Bonds 21. 118.—Bank Circulation 21.—Wind at Deal N. E.—Weather at London, frosty.

Dec. 31. Bank Stock 117.—South-Sea Ann. old 90 ½.—3 ½ Bank Ann. 90 ½.—Ind. Ann. 1757, 89 ½.—India Bonds 21. 1cs. Bank Circulation 21.—Wind at Deal E.—Weather at London, frosty.

*A General BILL of all the Christenings and Burials in London, from Dec. 14, 1756, to Dec. 13, 1757.*

Christened	Buried	
Males	Males	10822
Females	Females	10493
		21315

Increased in the Burials this Year 441.

Died under 2 Years of Age	7095
Between 2 and 5	2411
5 and 10	928
10 and 20	687
20 and 30	1695
30 and 40	1908
40 and 50	1906
50 and 60	1710
60 and 70	1418
70 and 80	1024
80 and 90	411
90 and 100	74
100	2
101	2
102	1
103	1
104	2
	21313

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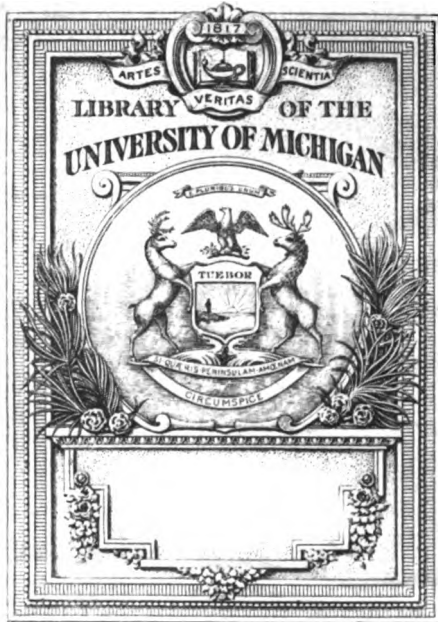
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